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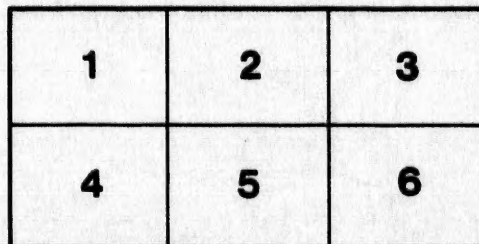
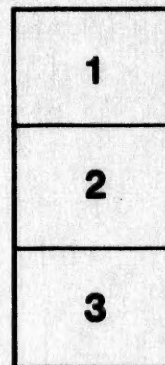
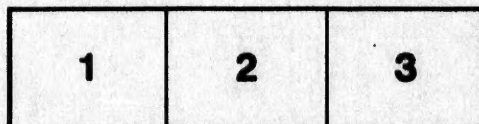
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YEAR-BOOK
AND
ALMANAC OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
FOR 1867;

BEING AN ANNUAL REGISTER
OF
POLITICAL, VITAL, AND TRADE STATISTICS, CUSTOMS TARIFFS,
EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES;
AND
PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST
IN
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND,
AND THE WEST INDIES.



PUBLISHED BY LOWE & CHAMBERLIN.

Price 12½ cents. With coloured Map and Cover, 25 cents.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY M. LONGMOORE & Co., PRINTING HOUSE, 67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

1866.



CANADA

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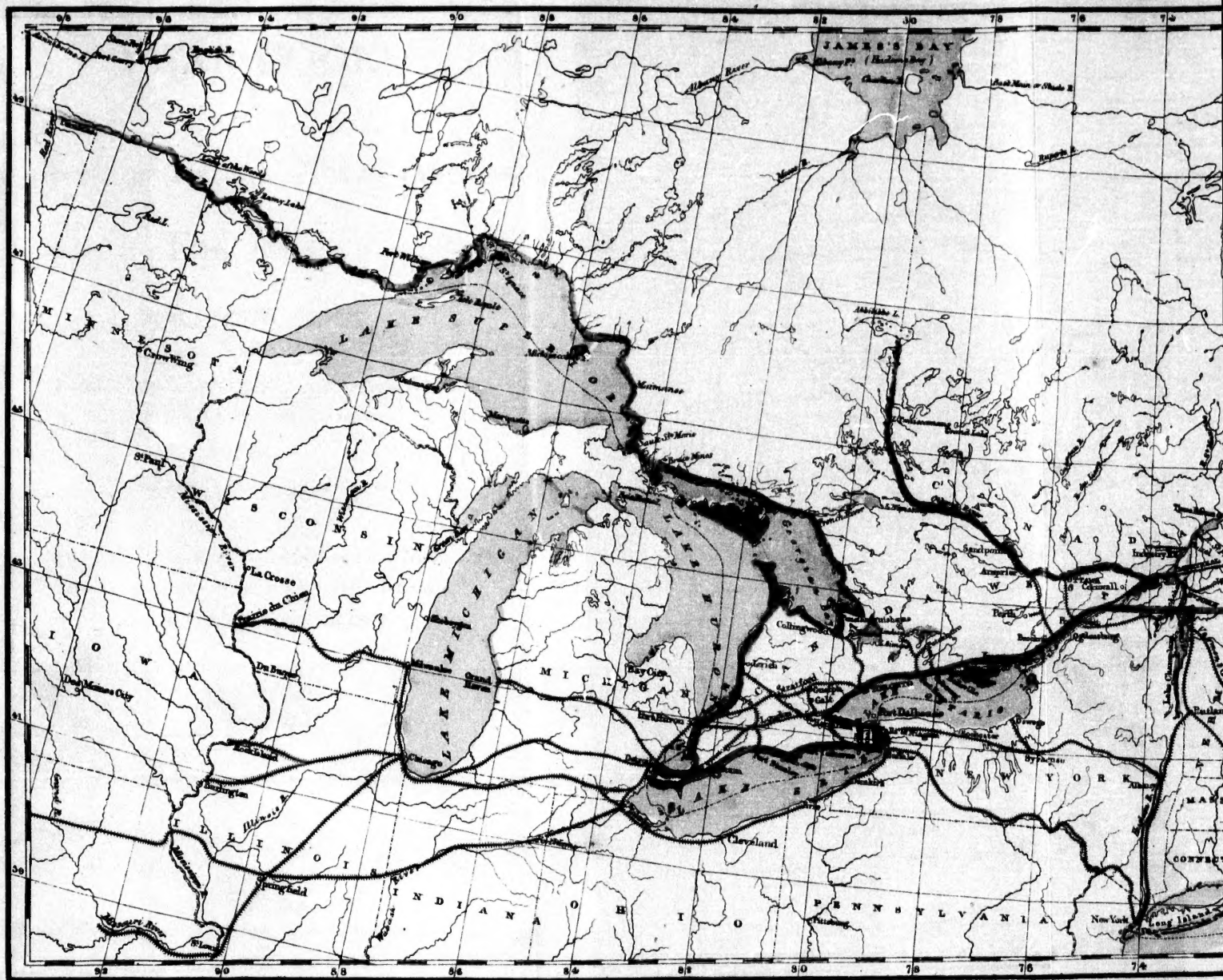
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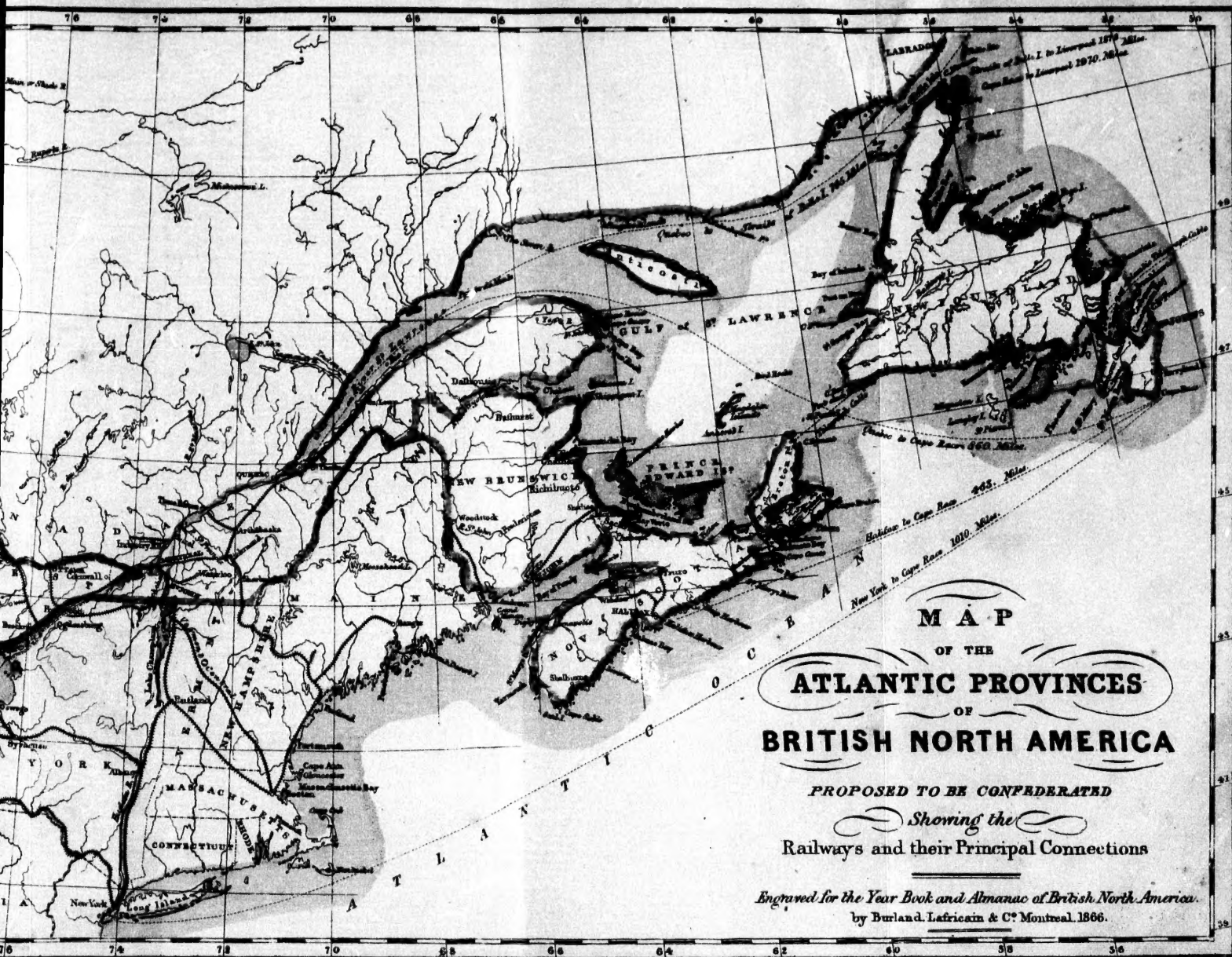
NORTH AMERICA

ED TO BE CONFEDERATED

Showing the
and their Principal Connections

For Book and Almanac of British North America.
Richard Lefrancis & Co Montreal 1866.





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YEAR-BOOK
AND
ALMANAC OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
FOR 1867;

BEING AN ANNUAL REGISTER
OF
POLITICAL, VITAL, AND TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS,
EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES;
AND
ALL PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST
IN
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA; NEW BRUNSWICK; NOVA SCOTIA;
NEWFOUNDLAND; PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND;
AND THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.



PUBLISHED BY LOWE & CHAMBERLIN.

Price 12½ cents.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY M. LONGMOORE & Co., PRINTING HOUSE, 67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

1866.

Advertisers in the city or distant places are requested to note that all advertisements will be inserted in all editions of the *Year-Book*, for one year, at a fixed price per square, half-square, or quarter-square.

Advertisements that do not reach in time for the first edition of this year, will be inserted in the first edition of the following year; and, in all cases, at whatever time received, will be inserted one clear year.

Editions of the *Year-Book* will be issued monthly or fortnightly.

Its large circulation throughout the whole of the Provinces of British America renders it a most valuable medium for advertising. Orders from distant advertisers addressed to the publishers will be promptly attended to.

All orders for the *Year-Book*, from one copy and upwards, accompanied with the money, will be carefully executed by mail or express, in the order received.

A liberal discount allowed to book-sellers and news-vendors.

All moneys sent by post, of which proof of mailing is furnished, will be at our risk. Postage or Bill Stamps may be sent for all orders under one dollar.

Price of single copies of the *Year-Book*, 12½ cents; for office edition, with COLOURED MAP of the B. N. A. Provinces proposed to be confederated, 25 cents.

All letters must be pre-paid.

LOWE & CHAMBERLIN,

PRINTING HOUSE, 67 Great St. James Street,

Montreal.

November, 1866,

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744
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1867

Entered according to Act of Parliament by LOWE & CHAMBERLIN, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada, November, 1866.

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P R E F A C E.

In view of the approaching Confederation of the British Provinces in North America, and the prospect of their extending their commercial relations with each other and with foreign parts, a hand-book of common information respecting them seems to be required—a want which the publishers of the Year-Book endeavour to supply.

The editorship of the work has been entrusted to Mr. Arthur Harvey, of the Finance Department, Ottawa, Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, England; and it is due to that gentleman, in view of his official standing, to state that he undertook it not for a pecuniary consideration, simply, but with a view to collect information respecting the affairs of the Maritime Provinces likely to be of use to himself in the discharge of his official duties, to the department of Government to which he belongs, and to the public men of the future Confederation.

In carrying out the details of the work, Mr. Harvey was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Wm. Smith, Comptroller of Customs, St. John, N. B., the ablest commercial statist in that Province. He desires also to acknowledge the kindness of his friends, the Hon. Jas. Macdonald, Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Wm. H. Pope, late Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, whose active aid was of the utmost advantage.

The editor, knowing the extreme difficulty of compiling such a work with absolute correctness, begs that any persons who may discover any possible errors will communicate with him. He will also be glad to receive suggestions for its improvement in any particular.

The publishers, witnesses of the extreme care taken to ensure accuracy, and believing the contents of the Year-Book to be of general usefulness, feel sanguine that the work will meet with public favour.



THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb., 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of Her Majesty are :—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND and PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE of WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., DUKE of CUMBERLAND, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833, married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Monck of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

His Excellency Major-General CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE, Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick.

His Excellency SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, Baronet, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army; Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; Grand Officer Legion d'Honneur; first-class of the Turkish Order of Medije, &c., &c. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c.

His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., of Prince Edward Island.

His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies, &c., &c.

JANUARY, 1867

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Tuesday..	1	7 41	4 27	7 46	4 22	7 35	4 43	7 38	4 30	7 42	4 26	7 50	4 18	7 44	4 24
Wedn'day	2	7 41	4 27	7 46	4 23	7 35	4 34	7 38	4 30	7 42	4 26	7 50	4 18	7 44	4 24
Thursday..	3	7 41	4 28	7 46	4 24	7 35	4 55	7 38	4 31	7 42	4 27	7 50	4 19	7 44	4 25
Friday...	4	7 41	4 29	7 45	4 25	7 35	4 36	7 38	4 32	7 42	4 28	7 50	4 20	7 44	4 26
Saturday..	5	7 41	4 30	7 45	4 26	7 35	4 37	7 38	4 33	7 42	4 29	7 50	4 21	7 44	4 27
SUND'Y.	6	7 40	4 31	7 45	4 27	7 34	4 38	7 37	4 34	7 41	4 30	7 49	4 22	7 43	4 28
Monday...	7	7 40	4 32	7 45	4 29	7 34	4 39	7 37	4 35	7 41	4 31	7 49	4 23	7 43	4 29
Tuesday..	8	7 40	4 33	7 44	4 30	7 34	4 40	7 37	4 36	7 41	4 32	7 49	4 24	7 43	4 30
Wedn'day	9	7 40	4 34	7 44	4 31	7 34	4 42	7 36	4 27	7 40	4 33	7 48	4 25	7 42	4 31
Thursday..	10	7 39	4 35	7 44	4 32	7 33	4 43	7 36	4 38	7 40	4 35	7 48	4 27	7 42	4 32
Friday...	11	7 39	4 36	7 43	4 33	7 33	4 44	7 36	4 39	7 40	4 36	7 48	4 28	7 42	4 33
Saturday..	12	7 39	4 37	7 43	4 35	7 33	4 45	7 36	4 40	7 40	4 36	7 47	4 30	7 41	4 34
SUND'Y.	13	7 38	4 38	7 42	4 36	7 32	4 46	7 35	4 41	7 39	4 37	7 47	4 32	7 41	4 36
Monday...	14	7 38	4 40	7 42	4 37	7 32	4 47	7 35	4 43	7 39	4 39	7 46	4 33	7 40	4 38
Tuesday..	15	7 38	4 42	7 41	4 39	7 31	4 49	7 35	4 45	7 39	4 41	7 45	4 35	7 40	4 40
Wedn'day	16	7 37	4 44	7 40	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 34	4 47	7 38	4 43	7 44	4 37	7 39	4 42
Thursday..	17	7 36	4 45	7 40	4 41	7 30	4 52	7 33	4 48	7 37	4 44	7 43	4 38	7 38	4 43
Friday...	18	7 35	4 47	7 39	4 42	7 29	4 53	7 33	4 50	7 37	4 46	7 43	4 40	7 38	4 45
Saturday..	19	7 34	4 49	7 39	4 43	7 28	4 54	7 32	4 52	7 36	4 49	7 42	4 42	7 37	4 47
SUND'Y.	20	7 34	4 50	7 38	4 44	7 27	4 55	7 31	4 53	7 35	4 51	7 41	4 43	7 36	4 48
Monday...	21	7 34	4 52	7 37	4 46	7 27	4 57	7 31	4 55	7 34	4 53	7 41	4 45	7 36	4 50
Tuesday..	22	7 33	4 54	7 36	4 48	7 26	4 58	7 30	4 57	7 33	4 54	7 40	4 47	7 35	4 52
Wedn'day	23	7 32	4 55	7 35	4 49	7 25	4 59	7 29	4 58	7 32	4 55	7 39	4 48	7 34	4 53
Thursday..	24	7 31	4 56	7 34	4 50	7 25	5 00	7 28	4 59	7 32	4 57	7 38	4 49	7 33	4 54
Friday...	25	7 31	4 58	7 33	4 52	7 24	5 02	7 28	4 59	7 32	4 58	7 37	4 51	7 33	4 56
Saturday..	26	7 30	4 59	7 32	4 54	7 23	5 03	7 27	4 59	7 31	5 00	7 36	4 52	7 32	4 57
SUND'Y.	27	7 29	5 01	7 31	4 55	7 22	5 04	7 26	5 04	7 30	5 01	7 34	4 54	7 31	4 59
Monday...	28	7 28	5 02	7 30	4 56	7 21	5 05	7 25	5 05	7 29	5 02	7 33	4 55	7 30	5 00
Tuesday..	29	7 27	5 03	7 29	4 58	7 20	5 07	7 24	5 06	7 28	5 03	7 32	4 56	7 29	5 01
Wedn'day	30	7 25	5 04	7 28	5 00	7 19	5 09	7 22	5 07	7 26	5 04	7 31	4 57	7 27	5 02
Thursday..	31	7 23	5 05	7 27	5 01	7 18	5 10	7 20	5 08	7 24	5 05	7 29	4 59	7 25	5 03

FEBRUARY.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Friday...	1	7 21	5 06	7 25	5 03	7 17	5 11	7 18	5 09	7 22	5 05	7 28	5 00	7 23	5 04
Saturday..	2	7 20	5 07	7 24	5 04	7 16	5 12	7 17	5 10	7 21	5 06	7 27	5 01	7 22	5 05
SUND'Y.	3	7 19	5 08	7 22	5 06	7 15	5 13	7 16	5 11	7 20	5 07	7 26	5 02	7 21	5 06
Monday...	4	7 18	5 09	7 21	5 07	7 13	5 15	7 15	5 12	7 19	5 08	7 24	5 03	7 20	5 07
Tuesday..	5	7 17	5 10	7 19	5 09	7 12	5 16	7 14	5 13	7 18	5 09	7 23	5 04	7 19	5 08
Wedn'day	6	7 15	5 11	7 18	5 10	7 11	5 17	7 12	5 14	7 16	5 10	7 21	5 06	7 17	5 10
Thursday..	7	7 14	5 13	7 16	5 12	7 09	5 19	7 11	5 16	7 15	5 12	7 20	5 08	7 16	5 12
Friday...	8	7 13	5 14	7 15	5 13	7 08	5 20	7 10	5 17	7 14	5 13	7 19	5 10	7 15	5 14
Saturday..	9	7 11	5 16	7 14	5 15	7 07	5 21	7 08	5 19	7 12	5 15	7 17	5 12	7 13	5 15
SUND'Y.	10	7 10	5 17	7 13	5 17	7 05	5 23	7 07	5 20	7 11	5 16	7 15	5 13	7 12	5 17
Monday...	11	7 08	5 19	7 11	5 19	7 04	5 24	7 05	5 22	7 09	5 18	7 13	5 15	7 10	5 19
Tuesday..	12	7 06	5 21	7 10	5 20	7 03	5 25	7 03	5 24	7 07	5 20	7 11	5 17	7 08	5 21
Wedn'day	13	7 04	5 23	7 08	5 21	7 01	5 27	7 02	5 26	7 05	5 22	7 09	5 19	7 07	5 22
Thursday..	14	7 03	5 24	7 06	5 22	7 00	5 28	7 00	5 28	7 04	5 24	7 07	5 21	7 05	5 23
Friday...	15	7 02	5 26	7 04	5 24	6 58	5 30	6 59	5 29	7 03	5 25	7 06	5 22	7 03	5 25
Saturday..	16	7 00	5 28	7 03	5 25	6 57	5 31	6 57	5 30	7 01	5 27	7 04	5 23	7 01	5 26
SUND'Y.	17	6 59	5 29	7 01	5 27	6 56	5 32	6 56	5 32	7 00	5 28	7 02	5 25	7 00	5 28
Monday...	18	6 57	5 31	7 00	5 28	6 54	5 34	6 54	5 34	6 58	5 30	7 00	5 27	6 58	5 30
Tuesday..	19	6 56	5 32	6 58	5 30	6 53	5 35	6 52	5 35	6 57	5 31	6 59	5 29	6 56	5 31
Wedn'day	20	6 55	5 33	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	6 51	5 36	6 56	5 32	6 57	5 31	6 55	5 33
Thursday..	21	6 53	5 35	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	6 49	5 38	6 54	5 34	6 55	5 32	6 54	5 34
Friday...	22	6 51	5 37	6 53	5 35	6 48	5 40	6 47	5 39	6 52	5 36	6 53	5 34	6 52	5 36
Saturday..	23	6 49	5 39	6 51	5 37	6 46	5 41	6 45	5 41	6 50	5 38	6 52	5 35	6 50	5 38
SUND'Y.	24	6 47	5 40	6 49	5 38	6 44	5 42	6 44	5 43	6 48	5 39	6 50	5 37	6 49	5 40
Monday...	25	6 46	5 42	6 47	5 39	6 43	5 43	6 42	5 44	6 47	5 41	6 48	5 38	6 47	5 41
Tuesday..	26	6 44	5 43	6 45	5 41	6 41	5 45	6 41	5 45	6 45	5 42	6 46	5 40	6 45	5 42
Wedn'day	27	6 42	5 45	6 44	5 42	6 40	5 46	6 40	5 46	6 43	5 44	6 44	5 42	6 43	5 43
Thursday..	28	6 41	5 46	6 42	5 44	6 38	5 47	6 39	5 47	6 42	5 45	6 42	5 44	6 42	5 45

MARCH.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J'n's N.F.		Charlotte'n	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
Friday ...	1	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 43	6 36	5 43	6 37	5 47	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 47
Saturday ..	2	6 35	5 43	6 38	5 47	6 36	5 49	6 35	5 49	6 35	5 48	6 37	5 46	6 35	5 48
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	3	6 34	5 49	6 36	5 48	6 34	5 50	6 34	5 50	6 34	5 49	6 36	5 47	6 34	5 49
Tuesday ..	4	6 32	5 51	6 34	5 50	6 32	5 52	6 32	5 52	6 32	5 51	6 34	5 49	6 32	5 51
Wednesday ..	5	6 30	5 53	6 32	5 53	6 31	5 53	6 30	5 53	6 30	5 53	6 32	5 51	6 30	5 53
Thursday ..	6	6 28	5 54	6 30	5 54	6 29	5 54	6 28	5 54	6 28	5 54	6 30	5 52	6 28	5 54
Friday ...	7	6 26	5 55	6 28	5 54	6 27	5 55	6 27	5 55	6 27	5 55	6 28	5 53	6 26	5 55
Saturday ..	8	6 24	5 56	6 26	5 56	6 25	5 57	6 25	5 56	6 24	5 56	6 26	5 54	6 24	5 57
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	9	6 22	5 57	6 24	5 57	6 24	5 58	6 23	5 57	6 22	5 57	6 24	5 55	6 22	5 59
Tuesday ..	10	6 20	5 58	6 22	5 58	6 22	5 59	6 21	5 59	6 20	5 59	6 22	5 57	6 20	6 00
Wednesday ..	11	6 19	6 01	6 20	6 00	6 20	6 00	6 19	6 00	6 19	6 01	6 21	5 59	6 19	6 02
Thursday ..	12	6 17	6 02	6 19	6 03	6 19	6 01	6 17	6 02	6 17	6 02	6 19	6 00	6 17	6 04
Friday ...	13	6 15	6 04	6 17	6 03	6 17	6 02	6 15	6 03	6 15	6 04	6 17	6 02	6 15	6 06
Saturday ..	14	6 12	6 06	6 15	6 03	6 15	6 04	6 13	6 05	6 12	6 06	6 14	6 04	6 12	6 07
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	15	6 11	6 07	6 13	6 07	6 13	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 11	6 07	6 13	6 05	6 11	6 09
Tuesday ..	16	6 09	6 09	6 11	6 08	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 10
Wednesday ..	17	6 07	6 10	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 08	6 08	6 10	6 07	6 10	6 09	6 08	6 07	6 11
Thursday ..	18	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 10	6 07	6 09	6 06	6 11	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 05	6 12
Friday ...	19	6 04	6 12	6 05	6 11	6 06	6 10	6 05	6 12	6 04	6 12	6 05	6 10	6 04	6 13
Saturday ..	20	6 02	6 13	6 03	6 12	6 04	6 11	6 03	6 13	6 02	6 13	6 04	6 11	6 02	6 14
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	21	6 00	6 14	6 01	6 13	6 02	6 12	6 01	6 14	6 00	6 14	6 01	6 12	6 00	6 16
Tuesday ..	22	5 58	6 16	5 59	6 15	6 00	6 14	5 59	6 15	5 58	6 16	5 59	6 15	5 58	6 17
Wednesday ..	23	5 56	6 17	5 57	6 16	5 58	6 15	5 57	6 16	5 56	6 18	5 56	6 16	5 56	6 18
Thursday ..	24	5 54	6 18	5 55	6 17	5 56	6 16	5 55	6 17	5 54	6 19	5 54	6 17	5 54	6 19
Friday ...	25	5 53	6 19	5 53	6 19	5 55	6 17	5 54	6 18	5 53	6 20	5 53	6 19	5 53	6 20
Saturday ..	26	5 51	6 20	5 51	6 20	5 54	6 18	5 52	6 19	5 51	6 22	5 51	6 20	5 51	6 22
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	27	5 49	6 22	5 49	6 21	5 52	6 19	5 50	6 21	5 49	6 24	5 49	6 22	5 49	6 24
Tuesday ..	28	5 46	6 24	5 47	6 23	5 50	6 20	5 48	6 23	5 46	6 25	5 46	6 24	5 46	6 25
Wednesday ..	29	5 44	6 25	5 45	6 24	5 48	6 22	5 46	6 24	5 44	6 26	5 44	6 26	5 44	6 26
Thursday ..	30	5 42	6 26	5 43	6 26	5 46	6 23	5 44	6 25	5 42	6 27	5 42	6 27	5 42	6 28
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	31	5 41	6 27	5 41	6 27	5 44	6 25	5 42	6 26	5 41	6 28	5 40	6 28	5 40	6 29

APRIL.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J'n's N.F.		Charlotte'n	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
Monday ..	1	5 39	6 29	5 39	6 29	5 42	6 27	5 40	6 28	5 39	6 29	5 38	6 30	5 39	6 29
Tuesday ..	2	5 37	6 30	5 37	6 30	5 40	6 28	5 38	6 29	5 37	6 30	5 36	6 31	5 37	6 30
Wednesday ..	3	5 35	6 31	5 35	6 31	5 38	6 29	5 36	6 30	5 35	6 31	5 34	6 32	5 35	6 31
Thursday ..	4	5 33	6 32	5 33	6 33	5 36	6 30	5 34	6 31	5 33	6 32	5 32	6 33	5 33	6 32
Friday ...	5	5 32	6 33	5 34	6 34	5 34	6 31	5 33	6 32	5 32	6 33	5 31	6 34	5 32	6 33
Saturday ..	6	5 30	6 34	5 29	6 35	5 32	6 32	5 31	6 33	5 30	6 34	5 29	6 35	5 30	6 34
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	7	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 37	5 31	6 33	5 29	6 34	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 36	5 28	6 35
Tuesday ..	8	5 27	6 36	5 26	6 38	5 29	6 35	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 36	5 26	6 38	5 27	6 36
Wednesday ..	9	5 25	6 37	5 24	6 40	5 27	6 36	5 26	6 36	5 25	6 37	5 23	6 39	5 25	6 37
Thursday ..	10	5 23	6 38	5 22	6 41	5 25	6 37	5 24	6 37	5 23	6 38	5 21	6 40	5 23	6 38
Friday ...	11	5 21	6 40	5 20	6 42	5 24	6 38	5 22	6 39	5 21	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 21	6 40
Saturday ..	12	5 19	6 42	5 18	6 44	5 22	6 39	5 20	6 41	5 19	6 42	5 17	6 44	5 19	6 42
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	13	5 18	6 43	5 16	6 45	5 20	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 18	6 43	5 15	6 45	5 18	6 43
Tuesday ..	14	5 16	6 44	5 14	6 46	5 19	6 41	5 17	6 43	5 16	6 44	5 13	6 47	5 16	6 45
Wednesday ..	15	5 15	6 45	5 12	6 48	5 17	6 43	5 16	6 44	5 15	6 45	5 12	6 48	5 15	6 46
Thursday ..	16	5 14	6 45	5 11	6 49	5 16	6 44	5 15	6 45	5 14	6 46	5 11	6 49	5 14	6 47
Friday ...	17	5 12	6 47	5 09	6 50	5 14	6 45	5 14	6 46	5 12	6 47	5 10	6 50	5 12	6 48
Saturday ..	18	5 10	6 49	5 07	6 51	5 12	6 46	5 12	6 47	5 10	6 48	5 08	6 51	5 10	6 49
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	19	5 08	6 50	5 05	6 53	5 11	6 47	5 10	6 48	5 08	6 50	5 06	6 53	5 08	6 50
Tuesday ..	20	5 06	6 52	5 04	6 54	5 09	6 49	5 08	6 50	5 06	6 52	5 04	6 55	5 06	6 52
Wednesday ..	21	5 05	6 53	5 02	6 55	5 08	6 50	5 07	6 51	5 05	6 53	5 02	6 56	5 05	6 53
Thursday ..	22	5 03	6 54	5 00	6 56	5 06	6 51	5 05	6 52	5 03	6 54	5 00	6 57	5 03	6 54
Friday ...	23	5 01	6 55	4 58	6 58	5 04	6 52	5 03	6 53	5 01	6 55	4 58	6 59	5 01	6 55
Saturday ..	24	5 00	6 56	4 56	7 00	5 03	6 53	5 01	6 54	5 00	6 56	4 56	7 00	5 00	6 56
SUND'Y.															
Monday ...	25	4 58	6 58	4 55	7 01	5 01	6 55	4 59	6 56	4 58	6 58	4 56	7 02	4 58	6 58
Tuesday ..	26	4 57	6 59	4 53	7 03	5 00	6 56	4 58	6 58	4 57	6 59	4 53	7 03	4 57	6 59
Wednesday ..	27	4 56	7 00	4 51	7 04	4 53	6 57	4 57	6 59	4 56	7 00	4 52	7 04	4 56	7 00
Thursday ..	28	4 54	7 01	4 49	7 05	4 56	6 58	4 55	7 00	4 54	7 01	4 49	7 06	4 53	7 02
Friday ...	29	4 52	7 03	4 48	7 06	4 55	6 59	4 53	7 01	4 52	7 03	4 47	7 08	4 51	7 03
Saturday ..	30	4 50	7 05	4 46	7 07	4 53	7 01	4 51	7 03	4 49	7 05	4 44	7 10	4 49	7 04

MAY.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J. & N.F.		Charlotte'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Wed'n/day	1	4 48	7 06	4 45	7 09	4 52	7 02	4 50	7 04	4 48	7 06	4 43	7 11	4 47	7 07
Thursday..	2	4 47	7 08	4 44	7 10	4 51	7 04	4 49	7 06	4 47	7 08	4 52	7 13	4 46	7 09
Friday...	3	4 46	7 09	4 42	7 12	4 50	7 05	4 48	7 07	4 46	7 09	4 41	7 14	4 45	7 10
Saturday..	4	4 45	7 10	4 41	7 13	4 49	7 06	4 47	7 08	4 45	7 10	4 40	7 15	4 44	7 11
SUND'Y.	5	4 43	7 11	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 07	4 45	7 09	4 42	7 12	4 38	7 16	4 41	7 13
Monday...	6	4 41	7 12	4 37	7 15	4 45	7 08	4 43	7 10	4 40	7 13	4 36	7 18	4 39	7 14
Tuesday..	7	4 39	7 14	4 36	7 16	4 44	7 09	4 42	7 11	4 39	7 14	4 34	7 19	4 38	7 15
Wed'n/day	8	4 38	7 15	4 34	7 18	4 43	7 10	4 41	7 12	4 38	7 15	4 33	7 20	4 37	7 16
Thursday..	9	4 37	7 16	4 33	7 19	4 42	7 11	4 40	7 13	4 37	7 16	4 32	7 21	4 36	7 17
Friday...	10	4 36	7 18	4 32	7 20	4 41	7 13	4 39	7 15	4 36	7 18	4 31	7 23	4 35	7 19
Saturday..	11	4 34	7 19	4 30	7 22	4 39	7 14	4 37	7 16	4 34	7 20	4 29	7 25	4 32	7 21
SUND'Y.	12	4 33	7 20	4 29	7 23	4 38	7 15	4 35	7 18	4 32	7 21	4 27	7 26	4 31	7 22
Monday...	13	4 32	7 21	4 28	7 24	4 37	7 16	4 34	7 19	4 31	7 23	4 26	7 27	4 30	7 24
Tuesday..	14	4 30	7 23	4 27	7 25	4 36	7 17	4 33	7 20	4 29	7 24	4 24	7 29	4 28	7 25
Wed'n/day	15	4 28	7 24	4 26	7 26	4 34	7 18	4 31	7 21	4 27	7 25	4 22	7 30	4 26	7 26
Thursday..	16	4 27	7 25	4 24	7 28	4 33	7 19	4 30	7 22	4 26	7 26	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 27
Friday....	17	4 26	7 26	4 23	7 29	4 32	7 20	4 29	7 23	4 25	7 27	4 20	7 32	4 24	7 28
Saturday..	18	4 25	7 27	4 22	7 30	4 31	7 21	4 28	7 24	4 24	7 28	4 19	7 33	4 23	7 29
SUND'Y.	19	4 24	7 28	4 21	7 31	4 30	7 22	4 27	7 25	4 23	7 29	4 18	7 34	4 22	7 30
Monday...	20	4 23	7 29	4 19	7 33	4 29	7 23	4 26	7 26	4 22	7 30	4 16	7 36	4 21	7 31
Tuesday..	21	4 22	7 30	4 18	7 34	4 28	7 24	4 25	7 27	4 21	7 31	4 15	7 37	4 20	7 31
Wed'n/day	22	4 21	7 31	4 17	7 35	4 27	7 25	4 24	7 28	4 20	7 32	4 14	7 38	4 19	7 33
Thursday..	23	4 21	7 33	4 16	7 36	4 27	7 27	4 24	7 30	4 20	7 34	4 14	7 40	4 19	7 35
Friday...	24	4 20	7 34	4 15	7 38	4 26	7 28	4 23	7 31	4 19	7 35	4 13	7 41	4 18	7 36
Saturday..	25	4 20	7 34	4 14	7 40	4 26	7 28	4 23	7 31	4 19	7 35	4 12	7 42	4 18	7 36
SUND'Y.	26	4 19	7 35	4 13	7 41	4 25	7 29	4 22	7 32	4 18	7 36	4 11	7 43	4 17	7 37
Monday...	27	4 18	7 36	4 12	7 42	4 24	7 30	4 21	7 33	4 17	7 37	4 10	7 44	4 16	7 38
Tuesday..	28	4 16	7 37	4 12	7 42	4 23	7 30	4 20	7 33	4 16	7 38	4 09	7 44	4 15	7 39
Wed'n/day	29	4 16	7 38	4 11	7 43	4 23	7 31	4 20	7 34	4 15	7 39	4 08	7 45	4 14	7 40
Thursday..	30	4 15	7 39	4 10	7 44	4 22	7 32	4 19	7 35	4 14	7 40	4 07	7 47	4 13	7 41
Friday...	31	4 14	7 40	4 9	7 45	4 21	7 33	4 18	7 36	4 13	7 41	4 06	7 48	4 11	7 42

JUNE.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J. & N.F.		Charlotte'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Saturday..	1	4 14	7 40	4 10	7 46	4 21	7 34	4 18	7 36	4 13	7 41	4 06	7 48	4 12	7 42
SUND'Y.	2	4 14	7 41	4 09	7 47	4 21	7 35	4 18	7 37	4 13	7 42	4 06	7 49	4 12	7 43
Monday...	3	4 14	7 42	4 08	7 48	4 21	7 35	4 18	7 38	4 13	7 43	4 06	7 50	4 12	7 44
Tuesday..	4	4 13	7 43	4 07	7 49	4 20	7 36	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 44	4 05	7 51	4 11	7 45
Wed'n/day	5	4 13	7 43	4 07	7 49	4 20	7 36	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 44	4 05	7 51	4 11	7 45
Thursday..	6	4 12	7 44	4 06	7 50	4 19	7 37	4 16	7 40	4 11	7 45	4 04	7 52	4 10	7 46
Friday...	7	4 12	7 45	4 06	7 51	4 19	7 38	4 16	7 41	4 11	7 46	4 04	7 53	4 10	7 47
Saturday..	8	4 11	7 46	4 06	7 52	4 19	7 39	4 16	7 42	4 11	7 47	4 04	7 54	4 10	7 48
SUND'Y.	9	4 12	7 46	4 05	7 53	4 19	7 39	4 16	7 42	4 11	7 47	4 04	7 54	4 10	7 48
Monday...	10	4 11	7 47	4 05	7 53	4 18	7 40	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 48	4 03	7 55	4 10	7 49
Tuesday..	11	4 11	7 47	4 05	7 53	4 18	7 40	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 48	4 03	7 55	4 09	7 49
Wed'n/day	12	4 11	7 48	4 05	7 54	4 18	7 41	4 15	7 44	4 10	7 49	4 03	7 56	4 09	7 50
Thursday..	13	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 42	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 51
Friday....	14	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 42	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 51
Saturday..	15	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 43	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 52
SUND'Y.	16	4 11	7 50	4 05	7 56	4 18	7 43	4 15	7 46	4 10	7 51	4 03	7 58	4 09	7 53
Monday...	17	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Tuesday..	18	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Wed'n/day	19	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Thursday..	20	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Friday...	21	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 48	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Saturday..	22	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 15	7 48	4 10	7 52	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
SUND'Y.	23	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Monday...	24	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Tuesday..	25	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Wed'n/day	26	4 13	7 53	4 07	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 12	7 53	4 05	8 00	4 11	7 54
Thursday..	27	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 20	7 45	4 17	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
Friday....	28	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 21	7 45	4 18	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
Saturday..	29	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 21	7 45	4 18	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
SUND'Y.	30	4 15	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 22	7 44	4 19	7 48	4 14	7 53	4 07	8 00	4 13	7 54

JULY,

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlotte's	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
Monday...	1	4 16	7 52	4 09	7 58	4 23	7 44	4 19	7 43	4 14	7 53	4 08	8 00	4 13	7 54
Tuesday...	2	4 17	7 51	4 10	7 58	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
Wedn'day	3	4 17	7 51	4 10	7 58	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
Thursday...	4	4 17	7 51	4 11	7 57	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
Friday...	5	4 18	7 50	4 11	7 57	4 25	7 43	4 21	7 47	4 16	7 52	4 10	7 58	4 15	7 53
Saturday...	6	4 19	7 50	4 12	7 56	4 26	7 43	4 22	7 47	4 17	7 52	4 11	7 58	4 16	7 53
SUND'Y.	7	4 20	7 50	4 12	7 56	4 27	7 43	4 23	7 47	4 18	7 52	4 12	7 58	4 17	7 53
Monday...	8	4 21	7 49	4 13	7 56	4 28	7 42	4 24	7 46	4 19	7 51	4 13	7 57	4 18	7 52
Tuesday...	9	4 21	7 49	4 14	7 55	4 28	7 42	4 24	7 46	4 19	7 51	4 13	7 57	4 18	7 52
Wedn'day	10	4 22	7 48	4 15	7 54	4 29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 50	4 14	7 56	4 19	7 51
Thursday...	11	4 22	7 48	4 16	7 53	4 29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 50	4 14	7 56	4 19	7 51
Friday...	12	4 23	7 47	4 17	7 53	4 30	7 40	4 26	7 44	4 21	7 49	4 15	7 55	4 20	7 50
Saturday...	13	4 24	7 47	4 18	7 52	4 31	7 40	4 27	7 44	4 22	7 49	4 16	7 55	4 21	7 50
SUND'Y.	14	4 25	7 47	4 20	7 52	4 32	7 40	4 28	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 17	7 54	4 22	7 49
Monday...	15	4 26	7 46	4 21	7 51	4 33	7 39	4 30	7 42	4 25	7 47	4 19	7 53	4 24	7 48
Tuesday...	16	4 27	7 45	4 22	7 50	4 34	7 38	4 31	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 20	7 52	4 25	7 47
Wedn'day	17	4 28	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 35	7 37	4 32	7 40	4 27	7 45	4 21	7 51	4 26	7 46
Thursday...	18	4 29	7 44	4 23	7 49	4 36	7 37	4 33	7 40	4 28	7 45	4 22	7 51	4 27	7 45
Friday...	19	4 30	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 37	7 36	4 34	7 39	4 29	7 44	4 23	7 50	4 28	7 46
Saturday...	20	4 30	7 42	4 25	7 47	4 37	7 35	4 34	7 38	4 29	7 43	4 23	7 49	4 28	7 44
SUND'Y.	21	4 31	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 38	7 34	4 35	7 37	4 30	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 29	7 43
Monday...	22	4 32	7 40	4 27	7 45	4 39	7 33	4 36	7 36	4 31	7 41	4 25	7 47	4 30	7 42
Tuesday...	23	4 33	7 39	4 29	7 43	4 40	7 32	4 37	7 35	4 32	7 40	4 26	7 46	4 31	7 41
Wedn'day	24	4 34	7 38	4 31	7 41	4 41	7 31	4 38	7 34	4 33	7 39	4 27	7 45	4 32	7 40
Thursday...	25	4 35	7 37	4 32	7 40	4 42	7 30	4 39	7 33	4 34	7 38	4 28	7 44	4 33	7 39
Friday...	26	4 36	7 36	4 33	7 39	4 43	7 29	4 40	7 32	4 35	7 37	4 29	7 43	4 34	7 38
Saturday...	27	4 37	7 36	4 34	7 38	4 44	7 29	4 41	7 31	4 36	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 35	7 38
SUND'Y.	28	4 38	7 35	4 35	7 37	4 45	7 28	4 42	7 30	4 37	7 36	4 30	7 42	4 36	7 37
Monday...	29	4 39	7 33	4 36	7 36	4 46	7 26	4 43	7 29	4 38	7 34	4 31	7 40	4 37	7 35
Tuesday...	30	4 40	7 32	4 38	7 34	4 47	7 25	4 44	7 28	4 39	7 33	4 32	7 39	4 38	7 34
Wedn'day	31	4 42	7 30	4 39	7 33	4 48	7 24	4 45	7 27	4 41	7 31	4 34	7 37	4 40	7 32

AUGUST,

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlotte's	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
Thursday...	1	4 44	7 28	4 40	7 32	4 50	7 22	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 29	4 37	7 35	4 42	7 30
Friday...	2	4 46	7 26	4 41	7 31	4 51	7 21	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 39	7 33	4 44	7 28
Saturday...	3	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 29	4 52	7 20	4 49	7 23	4 45	7 27	4 40	7 32	4 45	7 27
SUND'Y.	4	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 53	7 19	4 50	7 22	4 46	7 26	4 42	7 31	4 46	7 26
Monday...	5	4 49	7 23	4 45	7 27	4 54	7 18	4 51	7 21	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 30	4 47	7 25
Tuesday...	6	4 50	7 22	4 47	7 25	4 55	7 17	4 52	7 20	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 48	7 24
Wedn'day	7	4 51	7 20	4 48	7 24	4 56	7 15	4 53	7 18	4 49	7 22	4 46	7 26	4 49	7 22
Thursday...	8	4 52	7 18	4 49	7 22	4 57	7 13	4 54	7 16	4 51	7 20	4 47	7 24	4 51	7 20
Friday...	9	4 53	7 17	4 50	7 20	4 58	7 12	4 55	7 15	4 52	7 18	4 48	7 22	4 52	7 18
Saturday...	10	4 54	7 16	4 51	7 19	4 59	7 11	4 56	7 14	4 53	7 17	4 49	7 21	4 53	7 17
SUND'Y.	11	4 55	7 14	4 53	7 17	5 01	7 09	4 58	7 12	4 55	7 16	4 51	7 19	4 55	7 16
Monday...	12	4 57	7 12	4 54	7 16	5 02	7 07	5 00	7 10	4 56	7 13	4 53	7 17	4 56	7 13
Tuesday...	13	4 58	7 10	4 55	7 15	5 03	7 05	5 01	7 08	4 58	7 11	4 54	7 15	4 58	7 11
Wedn'day	14	5 00	7 08	4 56	7 13	5 04	7 04	5 02	7 06	4 59	7 09	4 55	7 13	4 59	7 09
Thursday...	15	5 01	7 07	4 57	7 11	5 05	7 03	5 03	7 05	5 00	7 08	4 57	7 11	5 01	7 07
Friday...	16	5 02	7 06	4 59	7 09	5 06	7 02	5 04	7 04	5 01	7 07	4 58	7 10	5 01	7 07
Saturday...	17	5 03	7 04	5 00	7 08	5 07	7 00	5 05	7 02	5 02	7 05	4 59	7 08	5 02	7 05
SUND'Y.	18	5 04	7 02	5 02	7 06	5 08	6 58	5 06	7 00	5 03	7 03	5 00	7 06	5 03	7 03
Monday...	19	5 05	7 01	5 03	7 04	5 09	6 57	5 07	6 59	5 04	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 04	7 01
Tuesday...	20	5 07	6 59	5 04	7 02	5 11	6 55	5 09	6 57	5 06	6 59	5 03	7 03	5 06	6 59
Wedn'day	21	5 08	6 58	5 05	7 01	5 12	6 54	5 10	6 56	5 08	6 58	5 05	7 01	5 08	6 58
Thursday...	22	5 10	6 56	5 07	6 59	5 13	6 52	5 11	6 54	5 09	6 56	5 06	6 59	5 09	6 56
Friday...	23	5 11	6 54	5 08	6 57	5 14	6 50	5 12	6 52	5 10	6 54	5 07	6 57	5 10	6 54
Saturday...	24	5 12	6 52	5 09	6 55	5 15	6 49	5 13	6 51	5 11	6 53	5 08	6 56	5 11	6 53
SUND'Y.	25	5 13	6 50	5 10	6 54	5 16	6 47	5 14	6 49	5 12	6 51	5 09	6 54	5 12	6 51
Monday...	26	5 14	6 48	5 12	6 52	5 17	6 45	5 15	6 47	5 13	6 49	5 11	6 52	5 13	6 49
Tuesday...	27	5 15	6 47	5 13	6 50	5 18	6 44	5 16	6 46	5 14	6 47	5 12	6 50	5 14	6 47
Wedn'day	28	5 17	6 45	5 14	6 48	5 20	6 42	5 18	6 44	5 16	6 45	5 14	6 48	5 16	6 45
Thursday...	29	5 18	6 43	5 15	6 46	5 21	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 17	6 43	5 15	6 46	5 17	6 43
Friday...	30	5 19	6 41	5 16	6 44	5 22	6 39	5 20	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 16	6 44	5 18	6 42
Saturday...	31	5 20	6 40	5 18	6 42	5 23	6 38	5 21	6 39	5 20	6 40	5 17	6 43	5 19	6 41

Time of the

Day of the Week.

SUND'Y
Monday...
Tuesday...
Wedn'day...
Thursday...
Friday...
Saturday...

SUND'Y
Monday...
Tuesday...
Wedn'day...
Thursday...
Friday...
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SUND'Y
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Thursday...
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Saturday...

SUND'Y
Monday...
Tuesday...
Wedn'day...
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Saturday...

SUND'Y
Monday...

Day of the Week.

Tuesday...
Wedn'day...
Thursday...
Friday...
Saturday...

SUND'Y
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Wedn'day...
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Saturday...

SUND'Y
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Saturday...

SUND'Y
Monday...
Tuesday...
Wedn'day...
Thursday...
Friday...

SUND'Y
Tuesday...
Wednesday...
Thursday...
Friday...

NOVEMBER.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlotte's	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Saturday..	1	6 41	4 47	6 43	4 45	6 37	4 51	6 39	4 49	6 42	4 46	6 45	4 43	6 42	4 46
SUND'Y.	2	6 42	4 46	6 45	4 43	6 38	4 50	6 40	4 48	6 43	4 45	6 46	4 42	6 43	4 45
Monday..	3	6 44	4 45	6 46	4 42	6 40	4 49	6 42	4 47	6 45	4 44	6 48	4 41	6 45	4 44
Tuesday..	4	6 45	4 42	6 47	4 41	6 41	4 48	6 43	4 46	6 46	4 43	6 49	4 40	6 46	4 43
Wedn'day	5	6 46	4 42	6 49	4 39	6 42	4 46	6 44	4 44	6 47	4 41	6 51	4 38	6 47	4 41
Thursday..	6	6 48	4 41	6 50	4 38	6 44	4 45	6 46	4 43	6 49	4 40	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 40
Friday....	7	6 49	4 40	6 52	4 36	6 45	4 44	6 47	4 42	6 50	4 39	6 54	4 36	6 50	4 39
Saturday..	8	6 51	4 38	6 53	4 35	6 46	4 43	6 48	4 41	6 51	4 38	6 56	4 34	6 51	4 38
SUND'Y.	9	6 52	4 37	6 55	4 33	6 47	4 42	6 49	4 40	6 52	4 36	6 57	4 33	6 52	4 36
Monday..	10	6 54	4 35	6 56	4 32	6 49	4 40	6 51	4 38	6 54	4 34	6 59	4 31	6 54	4 34
Tuesday..	11	6 55	4 34	6 58	4 30	6 50	4 39	6 52	4 37	6 56	4 33	7 00	4 29	6 56	4 33
Wedn'day	12	6 57	4 33	6 59	4 30	6 52	4 38	6 54	4 36	6 58	4 32	7 02	4 28	6 58	4 32
Thursday..	13	6 58	4 32	7 00	4 29	6 53	4 37	6 56	4 34	6 59	4 31	7 04	4 26	6 59	4 31
Friday....	14	7 00	4 30	7 02	4 27	6 54	4 36	6 57	4 33	7 01	4 29	7 06	4 25	7 01	4 29
Saturday..	15	7 02	4 28	7 03	4 26	6 56	4 34	6 59	4 31	7 03	4 27	7 07	4 23	7 03	4 27
SUND'Y.	16	7 03	4 27	7 05	4 25	6 57	4 33	7 00	4 30	7 04	4 26	7 08	4 22	7 04	4 26
Monday..	17	7 04	4 27	7 06	4 24	6 58	4 33	7 01	4 30	7 05	4 26	7 09	4 22	7 05	4 26
Tuesday..	18	7 05	4 26	7 08	4 23	6 59	4 32	7 02	4 29	7 06	4 25	7 10	4 21	7 06	4 25
Wedn'day	19	7 07	4 25	7 09	4 22	7 01	4 31	7 04	4 28	7 08	4 24	7 12	4 19	7 08	4 24
Thursday..	20	7 08	4 24	7 10	4 21	7 02	4 30	7 05	4 27	7 09	4 23	7 14	4 18	7 09	4 23
Friday....	21	7 09	4 24	7 12	4 21	7 03	4 30	7 06	4 27	7 10	4 23	7 15	4 18	7 10	4 23
Saturday..	22	7 10	4 23	7 13	4 20	7 04	4 29	7 07	4 26	7 11	4 22	7 16	4 17	7 11	4 22
SUND'Y.	23	7 12	4 22	7 14	4 19	7 06	4 28	7 09	4 25	7 13	4 21	7 18	4 15	7 13	4 21
Monday..	24	7 13	4 21	7 15	4 19	7 07	4 27	7 10	4 24	7 14	4 20	7 20	4 14	7 14	4 20
Tuesday..	25	7 14	4 20	7 17	4 17	7 08	4 26	7 11	4 23	7 15	4 19	7 21	4 13	7 15	4 19
Wedn'day	26	7 16	4 20	7 19	4 16	7 09	4 26	7 12	4 23	7 16	4 19	7 22	4 13	7 16	4 19
Thursday..	27	7 17	4 19	7 20	4 16	7 10	4 26	7 13	4 23	7 18	4 19	7 23	4 13	7 18	4 19
Friday....	28	7 18	4 18	7 21	4 16	7 11	4 25	7 14	4 22	7 19	4 18	7 24	4 12	7 19	4 18
Saturday..	29	7 19	4 18	7 22	4 15	7 12	4 25	7 15	4 22	7 20	4 18	7 25	4 12	7 20	4 17
SUND'Y.	30	7 20	4 18	7 23	4 15	7 13	4 25	7 17	4 21	7 21	4 17	7 26	4 11	7 22	4 16

DECEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlotte's	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Monday..	1	7 21	4 17	7 25	4 14	7 14	4 24	7 18	4 20	7 23	4 15	7 28	4 10	7 23	4 15
Tuesday..	2	7 22	4 17	7 26	4 13	7 15	4 24	7 19	4 20	7 24	4 15	7 29	4 10	7 24	4 15
Wedn'day	3	7 23	4 17	7 27	4 13	7 16	4 24	7 20	4 20	7 25	4 15	7 30	4 10	7 25	4 15
Thursday..	4	7 24	4 17	7 29	4 12	7 17	4 24	7 21	4 20	7 26	4 15	7 31	4 10	7 26	4 15
Friday....	5	7 25	4 16	7 29	4 12	7 18	4 23	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 14	7 32	4 09	7 27	4 14
Saturday..	6	7 26	4 16	7 30	4 12	7 19	4 23	7 23	4 19	7 28	4 14	7 33	4 09	7 28	4 14
SUND'Y.	7	7 27	4 16	7 32	4 12	7 20	4 23	7 24	4 19	7 29	4 14	7 34	4 09	7 29	4 14
Monday..	8	7 28	4 16	7 33	4 12	7 21	4 23	7 25	4 19	7 30	4 14	7 35	4 09	7 30	4 14
Tuesday..	9	7 29	4 16	7 34	4 11	7 22	4 23	7 26	4 19	7 31	4 14	7 36	4 09	7 31	4 14
Wedn'day	10	7 30	4 16	7 35	4 11	7 23	4 23	7 27	4 19	7 32	4 14	7 37	4 09	7 32	4 14
Thursday..	11	7 31	4 16	7 36	4 11	7 24	4 25	7 28	4 19	7 33	4 14	7 38	4 09	7 33	4 14
Friday....	12	7 32	4 16	7 37	4 12	7 25	4 23	7 29	4 19	7 34	4 14	7 39	4 10	7 34	4 15
Saturday..	13	7 33	4 17	7 37	4 12	7 26	4 24	7 30	4 20	7 35	4 15	7 40	4 10	7 35	4 15
SUND'Y.	14	7 34	4 17	7 38	4 12	7 27	4 24	7 31	4 20	7 36	4 15	7 41	4 10	7 36	4 15
Monday..	15	7 35	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 28	4 24	7 32	4 20	7 37	4 15	7 42	4 10	7 37	4 15
Tuesday..	16	7 36	4 17	7 40	4 12	7 29	4 24	7 33	4 20	7 38	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 38	4 15
Wedn'day	17	7 37	4 17	7 41	4 13	7 30	4 24	7 34	4 20	7 39	4 15	7 44	4 11	7 39	4 16
Thursday..	18	7 37	4 18	7 41	4 13	7 30	4 25	7 34	4 21	7 39	4 16	7 44	4 11	7 39	4 16
Friday....	19	7 38	4 18	7 42	4 13	7 31	4 25	7 35	4 21	7 40	4 16	7 45	4 11	7 40	4 17
Saturday..	20	7 38	4 19	7 42	4 14	7 31	4 26	7 35	4 22	7 40	4 17	7 45	4 12	7 40	4 18
SUND'Y.	21	7 38	4 20	7 43	4 15	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 12	7 40	4 18
Monday..	22	7 38	4 20	7 43	4 15	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 13	7 40	4 18
Tuesday..	23	7 38	4 20	7 44	4 16	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 13	7 40	4 19
Wedn'day	24	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 17	7 31	4 28	7 35	4 24	7 40	4 19	7 45	4 14	7 40	4 20
Thursday..	25	7 39	4 21	7 45	4 17	7 31	4 28	7 36	4 24	7 40	4 19	7 46	4 14	7 41	4 20
Friday....	26	7 40	4 22	7 45	4 18	7 32	4 29	7 36	4 25	7 41	4 20	7 46	4 15	7 41	4 21
Saturday..	27	7 40	4 23	7 45	4 19	7 33	4 30	7 37	4 26	7 44	4 21	7 47	4 16	7 42	4 22
SUND'Y.	28	7 40	4 24	7 45	4 19	7 33	4 31	7 37	4 27	7 42	4 22	7 47	4 17	7 42	4 23
Tuesday..	29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 33	4 32	7 37	4 28	7 42	4 23	7 47	4 18	7 42	4 24
Wedn'day	30	7 41	4 26	7 45	4 21	7 34	4 33	7 38	4 29	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 19	7 43	4 25
Thursday..	31	7 41	4 27	7 45	4 21	7 34	4 34	7 38	4 30	7 43	4 25	7 48	4 20	7 43	4 25

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Ph.

New Moon.
First Quarter.
Full Moon.
Last Quarter.

Moon's Phases.

11

JANUARY, 1967.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Feb.
New Moon.....	5	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 28
First Quarter....	13	7 35 p.m.	7 44 p.m.	7 12 p.m.	8 15 p.m.	8 03 p.m.	8 58 p.m.	8 17 p.m.	Perigee " 28
Full Moon.....	19	11 39 a.m.	11 48 a.m.	11 16 a.m.	10 19 p.m.	10 07 p.m.	1 02 p.m.	0 21 p.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	27	9 53 a.m.	9 59 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	8 31 a.m.	8 09 a.m.	4 04 a.m.	3 23 a.m.	Apogee " 28

FEBRUARY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Feb.
New Moon.....	4	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 28
First Quarter....	11	1 31 p.m.	1 30 p.m.	0 58 p.m.	2 01 p.m.	1 49 p.m.	3 44 p.m.	3 03 p.m.	Per. Feb. " 28
Full Moon.....	18	7 46 p.m.	7 55 p.m.	7 23 p.m.	8 26 p.m.	8 14 p.m.	9 09 p.m.	8 28 p.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	25	3 47 p.m.	3 56 p.m.	3 24 p.m.	4 27 p.m.	4 15 p.m.	5 10 p.m.	4 29 p.m.	Apogee " 28

MARCH.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Mar.
New Moon.....	5	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 28
First Quarter....	13	4 44 a.m.	4 53 a.m.	4 21 a.m.	5 24 a.m.	5 12 a.m.	6 07 a.m.	5 26 a.m.	Per. Mar. " 28
Full Moon.....	19	3 53 a.m.	4 02 a.m.	3 30 a.m.	4 33 a.m.	4 21 a.m.	5 16 a.m.	4 35 a.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	27	4 01 a.m.	4 10 a.m.	3 38 a.m.	4 41 a.m.	4 29 a.m.	5 24 a.m.	4 43 a.m.	Apogee " 28

APRIL.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. April
New Moon.....	4	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 28
First Quarter....	11	5 10 p.m.	5 19 p.m.	4 47 p.m.	5 50 p.m.	5 38 p.m.	6 33 p.m.	5 52 p.m.	Per. April " 28
Full Moon.....	18	10 15 a.m.	10 24 a.m.	9 52 a.m.	10 55 a.m.	10 43 a.m.	11 38 a.m.	10 57 a.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	26	6 12 p.m.	6 21 p.m.	5 49 p.m.	6 52 p.m.	6 40 p.m.	7 35 p.m.	6 54 p.m.	Apogee " 28

MAY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. May
New Moon.....	3	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 28
First Quarter....	10	2 46 a.m.	2 55 a.m.	2 23 a.m.	3 26 a.m.	3 14 a.m.	4 09 a.m.	3 28 a.m.	Per. May " 28
Full Moon.....	18	5 10 p.m.	5 19 p.m.	4 47 p.m.	5 50 p.m.	5 38 p.m.	6 33 p.m.	5 52 p.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	26	8 58 a.m.	9 07 a.m.	8 35 a.m.	9 38 a.m.	9 26 a.m.	10 21 a.m.	9 40 a.m.	Apogee " 28

JUNE.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. June
New Moon.....	2	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 17
First Quarter....	9	10 18 a.m.	10 27 a.m.	9 55 a.m.	10 58 a.m.	10 46 a.m.	11 41 a.m.	11 00 a.m.	Per. June " 17
Full Moon.....	16	1 43 a.m.	1 52 a.m.	1 20 a.m.	2 23 a.m.	2 11 a.m.	3 06 a.m.	2 25 a.m.	Apogee " 17
Last Quarter.....	24	Midnight.	0 09 a.m.	11 37 p.m.	0 40 a.m.	0 28 p.m.	1 23 p.m.	0 42 p.m.	Apogee " 17

JULY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. July
New Moon.....	1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 14
First Quarter....	8	4 54 p.m.	5 03 p.m.	4 31 p.m.	5 34 p.m.	5 22 p.m.	6 17 p.m.	5 36 p.m.	Perigee " 14
Full Moon.....	16	0 37 p.m.	0 46 p.m.	0 14 p.m.	1 17 p.m.	1 05 p.m.	2 00 p.m.	1 19 p.m.	Perigee " 14
Last Quarter.....	24	3 02 p.m.	3 11 p.m.	2 39 p.m.	3 42 p.m.	3 30 p.m.	4 25 p.m.	3 44 p.m.	Perigee " 14

AUGUST.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Aug.
New Moon.....	30	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Apogee " 10
First Quarter....	6	9 15 a.m.	9 24 a.m.	1 53 a.m.	2 56 a.m.	2 43 a.m.	3 38 a.m.	2 57 a.m.	Per. Aug. " 10
Full Moon.....	14	5 43 a.m.	5 52 a.m.	5 20 a.m.	6 23 a.m.	6 11 a.m.	7 06 a.m.	6 25 a.m.	Apogee " 10
Last Quarter.....	22	4 37 p.m.	4 46 p.m.	4 04 p.m.	5 07 p.m.	4 55 p.m.	5 50 p.m.	5 09 p.m.	Apogee " 10

SEPTEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Sept.
New Moon.....	27	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Perigee " 28
First Quarter....	5	6 37 p.m.	6 46 p.m.	6 14 p.m.	7 17 p.m.	7 05 p.m.	8 00 p.m.	7 19 p.m.	Perigee " 28
Full Moon.....	13	7 39 p.m.	7 48 p.m.	7 16 p.m.	8 19 p.m.	8 07 p.m.	9 02 p.m.	8 21 p.m.	Apogee " 28
Last Quarter.....	20	10 15 p.m.	10 24 p.m.	9 52 p.m.	10 55 p.m.	10 43 p.m.	11 38 p.m.	10 57 p.m.	Apogee " 28

OCTOBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Oct.
New Moon.....	3	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Perigee " 17
First Quarter....	10	1 23 p.m.	1 32 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	2 03 p.m.	1 51 p.m.	2 46 p.m.	2 05 p.m.	Perigee " 17
Full Moon.....	18	8 30 a.m.	8 39 a.m.	8 07 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	8 58 a.m.	9 53 a.m.	9 12 a.m.	Apogee " 17
Last Quarter.....	27	4 23 a.m.	4 32 a.m.	4 00 a.m.	5 03 a.m.	4 51 a.m.	5 46 a.m.	5 05 a.m.	Apogee " 17

NOVEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Nov.
New Moon.....	4	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Perigee " 15
First Quarter....	11	1 23 p.m.	1 32 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	2 03 p.m.	1 51 p.m.	2 46 p.m.	2 05 p.m.	Perigee " 15
Full Moon.....	19	8 15 p.m.	8 24 p.m.	7 53 p.m.	8 56 p.m.	8 43 p.m.	9 38 p.m.	8 57 p.m.	Apogee " 15
Last Quarter.....	26	0 19 p.m.	0 21 p.m.	11 49 a.m.	12 52 p.m.	12 40 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	0 54 p.m.	Apogee " 15

DECEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. John's N.F.	Charlottetown.	Per. Dec.
New Moon.....	25	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Perigee " 27
First Quarter....	3	6 37 a.m.	6 46 a.m.	6 14 p.m.	7 17 p.m.	7 05 p.m.	8 00 p.m.	7 19 p.m.	Perigee " 27
Full Moon.....	11	7 16 a.m.	7 25 a.m.	6 53 a.m.	7 56 a.m.	7 44 a.m.	8 39 a.m.	7 58 a.m.	Apogee " 27
Last Quarter.....	19	10 40 p.m.	10 49 p.m.	10 17 p.m.	11 20 p.m.	11 08 p.m.	12 03 p.m.	11 22 p.m.	Apogee " 27

THE CALENDAR.

Principal articles of the Calendar for the year of our Lord, 1867:—

	Gregorian or new Calendar.	Julian or old Calendar.
Golden Number.....	6	8
Epoct.....	25	VI.
Solar Cycle.....	38	28
Roman Indiction.....	10	10
Dominical Letter.....	F	A

The year 1867 is the latter part of the 5627th and the beginning of the 5628th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5628 commences on the 30th Sept., 1867.

The year 1867 answers to the 6860th year of the Julian period to the 3620th from the foundation of Rome, to the 3641st year of the Olympiad, and to the year 7376-6 of the Byzantine era.

The year 1284 of the Mahomedan era commences on May 7, 1867, and the Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) on the 7th Jan., and Dec. 27th, 1867.

THE MONTHS.

The year seems to have been divided into months before the Deluge, for we read in Genesis: "In the second month, the seventeenth day of the month." Our present months are lunar, with an additional eleven days to increase the lunar year of 354 days, to the common one of 366 days.

The names of the months are of Roman origin. January was called after Janus, the two-faced God, because it begins and may also be said to end the year. February is so named from Februo, to cleanse; March, the third month, was formerly the first, and was dedicated to Mars; April is derived from the verb Aprire, "to open," buds and flowers then beginning to open; May is said, by some antiquarians, to have been named by Romulus, in honor of the Majores or class of Senators who assisted him in the government of Rome; June is likewise said to have been so named in honor of the Juniores,

another class of Senators; August, the next month, was named after Augustus; September was formerly the seventh month, reckoning from March, and takes its name from Septem, seven; October, November, December were named from octo, eight; novem, nine; and decem, ten, as they stood in that order in the old Roman calendar.

The Saxons used the following names to designate the months: January the Wolf month; February the Spring-worm month, because young cabbages then began to sprout; March the Lengthening month; April the Easter; May the Three Milkings, as cows were milked three times a day; June the Meadow month; July the Hay month; August the Bara; September the Grist, and October the Wine month; November the Windy, and December the Winter, and afterwards the Holy month, on account of the birth of our Saviour.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

New Year's Day*	January	1	Ascension Day*	"	30
Epiphany*	"	6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	June	19
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February	17	Trinity Sunday.....	"	8
St. David.....	March	1	Corpus Christi.....	"	29
Quinquagesima.....	"	3	Assassination of Queen Victoria.....	"	23
Ash Wednesday.....	"	6	St. John the Baptist.....	"	24
Quadragesima Sunday.....	"	10	St. Peter & St. Paul*.....	"	29
St. Patrick.....	"	17	St. Michael.....	September	29
Annunciation*.....	"	25	All Saints Day*.....	November	1
Palm Sunday.....	April	14	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.....	"	9
Good Friday.....	"	19	St. Andrew.....	"	30
Easter Sunday.....	"	21	1st Sunday in Advent.....	December	1
St. George.....	"	23	Conception of Virgin Mary*.....	"	8
Low Sunday.....	"	28	St. Thomas.....	"	21
Birthday of Queen Victoria*.....	May	24	Christmas Day*.....	"	25
Rogation Sunday.....	"	26			

The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are legal holidays in Lower Canada. Thanksgiving or Fast Days fixed by proclamation are also legal holidays in the Lower Provinces.

The only legal holidays observed in the Upper Provinces are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Queen's Birthday and any day set apart by proclamation.

Mercury will be an evening star in March, July and October, and morning star in April, August and December.

Jupiter will be an evening star until the 3rd of Feb'y, morning star until the 27th of May and afterwards evening star for the rest of the year.

Return will be a morning star until the 12th February; evening star until the 19th November and then morning star for the remainder of the year.

Mars will be a morning star all through the year.

Venus will be a morning star until the 23th September, and then an evening star for the rest of the year.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1867, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1st. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, March 5th, visible at Greenwich, commencing at seventeen minutes past eight, and ending fifty one minutes past ten in the morning. It is invisible in British North America.

2nd. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun*, August 28th, invisible at Greenwich, also invisible in British North America. Visible only in the Southern Hemisphere.

3rd. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, March 19th, invisible at Greenwich. Visible in British North America.

4th. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, September 12th, visible at Greenwich. Invisible in British North America.

A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, March 19th.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 142° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and the last contact at 107° towards the West; in each case for direct image.

The following table shows the local mean Astronomical time for certain stations at which the several phases occur:

Phases.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's N.F.
First contact with Penumbra.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First contact with Shadow.....	12 48	13 11	13 30	13 51	13 51	13 53	14 34
Middle of the Eclipse.....	13 59	14 23	14 32	14 50	15 02	15 04	15 45
Last contact with Shadow.....	15 31	15 54	16 04	16 22	16 34	16 36	17 17
Last contact with Penumbra.....	17 01	17 27	17 37	17 55	18 07	18 09	18 50
	18 15	18 38	18 48	19 06	19 18	19 20	20 01

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1867.

5627			1867.			New Moons and Feasts.		
Sabat	1	.....	January	7	.....			
Adar	1	.....	February	6	.....			
Vesdar	13	.....	March	8	.....	Fast of Esther.		
"	14	.....	"	20	.....	Purim.		
"	15	.....	"	21	.....	Schuschan Purim.		
Nisan	1	.....	April	6	.....	Passover begins.*		
"	15	.....	"	20	.....	Second Feast.*		
"	16	.....	"	21	.....	Seventh Feast.*		
"	21	.....	"	26	.....	Passover ends.		
Jar	1	.....	May	6	.....	Lag B'Omer.		
"	18	.....	"	23	.....			
Sivan	1	.....	June	5	.....	Feast of Weeks.*		
"	6	.....	"	10	.....	Second Feast.*		
Tammuz	1	.....	July	4	.....	Fast: Seizure of the Temple.		
"	18	.....	"	21	.....	Fast: Destruction of the Temple.*		
Ab	1	.....	August	2	.....			
"	10	.....	"	11	.....			
Elul	1	.....	September	1	.....			
5628								
Tisri	1	.....	"	30	.....	New Year's Feast.*		
"	2	.....	October	1	.....	Second Feast.*		
"	3	.....	"	2	.....	Fast: Death of Gedaliah.*		
"	10	.....	"	9	.....	Fast: Day of Atonement.*		
"	14	.....	"	13	.....	Feast of Tabernacles.*		
"	15	.....	"	14	.....	Second Feast.*		
"	21	.....	"	20	.....	Feast of Branches.		
"	22	.....	"	21	.....	End of Feast of Tabernacles.*		
"	23	.....	"	22	.....	Feast of the Law.*		
Heavan	1	.....	"	30	.....			
Kislov	1	.....	November	29	.....	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*		
"	23	.....	December	22	.....			
Tebet	1	.....	"	27	.....			
"	10	.....	January	6	.....	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.		

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*), are to be strictly observed.

CORRESPONDING TIME TABLE of some of the principal places in British North America. 12 o'clock NOON at London England, being taken as the Standard.

	A. M.	Long. W.
Montreal.....	7 06	73 36
Quebec.....	7 16	71 16
Toronto.....	6 43	79 21
Fredericton.....	7 33	66 36
Halifax.....	7 46	63 36
Charlottetown.....	7 48	63 07
St. John's Newfoundland.....	8 29	52 40

CURRENCY TABLE.

Canadian Currency.			Sterling.		Canadian Currency.			Sterling.		Canadian Currency.			Sterling.			
c.	s.	d.	s.	d.	c.	s.	d.	s.	d.	\$	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1		1	1	32	1	1	33	1	34	3	3	13	7	1	1	7
2		2	1	33	1	1	34	1	35	4	3	14	8	2	2	8
3		3	1	34	1	1	35	1	36	5	3	15	9	3	3	9
4		4	2	35	1	1	36	1	37	6	3	16	10	4	4	10
5		5	2	36	1	1	37	1	38	7	3	17	11	5	5	11
6		6	3	37	1	1	38	1	39	8	3	18	12	6	6	12
7		7	3	38	1	1	39	1	40	9	3	19	13	7	7	13
8		8	4	39	1	1	40	1	41	10	3	20	14	8	8	14
9		9	4	40	2	2	0	1	42	11	3	21	15	9	9	15
10		10	5	41	2	2	1	1	43	12	3	22	16	10	10	16
11		11	5	42	2	2	2	1	44	13	3	23	17	11	11	17
12		12	6	43	2	2	3	1	45	14	3	24	18	12	12	18
13		13	6	44	2	2	4	1	46	15	3	25	19	13	13	19
14		14	7	45	2	2	5	1	47	16	3	26	20	14	14	20
15		15	7	46	2	2	6	1	48	17	3	27	21	15	15	21
16		16	8	47	2	2	7	1	49	18	3	28	22	16	16	22
17		17	8	48	2	2	8	1	50	19	4	0	23	17	17	23
18		18	9	49	2	2	9	2	51	20	4	0	24	18	18	24
19		19	9	50	2	2	10	2	52	21	4	0	25	19	19	25
20	1	0	10	51	2	2	11	2	53	22	4	0	26	20	20	26
21	1	0	10	52	2	2	12	2	54	23	4	0	27	21	21	27
22	1	1	11	53	2	2	13	2	55	24	4	0	28	22	22	28
23	1	1	11	54	2	2	14	2	56	25	4	0	29	23	23	29
24	1	2	12	55	2	2	15	2	57	26	4	0	30	24	24	30
25	1	3	1	56	2	2	16	2	58	27	4	0	31	25	25	31
26	1	3	1	57	2	2	17	2	59	28	4	0		26	26	
27	1	4	1	58	2	2	18	2	60	29	4	0		27	27	
28	1	4	1	59	2	2	19	2	61	30	4	0		28	28	
29	1	5	1	60	3	3	0	2	62	31	4	0		29	29	
30	1	6	1	61	3	3	1	2		100	1	5	0	1	0	1
31	1	6	1	62	3	3	2	2		5.00	1	5	0	1	0	1
										100	2	10	0	2	10	0

The prevailing direction of the Wind for each month,—year 1885.

January.....N.E. by E. July.....S.W. by W.
February.....W.S.W. August.....W.N.W.
March.....W. September.....W.N.W.
April.....N.E. by E. October.....W. by N.
May.....N.W. by N. November.....W.N.W.
June.....S.W. by W. December. N.E. by E.

The greatest velocity attained in the neighbor-

hood of Montreal has rarely exceeded 60 miles per hour. There shows a disposition of change in the direction and velocity of the Wind at 3 p.m. and 3 a.m. During the year 1886 the whole amount of miles linear of wind was 53,061.63 miles, which resolved into the four cardinal points gives N. 6,959.80 miles; S., 5,298.89 miles; E., 10,776.40 miles; and W., 30,016.56 miles. There were 2,200 hours 15 minutes calm.

The following table shows the amount of miles linear, and the course, from each quarter of the compass during the same period:—

Course.	Mls. linear	Course.	Mls. linear	Course.	Mls. linear
North	310.50	South-East by East.	403.00	West South-West...	4,679.66
North by East.....	211.50	South-East	297.00	West by South	4,542.50
North North-East	412.00	South-East by South	690.20	West	3,111.80
North-East by East.....	661.70	South-South-East	374.00	West by North	3,103.00
North-East	1,325.90	South by East.....	578.50	West North-West	4,790.00
North-East by East.....	8,092.60	South	714.70	North-West by West	2,112.80
East North-East.....	892.70	South by West.....	238.30	North-West	2,728.00
East by North.....	237.10	South South-West.....	407.57	North West by North	1,269.00
East	86.30	South-West by South	608.10	North North-West	687.00
East by South.....	156.00	South-West	2,375.70	North by West	77.00
East South-East.....	240.00	South-West by West	3,845.10		

Resolved into the four cardinal points for the months given:—

Months.	Miles North	Miles South	Miles West	Miles East	Total Miles	H's of calm.
January.....	395.40	95.77	4,115.16	1,744.10	6,351.23	143.00
February.....	21.90	280.00	4,854.80	277.20	5,403.90	166.00
March.....	674.80	917.30	3,760.60	807.70	5,860.40	177.00
April.....	234.00	116.00	1,644.60	2,535.10	4,579.10	247.00
May.....	1,415.00	454.00	1,321.00	1,321.00	4,540.00	179.10
June.....	350.00	768.00	1,450.00	382.00	4,540.00	168.40
July.....	776.00	345.00	1,082.20	111.00	2,884.00	174.20
August.....	621.00	242.30	1,018.20	369.30	2,450.00	269.20
September.....	471.00	589.50	1,249.00	490.00	2,799.50	243.14
October.....	843.00	371.00	2,270.00	248.00	3,752.10	226.45
November.....	653.00	650.00	2,386.00	975.00	4,644.00	149.00
December.....	454.70	453.00	4,387.00	1,310.00	6,628.20	78.30

The song sparrow (*Fringilla Melodia*), the harbinger of the Canadian Spring, makes its first appearance about the first week in April. Frogs, (*Rana*) are first heard about the 23rd April. Slad (*Alosa*) are caught the last week in May. Fire-Flies (*Lampyrus cornusca*) are first seen about the 24th of June; and the Snow Bird (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) generally makes its appearance about the 20th November; Swallows (*Hirundo rufa*) about the 18th of April. Our Winter sets in about the 1st of December, as an average of the past 24 years, and is generally ushered in by a fall of snow from the N.E. by E., and this is the point of the compass from which our Winter storms come. Rain generally sets in from the S.S.W., S.E., and N.E. by East.

We have generally a few days of that poetic season, the Indian Summer, in November:

"The years last loveliest smile,
That come to fill with hope the human heart,
And strengthen it to bear the storms awhile,
Till Winter's days depart."

Our snow storms of Winter are from the North-East by East, and for some hours before they form, the eastern horizon becomes gradually covered with heavy strata clouds of a deep leaden hue; the upper strata of clouds are generally a mixture of cirri cumulus and stratus, moving from the south; but the surface wind is from the point I have stated: N.E. by E. The wind during these storms often attains a velocity of some 30 or 40 miles per hour; the barometer is falling, and the thermometer somewhere about zero; the Psychrometer indicates an increasing amount of moisture, and electrometers indicate a very high tension of negative electricity, often an amount of 300 degrees in terms of Volta's No. 1 electrometer; and sparks are constantly passing between the receiver and discharger for hours. Minute but perfect crystalline forms of snow commence to

fall, and may continue for some 48 hours, and some 12 or more inches of snow fall during this time.

Precipitation then ceases; the wind veers always by the N. to the W., or W.N.W., with a velocity of some 30 miles per hour, (this is our cold term); and the wind carries the loose finely crystallized snow in clouds before it. This is in Canadian parlance a "Poudriere." The wind is intensely cold; the thermometer during this period attains a minimum of some 30° below zero. The sky is partly covered by cirri cumulus clouds, with a few strati; the electrometers still indicate a high tension, but of an opposite or positive character. This westerly wind may last some 48 hours or more, and lulls down at sunset, may be, of the second day into a calm. The blue tint of the sky is very deep, and the rays of the setting sun throw a red or orange shade on the snowy scene, and the atmosphere attains a greater dryness. The electrical action gradually ceases with the wind.

Our thunder storms of Summer, which give a yearly mean of 14, (for the same period of 20 years) are of short duration, forming generally in the W. or N.W., and the electricity varies in kind.

The months of April, May and June bring returning Summer; the nights of July and part of August are generally oppressive, the temperature often remains at 70° during the night; but the Canadian Autumn is very pleasant. The woods, with its leaves of a thousand varied tints, and the blue and cloudless sky, with frosty nights, reminds us that the good times of the merry sleigh bells are near!

Notwithstanding these vicissitudes of extreme temperature, the soil is very productive and the vegetation prolific and rapid. The rate of mortality does not equal many of the cities of the Old World.

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METEOROLOGY.

The want of a perfect and simultaneous system of meteorological observations in British North America has long been felt by individual observers in this department of physical science; and while Astronomy has marked with unerring accuracy the paths of our planets, and the vastly deep but certain extent of the tracks of our periodic comets, not one step has been taken to record, in a perfect and complete manner, the varying changes of our atmosphere. This cannot be owing to its want of importance, for it has a direct bearing on the health of individuals, on agriculture, and on the wealth and commerce of nations. It may be true that a few careful and reliable records have been kept by individual observers at some points in this country, but the requisite connection of a perfect and unbroken cord of observations taken at the same hours, have, up to the present time, not been attempted.

The climatology of so vast an extent of territory must surely influence man's present happiness and future destiny,—the boundaries of British North America stretching, as they do, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, including in its interior lakes of fresh water equal in extent to some of the

inland seas of Europe, and which contain nearly one-half of the fresh waters of our globe; mighty rivers which flow on in their onward course to the seas, and which would seem only dependencies of the Atlantic Ocean and frozen regions, which extend to the extreme North; lofty mountain ranges which divide this portion of our continent into unequal slopes, and all of which tend, in no small measure, to modify our climate, and to render fruitful and fertile this favoured region of the earth's surface.

The following remarks will be confined more especially to the meteorology of the neighbourhood of Montreal, for it can scarcely be expected that the short time allowed for compiling the present work would allow of obtaining from distant points the necessary returns.

The following tables will show some interesting means of the past 20 years on the general climate of the vicinity of Montreal. They have been all reduced from observations made with standard instruments. Much attention has been paid to the observations on the winds, a subject which opens up an extensive field for investigation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Temperature.	Av'g. of 20 years.
Mean temperature of the year.....	41°55
Warmest month.....	July.
When the mean temperature of the month was.....	72°78
Coldest month.....	Feb.
When the mean temperature of the month was.....	12°10
Difference between the warmest and coldest months.....	60°68
Highest temperature which occurred was on.....	June 15, 1852
And was.....	100°0
Lowest temperature which occurred was on.....	Jan. 10, 1859
And was.....	-43°6
Range of the year.....	132°7
BAROMETER.	
Mean pressure of the year.....	29.676
Month of highest pressure.....	Jan.
When the mean pressure for the month was.....	29.704
Month of the lowest pressure.....	March.
When the mean pressure for the month was.....	29.492
Maximum pressure of the year.....	30.876
Which occurred.....	Jan. 8, 1855
Minimum pressure of the year.....	28.689
Which occurred.....	Dec. 10, 1855
Range of the year.....	2.187
HUMIDITY.	
Mean humidity of the year.....	.794
Month of greatest humidity.....	Nov.
When the mean of the month was.....	.824
Month of least humidity.....	July.
When the mean of the month was.....	.744
CLOUDS.	
Mean cloudiness of the year.....	In 10ths 4.4
Most cloudy month.....	Nov.
Least cloudy month.....	June.

The most prevailing wind is the westerly. The following table for one year (1856), will give a fair and pretty accurate idea of the monthly record of the winds. (This has been chosen as an intermediate year.) The importance of a study of the varied winds which pass, over us has hitherto, received but little attention. More observations have been registered on the temperature and pressure of the atmosphere than on any other physical phenomenon, while the very important study of the winds has received but a passing notice; yet

Temperature.	Av'g. of 20 years.
When the mean of the month was.....	2.0
Number of fair days.....	232
Number of fair nights.....	110
WIND.	
Resultant direction.....	S67°30W
Month of greatest mean velocity.....	Dec.
When the mean velocity was.....	8.942
When the mean velocity was.....	3.366
RAIN.	
Total depth in the year.....	47.224
Number of days on which rain fell.....	87
Greatest depth fell in 43 minutes, 28th May, 1857.....	1.201
SNOW.	
Total depth in the year in inches.....	79.50
Number of days on which snow fell.....	46
Greatest depth in one day.....	17.00
Which fell on.....	Dec. 31, 1857

First frost of Autumn occurred in

1858 on.....	Aug. 25	1863.....	Sept. 12
1859.....	Oct. 7	1864.....	Oct. 22
1860.....	Sept. 3	1865.....	Sept. 16
1861.....	Sept. 5	1866.....	Sept. 16
1862.....	Aug. 24		

First snow of Autumn fell in

1858 on.....	Nov. 20	1863.....	Oct. 28
1859.....	Oct. 21	1864.....	Nov. 9
1860.....	Sept. 29	1865.....	Oct. 28
1861.....	Oct. 23	1866.....	Oct. 4
1862.....	Nov. 10		

Winter fairly set in, and all out-door work suspended in

1858 on.....	Dec. 20	1862.....	Dec. 19
1859.....	Dec. 10	1863.....	Dec. 9
1860.....	Dec. 2	1864.....	Dec. 12
1861.....	Dec. 23	1865.....	Dec. 23

its influence on the different climatic changes is too apparent. It is with this object in view that the following tables have been condensed for the purpose, hoping it will receive from observers more attention than it has up to the present time, for we are led to believe that much depends upon the velocity and direction of the atmospheric currents in causing sudden and varied changes, both in temperature and pressure, and which influence directly the climate of British North America:—

CENSUS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

I.—ENUMERATION.

The last Census of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was taken in 1861; that of Newfoundland in 1858. The population of these colonies was then found to be—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Upper Canada.....	725,575	670,516	1,396,091
Lower Canada.....	567,864	543,702	1,111,566
New Brunswick.....	129,048	123,099	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	165,584	165,273	330,857
Prince Edward Island.....	40,880	39,977	80,857
Newfoundland.....	65,118	58,170	124,288
Total.....	1,694,969	1,600,737	3,295,706

Since the previous Census, the population had been increasing at the annual rate of:—

In Upper Canada.....	4 34 per cent.	In Nova Scotia.....	1 82 1/2 per cent
" Lower Canada.....	2 50 "	" Prince Edward Island.....	2 07 "
" New Brunswick.....	2 60 "	" Newfoundland.....	1 50 "

Supposing the increase to have since continued at the same rate, in all the colonies excepting Newfoundland, where exceptional causes have interfered with the progress of population, the number of residents in British America in January, 1867, which may be taken as the starting point for the proposed Confederation, will be about *four millions*, distributed:—

In Upper Canada.....	1,802,056
" Lower Canada.....	1,288,880
" New Brunswick.....	295,084
" Nova Scotia.....	368,781
" Prince Edward Island.....	91,443
" Newfoundland.....	130,000
Total.....	3,976,244

Were the same increase to continue until 1,900—just one more generation, the population of the new Union would be 11,977,000.

The natives of the Provinces largely outnumber those born abroad, the proportion of different origins being:—

Natives of British America.....	79 per cent.
" of Ireland.....	9 "
" of England and Wales.....	4 1/2 "
" of Scotland.....	4 1/2 "
" of Foreign Countries.....	3 "
	100

The numbers are shown in the following Table:—

	Natives of the Provinces.	Natives of England & Wales.	Natives of Ireland.	Natives of Scotland.	Natives of Foreign Countries.	Total.
Upper Canada.....	911,963	114,914	191,431	98,892	78,891	1,396,091
Lower Canada.....	1,017,925	13,821	50,337	13,204	16,279	1,111,566
New Brunswick.....	208,166	4,909	30,179	5,199	3,504	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	299,335	3,188	9,313	16,395	2,626	330,857
Prince Edward Island.....	66,800	2,619	5,171	5,993	364	80,857
Newfoundland.....	111,874	3,916	7,733	624	141	124,288
Total.....	2,616,063	143,367	294,164	140,217	101,895	3,295,706

It is not easy to ascertain with certainty the descent of the native population.

Those of French origin were enumerated separately in the census of Canada and Nova Scotia, and Mr. Rameau, in his work "*La France aux Colonies*," gives a careful estimate for the other Provinces. Putting together the figures obtained from both these sources, we have as of French origin:—

In Upper Canada.....	33,287
Lower Canada.....	847,320
New Brunswick.....	25,000
Nova Scotia.....	20,859
Prince Edward Island.....	15,000
Newfoundland.....	20,000
Total.....	961,466

At the date of the last census, there were probably, in the various provinces, a million of people of Irish descent, and the remainder—say a million and a quarter, were about half of Scottish, half of English parentage.

II.—CREED.

The census tables give at some length Statements of the Religious belief of the people of the Provinces. Condensing them into ten heads, we have the following as the proportion in which various creeds are held:—

Church of Rome.....	44	per cent.	Congregationalists.....	2	per cent
Church of England.....	15	"	Miscellaneous creeds.....	2	"
Presbyterians.....	15	"	Of no religion.....	1	"
Wesleyans and Methodists.....	14	"	Creed not stated.....	1	"
Baptists.....	5	"			
Lutherans.....	5	"			
			Total.....	100	

The respective numbers are as under:—

—	Church of Rome.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans and Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Congregationalists.	Miscellaneous Creeds.	Of no religion.	No Creed stated.	Total.
Upper Canada.....	258,141	311,565	303,384	341,572	61,559	24,299	9,357	60,718	17,373	8,123	1,396,091
Lower Canada.....	943,253	63,487	43,735	30,660	7,751	857	4,927	9,691	1,477	5,728	1,111,566
N. Brunswick.....	85,238	42,770	36,072	25,637	57,730	113	1,290	2,064	10	517	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	86,281	47,744	83,755	34,055	62,040	4,382	2,183	3,103	.....	2,314	330,857
P. Ed'd Island.....	35,852	6,785	25,862	5,804	3,450	.....	.....	2,515	.....	589	80,857
Newfoundland.....	57,214	45,185	838	20,660	.....	.....	347	44	.....	.....	124,288
Total.....	1,465,979	517,542	498,646	458,388	192,530	29,651	18,104	78,735	18,860	17,271	3,295,706

Thus, although the new Confederation cannot be called a Roman Catholic country, the Protestants numbering 55 per cent of the whole population, still the Roman Catholics are undoubtedly of far more numerical importance than the members of any other single denomination.

III.—OCCUPATION.

The people of the Western part of the New Confederation are almost exclusively occupied in Agricultural pursuits; in the far East, the Fisheries monopolize their labor; in the Central portion, Lumbering is an important industry; while Manufacturing begins to be of consequence in many of the cities, and Mining in a few outlying districts.

The character of the labor of the Colonies has materially changed in some respects since the last census. And the Schedule of occupations was not properly made out in any case. The accompanying table must, therefore, not be too much relied upon, although it undoubtedly possesses a certain value.

—	Farmers.	Mechanics and Handicraftsmen.	Laborers including lumbermen.	Trade & Commerce.	Mariners and Fishermen.	Miners.	Professional men.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Upper Canada.....	132,562	53,210	119,516	13,543	1,157	240	4,393	13,622	338,243
Lower Canada.....	106,140	34,965	70,081	12,996	8,110	138	3,247	12,718	248,395
New Brunswick.....	35,001	11,181	15,267	3,151	2,765	164	1,304	1,506	70,339
Nova Scotia.....	47,249	15,916	5,045	2,929	12,977	665	1,175	2,697	88,653
P. Edward Island.....	20,000	1,000	1,000	500	2,300	.....	100	.....	24,900
Newfoundland.....	1,697	1,973	334	694	62,342	.....	148	.....	67,188
Total.....	342,649	118,245	211,243	33,813	89,651	1,207	10,367	30,543	837,718

IV.—PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

The year 1860 was not at all remarkable for the excellence of its harvest or the abundance of products of any kind. The census of 1861, therefore, does not present an exaggerated view of the reward which Providence usually gives to the industry of our people. The following table of the quantity of the Staple articles of agricultural produce raised in 1860, shows how liberal that reward was even then. We believe that in 1865 and 1866, the yield was fully one quarter more.

—	Wheat. Bush.	Barley bush.	Oats bush.	Buckwh'at bush.	Ind. Corn bush.	Potatoes bush.
Upper Canada.....	24,620,425	2,821,962	21,220,874	1,248,637	2,256,200	15,325,920
Lower Canada.....	2,654,354	2,281,674	17,551,206	1,250,025	334,861	12,770,471
New Brunswick.....	279,775	94,079	2,656,883	904,321	17,420	4,041,339
Nova Scotia.....	312,081	269,578	1,978,137	195,340	15,529	3,824,864
Prince Edward Island.....	346,125	223,195	2,218,578	50,127	.....	2,972,335
Newfoundland.....	1,000	933	9,038	.....	.....	571,430
Total.....	28,217,760	5,692,021	45,634,806	3,648,450	2,624,100	39,506,359

—	Peas bush.	Turnips bush.	Hay tons.	Butter lbs.	Wool lbs.	Pork lbs.
Upper Canada.....	9,601,396	18,206,959	861,844	26,828,264	3,659,766	67,348,800
Lower Canada.....	2,648,777	892,434	689,977	15,906,949	1,967,388	39,119,600
New Brunswick.....	30,677	634,364	324,160	4,571,477	633,757	9,692,169
Nova Scotia.....	21,333	554,318	334,287	4,532,711	700,000	5,000,000
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	348,784	31,088	711,435	250,000	7,000,000
Newfoundland.....		12,832	16,297	134,968	20,000	1,700,000
Total.....	12,302,183	20,649,691	2,257,653	52,705,854	7,230,911	130,060,569

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The quantity of lumber cut in 1860 is not given with sufficient exactness in the census tables, and we prefer to speak of this industry in another place. The value of the Fish Caught in that year was about as under:

Upper Canada.....	\$ 120,000
Lower Canada.....	700,000
New Brunswick.....	518,531
Nova Scotia.....	2,562,000
Prince Edward Island.....	272,000
Newfoundland.....	5,002,531

Total..... \$9,172,063

V.—REALIZED WEALTH.

The Census gives us some details on which to base a calculation of the value of property owned by the people of the Provinces. First let us give the number of Horses and Cattle. These were:—

	Horses No.	Milch Cows No.	Neat Cattle No.	Sheep No.	Swine No.
Upper Canada.....	377,681	451,640	563,688	1,170,225	776,001
Lower Canada.....	248,515	228,370	488,602	682,829	286,400
New Brunswick.....	35,347	69,437	92,025	214,092	73,995
Nova Scotia.....	41,927	110,504	151,793	332,653	53,217
Prince Edward Island.....	18,765	40,000	60,012	107,245	71,535
Newfoundland.....	3,509	6,924	12,962	10,737	17,551
Total.....	725,744	1,006,875	1,369,082	2,517,781	1,278,699

Making an estimate for certain details not given in the returns from all the Provinces (marked with an asterisk) we obtain from the Tables the following statement of the lands held, and their value:—

	ACRES OF LAND HELD.		Cash value of Farms.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	
Upper Canada.....	6,051,619	7,303,288	\$295,162,315
Lower Canada.....	4,804,235	5,571,183	171,513,069
New Brunswick.....	885,108	2,902,416	31,169,946
Nova Scotia.....	1,028,032	*1,000,000	*40,000,000
Prince Edward Island.....	*250,000	*260,000	*8,000,000
Newfoundland.....	42,616	.....	*500,000
Total.....	13,061,610	17,036,887	\$546,345,330

Calculations respecting realized assets must necessarily be somewhat wild in any country exempt from Government taxation upon its property. The municipal assessments in the various counties of even a single Province are not equalized—the statements given to the Census Commissioners are seldom accurate. Leaving out of view the value of the Canals, Harbors, Light Houses and Public Buildings constructed by the Governments at a cost of from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000; also of the Railways of the Provinces, \$150,000,000; also of the Gold and Bank Notes in circulation; also such doubtful matters as the speculative value of mining locations, &c.,—we may however put down as an approximate estimate of the honestly realized property of British America:—

Value of Farms.....	\$ 546,000,000
“ of Agricultural implements.....	25,000,000
“ of Real Estate in Cities, Towns and Villages.....	200,000,000
“ of Horses, Cattle, &c.....	120,000,000
“ of Paid up Stock in Banks.....	40,000,000
“ of Miscellaneous Stocks.....	50,000,000
“ of Goods on hand in Stores above debts due.....	50,000,000
“ of other personal property.....	75,000,000
“ of Shipping.....	30,000,000

Total..... \$1,136,000,000

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

The census takings of the various Provinces have been numerous, but have not been conducted according to any one general plan, or indeed in the same years. To reduce the figures into a table which would show the general progress of the population of British North America, requires that one should take some liberties with them. The following may, however, be taken to be tolerably accurate:

Population.	In 1700	1725	1750	1775	1800	1825
Upper Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	50,000	153,027
Lower Canada.....	14,000	29,000	54,500	96,000	225,000	450,000
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	75,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,300	5,000	14,000	20,000	57,000	150,000
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	300	2,500	10,000	20,000	28,600
Newfoundland.....	500	5,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	45,750
Total.....	15,800	39,300	81,000	150,000	382,000	907,386

POPULATION OF BRITISH AMERICAN CITIES.

The population of the Cities of British America, at the time of the last census, was as follows:—

Montreal.....	99,323	Ottawa.....	14,669
Quebec.....	51,109	Kingston.....	17,743
Toronto.....	44,821	London.....	11,555
St. John, N. B.....	37,317	Charlottetown.....	6,706
Halifax.....	25,026	Three Rivers.....	6,058
St. John's, Nfld.....	24,851	Fredericton.....	5,652
Hamilton.....	19,096	St. Hyacinthe.....	3,636

These numbers have considerably changed since the census. Montreal and suburbs are now estimated to contain nearly 130,000 souls; and a great increase has undoubtedly taken place in the population of all the larger cities.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In view of the interest with which we must always regard the progress and condition of the neighbouring countries, we give the following abstract of the United States census of 1860:—

STATES.	POPULATION.	STATES.	POPULATION.
Alabama.....	964,201	Vermont.....	315,098
Arkansas.....	435,450	Virginia.....	1,596,318
California.....	379,994	Wisconsin.....	775,881
Connecticut.....	400,147		
Delaware.....	112,216	Total.....	31,148,046
Florida.....	140,424		
Georgia.....	1,057,286	TERRITORIES.	
Illinois.....	1,711,951	Colorado.....	34,277
Indiana.....	1,350,428	Dacotah.....	4,837
Iowa.....	674,913	District of Columbia.....	75,080
Kansas.....	107,206	Nebraska.....	28,841
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	Nevada.....	6,857
Louisiana.....	708,002	New Mexico.....	93,516
Maine.....	628,279	Utah.....	40,273
Maryland.....	687,049	Washington.....	11,594
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066		
Michigan.....	749,113	Total.....	295,275
Minnesota.....	172,023		
Mississippi.....	791,305	Total in States	
Missouri.....	1,182,012	and Territories.....	31,443,321
New Hampshire.....	326,073	1860. }	
New Jersey.....	672,035	Do. 1850.....	23,191,876
New York.....	3,880,735	Do. 1840.....	17,069,453
North Carolina.....	992,622	Do. 1830.....	12,866,020
Ohio.....	2,339,511	Do. 1820.....	9,638,191
Oregon.....	52,465	Do. 1810.....	7,239,814
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,215	Do. 1800.....	5,395,937
Rhode Island.....	174,620	Do. 1790.....	3,929,827
South Carolina.....	703,708		
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	* To this should be added 295,000 Indians in the	
Texas.....	604,215	States and Territories, retaining their tribal character.	

The population in 1860 was composed of 26,957,471 whites, 488,070 free coloured persons, 44,020 "civilized" Indians, and 3,953,760 slaves.

Of the Free Population there were

Natives of the States.....	23,353,386
" " England and Wales.....	479,267
" " Ireland.....	1,611,304
" " Scotland.....	108,518
" " Germany.....	1,301,136
" " British America.....	249,070
" " Miscellaneous Countries.....	385,980
Total.....	27,480,561

The value of real estate was given at \$6,973,106,049, and of personal property, (including slaves) at \$5,111,553,956; total \$12,084,660,005. The cash value of farms was said to be \$6,650,872,507. The lands improved were 163,261,389 acres, and those held but unimproved 246,508,244 acres. The number of horses was 6,115,458; of asses and mules, 1,129,553; of milch cows, 8,728,862; of working oxen, 2,240,575; of other cattle, 14,471,400; of sheep, 23,317,756; and of swine, 32,555,267; the total value being \$1,107,490,216.

The principal products of agriculture were said to be:—

Wheat, bush.....	171,183,381	Butter, lbs.....	460,309,854	Potatoes, (Irish) bus..	110,571,201
Rye, ".....	20,976,286	Cheese, ".....	150,875,135	" " sweet ".....	41,606,302
Corn, ".....	830,451,707	Hay, tons.....	19,129,128	Barley, ".....	15,635,119
Oats, ".....	172,554,688	Cotton, bales.....	5,198,077	Wool, lbs.....	60,511,343
Rice, lbs.....	187,140,173	Peas & beans, bus..	15,188,013	Fisheries.....	\$ 12,924,092
Tobacco, ".....	429,390,771				

The cities of the United States with over 100,000 souls in 1860, were:—

Baltimore.....	212,418	New Orleans.....	168,675
Boston.....	177,812	New York.....	805,651
Brooklyn.....	266,661	Philadelphia.....	585,529
Chicago.....	109,260	St. Louis.....	160,773
Cincinnati.....	161,044		

IMMIGRATION.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, England, by their Agents at the various ports, procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and the means of accommodation for emigrants, and, whenever applied to for that purpose, see that all arrangements between ship-owners, agents, masters and intending emigrants are duly and satisfactorily performed. They enforce strict compliance with the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act, which compel all British vessels taking passengers to have sufficient and proper accommodation and provisions for them. They also afford all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and endeavour to obtain redress when injury has been inflicted upon them.

Their officers, in the United Kingdom, are:—Commander Lean, R.N., London, 65 Fenchurch Street; Commander Prior, R.N., Liverpool; R. A. Smith, Esq., R.N., Southampton; Captain Stoll, R.N., Plymouth; Captain McKenzie, R.N., Glasgow and Greenock; Captain Kerr, R.N., Cork; Captain Gough, R.N., Londonderry.

CANADA.

The principles upon which the Government of Canada acts with respect to immigration are:

To afford to the emigrating classes in Great Britain and several other European countries correct information respecting the position and resources of the country, the rewards offered for labour, and the cost of living.

To avoid most carefully, in so doing, all statements which would lead intending emigrants to form too sanguine estimates respecting their prospects.

To give to emigrants, on their arrival, the advantage of official, and therefore disinterested superintendence and advice. To inform them in what part employment for their particular industry is most likely to be found, and, in certain cases, to continue this care until they reach their destination or find places. Also to furnish information as to the quantity, quality, and price of Crown lands open for settlement in the various districts.

The Government Immigration Agents in Canada are: A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Agent for Canada,—old Custom House, Quebec; L. Stafford, Esq., Assistant, Grand Trunk Railway Station, Point Levi; J. H. Daly, Esq., Montreal; A. J. Wells, Esq., Ottawa; J. McPherson, Esq., Kingston; J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Toronto; R. H. Rae, Esq., Hamilton.

These gentlemen, in addition to discharging the above duties, will receive and forward letters, (post-paid) and remittances from persons who have settled here, for their friends in Europe.

From 1829 to 1865 inclusive, 1,034,765 emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, the arrivals since 1852 being given in the annexed Table:—

Country whence they arrived.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
England	9,276	9,585	18,175	6,754	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481	7,780	6,877	6,317	5,013	9,296
Ireland	15,983	14,417	16,165	4,106	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	376	413	4,545	4,049	3,767	4,682
Scotland	5,477	4,743	6,446	4,850	2,794	3,218	1,484	793	979	1,112	2,579	3,358	2,914	2,801
Continent of Europe ..	7,526	7,456	11,537	4,804	7,343	11,368	3,578	3,722	2,314	10,618	7,728	4,182	7,453	4,770
Other Ports	1,181	496	857	691	361	24	214	---	---	---	47	12	---	6
Totals	30,176	36,699	53,181	21,274	22,439	32,067	12,810	8,778	10,150	19,223	22,170	19,419	19,147	21,265

The emigrants of 1865 were conveyed out as under—the table also showing their nationalities:—

—	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans and Prussians.	Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.	Other Countries.	Total.
Ocean Mail Steamers	4,475	4,149	194	783	643	726	10,970
Glasgow Steamers	203	2,547	1,890	---	112	77	4,829
London Steamers	323	90	1	5	170	45	634
Sailing Ships, England	69	---	---	---	---	---	69
do Ireland	---	50	6	---	---	---	56
do Scotland	---	---	21	---	---	---	21
do Germany	---	---	---	1,308	76	---	1,384
do Norway & Sweden	---	---	---	---	3,300	---	3,300
do Other Countries	---	---	---	---	1	11	12
Totals	5,070	6,836	2,112	2,096	4,382	859	21,355

Of these, 10,435 were adults, whose callings are thus classified by Mr. Buchanan, from whose admirable report all the figures in this statement have been taken:—

Farmers, 2,339; Laborers, 4,036; Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c., 3,148; Professional men, 438; Servants (male) 5; Clerks, &c., 460.

The total immigration into Canada in 1865, at all points, with an approximate estimate of their distribution, is reported to have been as under:—

LANDED AT QUEBEC in 1865,—19,795 steerage passengers, of whom there remained in Canada	4,377
ARRIVED IN CANADA FROM THE STATES—By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, as per return of Hamilton Agent 25,748, of whom remained in Canada	11,276
By Steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester and Oswego, as per return of Toronto Agent ..	68
By Steamers from Oswego and Cape St. Vincent, as per return of Kingston Agent	1,446
Number who reached the Ottawa Agency, as per return of Mr. Wells	193
By Lake Champlain to Montreal, as per return of Mr. Daley	624
By Steamers from Portland, from 1st January to 27th April	610
Do do from 23rd November to 31st December	104

Total remaining in Canada

Of which number about 16,000 appear to have settled in Upper Canada, and the remainder in Lower Canada.

CANADA.—Continued.

The expenditure of the Immigration offices in 1861 was \$40,688.52, made up as follows:—Quarantine Establishment and Inspecting Physician, \$8,543.73; Salaries, \$12,189.71; Agency charges, \$4,545.91; direct relief, \$11,413.84; general expenditure, \$3,995.33. Mr. Buchanan states that property to the amount of over \$320,000 was reported as introduced into Western Canada alone within the year, which "must be far short of the annual sum brought in through all parts of the Province." This does not include the money value of the thews and sinews of the emigrants, which the United States authorities rather callously calculate at \$1,000 per head. On this estimate the immigration of 18,958 persons had, besides, a money value to the country of \$18,958,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick pursues a system with respect to immigration somewhat similar to that of Canada. The Government has occasionally sent a travelling or lecturing agent to Great Britain, and has published several essays on the condition and resources of the Province. On the arrival of emigrants, the local authorities (who keep a record of the farms for sale throughout the Province,) assist them with advice, and are usually successful in finding them employment.

The chief immigration office is at the Port of St. John, and is under the charge of Robert Shives, Esq. The Deputy Treasurers at the Out-ports act as Immigration Officers. The number of immigrants arriving annually for the five years previous to 1865, has averaged about 600.

In 1865, 1,456 passengers arrived in St. John; by the steamships of the Anchor Line, 1,212; by sailing vessels, 244. Of these 1,217 sailed from Scotland, 198 from Ireland, and 41 from England. Their nationality is not given. About 500 of them are estimated to have made the Province their home.

In his annual report for 1865, Mr. Shives advocates the construction of colonization roads through the principal tracts of unsettled lands.

The total expense to New Brunswick of the emigration of 1865, including \$400 salary to the Agent, was \$689.40.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Until recently, Nova Scotia has made no systematic efforts to induce emigrants from Europe to seek its shores, and those arriving in the Province have been but few. In the report of Mr. H. G. Pineo, the chief emigrant agent, Halifax, under date of February 17th, 1866, the number arriving in 1865 is given at 176 only.

The Government has now however apparently entered upon a different policy. In 1865, Capt. Liebman was sent to visit Germany as an emigration agent, and the following gentlemen were appointed resident agents in Great Britain:—Henry Boggs, 8, Crosby Square, London. J. R. DeWolf, Tower Chambers, Liverpool. Alex. Campbell, Sentinel Office Glasgow.

A Pamphlet entitled: "A Hand Book for emigrants to Nova Scotia," has been generally distributed in Great Britain, and also a number of Poster Bills and Extracts from the Immigration Act.

The Chief emigrant agent receives a salary of \$800 per annum; the British agents, \$10 per head for each able bodied immigrant landed in the Province.

The only inducement held out by the Government to foreign settlers is a credit of 3 years on the purchase of Crown Lands in a tract set apart for them between Musquedoboit and Tangier Harbour; but no head money is charged on persons arriving in the country. Mr. Pineo, however, recommends that the Government should set aside for settlement several tracts of country, run roads through them, make clearings of one acre each on some of the lots, and build a log house of cheap construction on each, in which the settler might find shelter on arriving—the whole to be given to the emigrant on credit.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is no organized system for introducing emigrants into Prince Edward Island, although the Colony could probably maintain five times its present population, there being many places which are as yet very sparsely settled. The Government appropriates no money and appoints no officers to assist emigrants on their arrival. Very few if any have come into the Island for many years past. The "head duty" payable by the master or owner of every vessel bringing emigrants, is \$2 for each statute adult.



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	1864	1865
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8	3,767	4,688
9	2,914	2,601
0	7,453	4,770
1	---	6
2	19,147	21,355

alities:—

	Total.
6	10,970
7	4,829
5	634
6	69
7	56
8	21
9	1,384
0	3,380
1	12
2	21,355

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a	4,377
n	11,276
	63
	1,446
	193
	624
	610
	104
	18,958

Lower

AREA, BOUNDARIES, &c.

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland occupy an immense extent of territory; St. Johns, Newfoundland, the most easterly capital, being 26°-80' East and 9° North of Toronto, the most westerly; the distance between the two being considerably over 1000 miles. These countries, however, all belong to one geographical district, which may be called the Laurentian, each claiming a portion of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Colonial Mediterranean.

Canada lies principally on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and the North and East sides of Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. In part, also, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, stretching from near Montreal to the Bay of Chaleurs. Its northerly and westerly boundaries have not been fixed. It is bounded on the South by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick. The area of Canada is given in official returns as 331,280 square miles, being 121,260 for Upper, and 210,020 for Lower Canada.*

New Brunswick is bounded by Canada, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and the United States, being divided from the latter by the St. Croix River. Its area is 27,105 square miles.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 300 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia, the Gut of Canso, which divides them, being less than a mile in breadth. The coast of Nova Scotia is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water. Area, including Cape Breton, 18,660 square miles.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia, much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea. Unlike Nova Scotia, which has a rock-bound shore, the coast of P. E. Island is of sand or mud. Area, 2,100 square miles.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is, from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130. Coast bold and rocky. Area, 40,200 square miles.

Thus the area of the five Provinces proposed to be confederated is as under:—

Upper Canada.....	121,260 square miles.
Lower Canada.....	210,020 " "

*By the Proclamation of General Sir Alured Clarke, dated 18th November, 1791, the then Province of Quebec, under the provisions of the Imperial Act, 14 Geo. III., was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This Proclamation, accordingly, defines the line of boundary that divides them. By the Treaty of Peace of 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all the territory or country known and denominated as "la Nouvelle France," designating therein the boundaries of the countries so ceded, which subsequently have been affected in a greater or less degree by the Treaty of Washington of 1842, defining the boundary between Canada and the United States, and the Imperial Act 14th and 16th Viet. ch. 63, defining the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

New Brunswick.....	27,105 square miles.
Nova Scotia.....	18,660 " "
P. E. Island.....	2,100 " "
Newfoundland.....	40,200 " "
Total.....	419,345 " "

If to this be added the area of Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles; British Columbia, 200,000 square miles; and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North-West Territories with, say 2,750,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and productions of the Colonies are more dissimilar than might be inferred from the latitude of their settled districts. In the extreme West of Upper Canada, Indian Corn can be raised with profit; peaches, grapes and melons grow luxuriantly in the open air; but the district favored thus is small, and although the greater part of Canada is a magnificent region for growing all the cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel farther Eastward than Quebec, that the people depend less and less upon the soil, until in Newfoundland they are almost exclusively concerned about the waters and buy from other countries almost all their cereal and animal food. The winter's cold varies even more than the summer's heat. Snow rarely lies more than a month in the West of Upper Canada. In some parts of Canada East and the Labrador, it lies for five or six months, every season.

The diversity of the mineral resources of the several colonies is no less than that of their agricultural productions. The western peninsula of Upper Canada as yet alone yields petroleum; it has many valuable quarries, but few metallic ores. These, however, the shores of the upper Lakes, Central and Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, and probably Newfoundland and New Brunswick, abundantly supply. Especially valuable are the copper mines of Canada and Newfoundland, and the gold and coal of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island is the worst off in this particular. It had to import from Nova Scotia not only the plans for its sole stone building, (the House of Parliament), but even the materials.

This diversity is, however, a happy thing for all the Colonies. While the general severity of their climate enforces activity among their people, the variety of their resources prevents their inhabitants from confining themselves to one branch of industry. Their wants, and the commodities with which to pay for the supply of these wants, being different, they contain within themselves the germs of a trade among themselves, which, when freed from artificial restrictions, and enabled to flow in improved channels, may some day attain vast proportions, rivaling and exceeding their already extensive commerce with foreign nations.



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The debt of New Brunswick has been incurred almost wholly for the construction of railroads. It is of two chief kinds—Debentures, held almost exclusively in England and all bearing 6 per cent interest; and debts to the Savings' Bank Depositors at home, who receive 5 per cent. The financial year ends on October 31st, and the following is a statement of the assets and liabilities at that date in 1865, since which time very little change has taken place:—

* The Lighthouses do not appear in the Provincial Balance Sheets, they being kept up out of a Special Fund by tonnage duties. The Province owns no steamers, piers, or wharves. All the ordinary roads and bridges belong to the Government, but have been built from the annual revenue, and their value does not appear on the Balance Sheet. If it were so included, it is probable that the Balance would be on the other side of the account.

III.—CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET OF PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, ON 30th SEPT., 1865.

The debt of Nova Scotia has been incurred almost exclusively on railway account. On Sept. 30th, 1865 the account stood as under:

Dr.	Cr.
Debt—Funded: viz., Railway bonds, 6 p. c. interest.....	Public Work: viz., Provincial Railway \$4,319,507
“ Floating: viz., Borrow'd from Prov. Sav. Bank, 4 per cent.....\$640,000	In hands of Public Accountants..... 295,207
Treasury notes, no interest... 492,458	Cash in hand or in Bank..... 503,691
	Balance..... 856,678
Miscellan's, undrawn monies, &c..... 347,625	
	\$5,975,083
\$4,495,000	
1,132,458	

Against this balance the Province owns a number of lighthouses, and several Public Buildings. No means exist of determining from the accounts the cost or value of such assets.

IV.—CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET OF THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, DEC. 31st 1865.

Prince Edward Island shows a somewhat singular balance sheet. On the one hand more than half the liabilities are “unpaid warrants,” and the funded debt is almost nominal. On the other hand the greater portion of the available assets are cash and Bonds given by merchants for the payments of duties on imports.

The figures at the end of the last financial year, Dec. 31st, 1865, were:

Dr.	Cr.
Debt—Funded, viz.:— Debentures @ 5 per cent..... \$46,560 do @ 6 per cent..... 57,600	
Debt—Floating, viz.:— Treasury notes..... \$ 36,800 Unpaid warrants..... 179,640	
Debt—Deposits in Savings Bank (5 per cent interest).....	
Total.....	\$ 341,200
Bonds in Treasury (duties)..... \$48,824 do in hands of Attorney General (duties)..... 2,234	
Cash in Treasury or in Banks.....	\$ 51,059
Balance against the Colony.....	51,293
Total.....	238,848
	\$ 341,200

The regulations respecting Treasury notes are that if presented they must be redeemed in gold, and if there be no gold in the Treasury they can be funded at 6 per cent. In practice they never are presented.

Against the above “Balance” the Province owns eight lighthouses, worth about \$30,000, the Victoria Barracks, worth say \$25,000, and a Market house worth \$5,000.

V.—DEBT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Debt of Newfoundland, on December 31st 1865, was:—Funded, \$911,564; Floating, \$250,676; Total, \$1,162,243.

The Province owns several Lighthouses and has expended considerable sums on improvements in St. Johns. We have no detailed returns for this year, but the greater part of the Floating debt consists of deposits in the Government Savings Bank.

RECAPITULATION.

The Funded Debts of the Provinces and the Floating Debts exclusive of Banks and Miscellaneous accounts were therefore, in 1865.

	Canada.	New Brunswick	N. Scotia.	P. Edward Island.	Newfound-land.	Total.
Funded—						
At 4 per cent.....	681,333	\$	\$	\$	\$	681,333
do 5 per cent.....	33,743,541			40,560	911,564	34,701,605
do 6 per cent.....	26,934,377	5,052,880	4,495,000	57,600		36,539,857
Miscellaneous rates.....	385,400					385,400
Savings Bank, 5 per cent.....		768,565		20,600		789,165
do do 4 per cent.....			640,000		250,000	890,000
Treasury notes, no interest.....			492,458	36,800		529,258
Total.....	61,744,651	5,821,445	5,627,458	161,560	1,161,564	74,516,678

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

CANADA.

It is only since the formation of the Audit Office, under the control of John Langton, Esq., that the Revenue and Expenditure of this Province has been annually published in an intelligible form. The blue books now show clearly all the Receipts and all the Payments of the Colony, whereas they formerly only showed the net revenues from some sources, and on the other side the payments less certain receipts.

The Public Accounts for the year ending June 1865 are the latest published, and they show the total receipts to have been \$11,509,868 and the payments \$12,890,311. For the clear understanding of the matter, it is, however, necessary to make sundry deductions from these sums, for, if on the one hand new Debentures are issued, and on the other an amount of old debt redeemed, it is clear that both payments and receipts are swelled by these amounts, above what is properly the Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure. We have, therefore, prepared the following statement from Mr. Langton's figures.

Receipts.		1864-'65.	Payments.	
Customs revenue.....	\$5,660,741		Collection of revenue. — Customs, \$397,086;	
Excise	1,302,975		Excise, \$174,446; Post Office, \$483,270; Public	
Post Office and Ocean Postage.....	540,809		Works, \$256,792; Territorial, \$134,735; Miscel-	
Public Works and Prov. Steamers.....	429,524		laneous, \$79,031. — Total,	\$1,515,360.
Territorial.....	839,892		Interest on Public debt and charges..	3,768,773
Minor revenues of the Consol. Fund...	405,775		Redemption of Public debt.....	1,355,620
Debentures and Stock.....	1,074,609		Civil Government, including pensions.	501,137
Municipal Loan Fund.....	270,883		Administ'n of Justice and Prison insp.	998,518
Municipalities Fund.....	148,835		Legislation.....	473,158
Education and School Funds.....	141,757		Education, grants to Literary Societies,	
Indian Fund.....	180,606		Geological Survey.....	603,642
Miscellaneous Trusts and other acct's.	522,462		Hospitals and Charities.....	310,088
			Militia and enrolled force.....	756,933
			Agricultural Societies, grants to.....	108,419
Deduct—Debentures and Stock.....	\$11,509,868		Public Works & Buildings, &c.....	1,523,021
	1,074,609		Redemption of Seigniorial rights.....	199,190
			Advances, &c., Postal Subsidies acct.	125,238
			Municipalities Fund.....	139,229
			Indian Fund and annuities.....	145,045
			Minor payments.....	366,940
				\$12,890,311
			Deduct—Redemption of Public debt..	1,355,620
Ordinary revenue.....	\$10,435,259		Ordinary expenditure.....	\$11,534,691

A similar statement prepared by Mr. Galt, when Minister of Finance, supplemented by the Miscellaneous Statistics of the Auditor, furnishes us with the figures from 1861 to the end of 1865.

Ordinary Revenue.		Ordinary Expenditure.	
1861.....	\$9,899,275	.....	\$12,003,962
1862.....	8,408,444	.....	11,116,092
1863.....	9,760,316	.....	10,742,807
1864.....	10,918,337	.....	10,597,142
1865.....	10,470,608	.....	11,656,368
	\$49,456,980		\$56,106,371

This shows that an increase in the Public Debt must have taken place in the five years of nearly seven millions. It is argued, however, that the increase of the population of the country, is more rapid than that of the public burdens, so that the charge *per head* is somewhat diminishing. * Almost the whole of this increase was represented by increased floating debt, and diminished cash balances. The Government, however, took means at the last session to meet both the floating debt and the Debentures falling due by laying their hands upon the circulation, so that in future, the amount will be represented by Provincial notes.

* As a set off against this increase of Debt, should be considered the value of new Public Works, such as the Ottawa buildings, the deepened channel of Lake St. Peter, the improvements on the Welland Canal. And we have the Statement made by M. Galt in Parliament, that during the year 1865-'6, the receipts exceeded the expenditure, after allowing for the unusual militia charges of the year.

RECAPITULATION.—We throw together some of the preceding figures, to illustrate the relative as well as the absolute position of the various Provinces:—

	Ordinary Rev. of the year 1865.	Ordinary Expenditure of the y. '65.	Interest on Public Debt, 1865.	Rec. from Debentures or N'ss'd, '65.	Paid for Debentures redeemed 1865.
Canada.....	\$10,435,259	\$11,534,691	\$3,768,773	\$1,074,609	\$1,355,620
New Brunswick.....	1,070,604	1,168,074	360,596	17,200	25,930
Nova Scotia.....	1,517,306	1,470,306	284,238	659,544	...
Prince Edward Island.....	217,732	214,396	17,816	2,251	...
Newfoundland.....	482,460	579,453	49,744	115,442	28,038
Total.....	\$13,723,361	\$14,966,920	\$4,481,327	\$1,869,046	\$1,409,561

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Interest on Debt per head were, therefore, nearly as under:—

	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.	Interest on P. D. p. head.		Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.	Interest on P. Debt per head.
Canada.....	\$3.45	\$3.80	1.25	Prince E. Island	\$2.45	\$2.40	\$0.20
New Brunswick	3.70	4.00	1.25	Newfoundland.	3.70	4.40	0.38
Nova Scotia...	4.20	4.10	0.80				

EPT., 1865.

On Sept. 30th,

ailway \$4,319,507
..... 295,207
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Public Buildings.

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34,701,665
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Public Accounts of New Brunswick do not show the total revenue or the total expenditure, because several services are under the control of Boards, who only return their net profits or deficiency. This difficulty meets the enquirer not only in New Brunswick, but in several of the other Provinces, and it is evident that when the Public Accounts are all placed under one head, great care will be necessary to prevent confusion. The latest statements published are those for the year ending October 31st, 1865, from which we prepare the following statement:—

Receipts.	1865.	Payments.
Customs Revenue: Import Duties .....\$59,578		Collection of Revenue.....\$ 43,198
Railway do. 124,459		Interest and charges on Public Debt, viz:
Export do. 61,904		Ordinary.....\$ 63,518
	\$775,941	Railway..... 27,978
Light-house Duties, Seamen's Fund, Buoy and Beacon do..... 33,484		Redemption of Debt (Savings Bank Deb'ts.)..... 25,903
Casual and Minor Revenues..... 55,982		Civil List and Pensions..... 46,323
Net Earnings of Railway..... 34,501		Administration of Justice..... 21,428
Balance of Savings Bank Deposits..... 22,575		Legislation..... 43,874
Debentures sold, (Railway)..... 17,300		Education (including \$254 Geol. Survey)..... 114,494
		Lunatic Asylum..... 18,000
		Militia and Military..... 30,816
		Agriculture..... 10,329
		Public Works, including Railway Surveying..... 183,333
		Post Office..... 23,500
		Miscellaneous..... 101,992
Total.....\$943,693		Total.....\$1,026,333

*The accounts include, in addition to this amount, \$12,386 "Surplus Civil List," which we omit, not understanding how it can be called Revenue. We deduct the same sum from the other side of the account.

It is impossible to recast this account with strict accuracy. We find, however, that the gross Railway receipts should be given at \$133,408, and expenditure at \$94,907; the gross receipts of the Post Office, \$71,779, and the payments \$72,538, in addition to the above \$22,500; while, perhaps, the total receipts at, and withdrawals from, the Savings Banks should be stated. Omitting, however, this last item, as also a few sundries (such as the expenditure and revenue of the Marine Hospital, &c.), and making the requisite addition for the others, we find as the

Total Revenue.....\$1,110,379	Total Expenditure.....\$1,193,977
Deduct Debentures.....\$17,300	Deduct Debentures redeemed..... 25,993
Balance of Savings Bank Deposits..... 22,575	
	39,775
Leaving as ordinary revenue.....\$1,070,604	\$1,168,074

The Revenue of the Province for 1866 is considerably larger, and is believed to be in excess of the expenditure, even after paying for the heavy charges consequent on the threatened Fenian raid from Eastport.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Newfoundland for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1865, were:—

Receipts.	1865.	Payments.
Customs.....\$425,800		Collection of Revenue:—
Excise..... 1,709		Customs.....\$34,925
Post Office..... 4,965		Excise..... 120
Crown Receipts..... 4,432		Drawbacks..... 7,300
Light Dues..... 23,158		
Profits of Savings Bank..... 8,000		Interest on Debt, viz:—
Miscellaneous..... 14,396		Ordinary Debt.....\$47,695
Loans and Premiums thereon..... 115,442		Sewerage Debt..... 2,049
		Redemption of Debt..... 49,744
		Expenditure as per Financial Secretary's Statement..... 587,364
		Total.....\$707,491
Total.....\$597,992		Deduct Redemption of Debt.....\$28,038
Deduct Loans..... 115,442		Payments for Permanent Objects*100,000
Ordinary Revenue.....\$482,460		
		Ordinary Expenditure.....\$579,453

*We have to estimate the amount, as the Financial Secretary's Statement, containing the details of Expenditure has not yet been printed.

The Revenue and Expenditure since 1854 has been as under:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1854.....	\$405,030	\$387,463	1860.....	\$668,040	\$633,766
1855.....	632,242	604,631	1861.....	450,217	633,766
1856.....	594,158	529,228	1862.....	584,648	690,293
1857.....	746,621	983,743	1863.....	565,170	576,125
1858.....	705,641	869,825	1864.....	625,793	525,795
1859.....	623,975	572,995	1865.....	597,992	707,491

The Revenue has thus been nearly stationary for a number of years. It rises or falls according to the success of the Fisheries—as yet the single source of the wealth of the Province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

If it is difficult to make out a detailed statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of New Brunswick, the task is still more so in the case of Nova Scotia. The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts differs from the accounts of the Receiver General as to details, although the Committee state the accounts of the latter to be correct. The Railway Construction Account, the receipts from Treasury Notes, and some other revenues, have to be added from independent sources. The figures for the year ending September 30th, 1865, are, however, very nearly as follows:—

Receipts.	1865.	Payments.	
Customs and Excise duties.....	\$1,047,891	Revenue Expenses:—	
Post Office Revenue*.....	60,700	Customs.....	\$63,750
Public Works, viz.:—		Drawbacks.....	18,726
Board of Works.....	\$ 1,386	Mines.....	13,000
Light Duty.....	38,945	Crown Lands.....	17,213
Signal Stations.....	902	Post Office.....	93,170
For maintenance of Refuges,			\$ 205,859
Sable Island.....	2,000	Interest on Public Debt, viz.:—	
Lunatic Asylum.....	21,495	Ordinary.....	\$ 23,609
Road Service.....	3,349	Railway.....	260,729
Railway Revenue.....	183,954		284,338
	252,031	Civil List.....	63,113
Territorial, viz.:—		Judiciary Expenses, Prosecutions and	
Crown Lands.....	\$44,365	Inquests.....	5,761
Gold Fields.....	18,059	Legislative Expenses.....	44,326
Royalty on Coal.....	57,524	Education.....	90,663
Licences to search and work....	12,050	Hospitals and Charities.....	17,030
	131,998	Militia.....	81,000
Railway Bonds.....	624,544	Agriculture.....	16,000
Treasury Notes.....	35,000	Public Works, viz.:—	
Miscellaneous.....	24,686	Board of Works.....	\$134,282
	\$2,176,850	Roads and Bridges.....	274,923
Deduct Deb'ts and Treasury Notes....	659,544	Steamboats, Packets & Ferries.....	14,651
		Navigation Securities.....	19,040
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$1,517,306	Railway Construction.....	248,616
			691,512
		Railway Expenses.....	169,000
		Minor and Miscellaneous.....	41,315
			\$1,720,922
		Deduct Railway Construction.....	248,616
		Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$1,472,306
*The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts gives \$30,700, to which we add \$30,000 for certain sums which do not and their way into the Treasury.			

*The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts gives \$30,700, to which we add \$30,000 for certain sums which do not find their way into the Treasury.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1865, were as under:—

Receipts.	1865.	Payments.	
Customs (a).....	\$163,648	Interest on Public Debt :—	
Licences.....	2,005	Funded.....	\$ 5,644
Post Office.....	6,208	Floating.....	12,232
Public Works (Light and Anchorage Du- ties).....	3,525		\$ 17,876
Territorial.....	34,209	Civil Government.....	21,658
Interest on Bonds.....	3,812	Administration of Justice.....	14,268
Education (Land Assessment).....	3,525	Legislature.....	12,182
Miscellaneous.....	800	Education.....	46,183
		Hospitals and Charities.....	4,342
		Militia.....	3,426
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$217,732	Agricultural Society.....	9,039
Add Debentures, &c., sold.....	2,251	Roads, Bridges and Wharves.....	37,108
Deposits in Savings Bank.....	20,579	Other Public Works.....	9,813
		Collection of Revenue.....	27,010
		Miscellaneous.....	10,926
		Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$214,396
		Add Cost of New Barracks.....	26,394
		Withdrawals from Savings Bank.....	7,649
Total Revenue.....	\$240,562	Total Expenditure.....	\$ 248,429

(a) The Revenue from Customs includes receipts on account of the 6d. per gallon excise on spirits distilled in the Colony. The amount is not large, and is indistinguishable in the Public Accounts.

There was thus a balance in favor of the Colony, the ordinary revenue and expenditure considered, but the cost of new barracks which were erected because some troops were considered necessary to preserve the peace of the Island, endangered by the Tenant League, turned this into a deficiency. The above figures differ slightly from the Public Accounts of the Colony, because they call Debentures sold "Expenditure."

STATEMENT PER HEAD OF DEBTS OF ALL THE PROVINCES.

Canada	\$20.50 per head
Prince Edward Island	\$2 per head
New Brunswick	\$20.00 per head
Newfoundland	\$9 per head
Nova Scotia	\$15.50 per head
All British North America	\$19.00 per head

The account is correct within a very few cents for Canada--the Sinking Fund being about equal to the adverse Bank Balance. Also for New Brunswick and Newfoundland. In Nova Scotia, the construction of New Railways is rapidly increasing the debt to the same amount as in Canada. In Prince Edward Island the "unpaid warrants" ought to be added, but even then the amount would not exceed \$3 per head.

The best gauge of the pressure of debt is however not its amount but the interest paid upon it, for which see the preceding statements of "Revenue and Expenditure."

BANKS.

CANADA.

The Banking system of Canada has hitherto been very simple. It has been the custom of the Legislature to grant charters of incorporation to any persons of good character and standing who apply, giving them special privileges, among others that of issuing Bank Notes as a circulating medium. These are not a legal tender, but as the Shareholders of all the Banks (except the Banque du Peuple and the Bank of British North America) are liable for their redemption to twice the amount of subscribed stock, and as they are redeemable in gold on demand at the place of issue, they have been held by the community in equal estimation to gold. Until the last Session there was a Free Banking Act, under which any Joint Stock Association, after investing a certain capital in Government Securities, and receiving therefor Notes registered by the Official Register, could begin business as a Bank. The Free Banks, however, which came into existence under this Statute, did not stand before the competition of the chartered institutions; they gradually discontinued business, and the Act is now repealed except as it relates to the Bank of British North America, which continues to avail itself of its provisions, to enable itself to issue Notes of small denominations, which it cannot do under its Imperial Charter. The Chartered Banks are obliged to hold ten per cent of their paid-up capital in Government Securities. They make monthly returns to the Auditor of Public Accounts of their various Assets and Liabilities, and pay duty half-yearly at the rate of one per cent per annum on the amount by which their average circulation exceeds the combined average of Specie and Government Securities they possess during these half-yearly periods. The Bank of Montreal, availing itself of the Currency Act introduced by the Minister of Finance during the last Session of Parliament, has surrendered its right to issue its own Notes, which will be gradually withdrawn from circulation, and has, as Agent of the Government, commenced the issue of Provincial Notes, which are a legal tender throughout the Province, but are redeemable in Gold at the offices of the Bank in Toronto and Montreal. Banks are allowed to discount Notes of individuals, charging not more than 7 per cent interest therefor; they may also charge a commission on Notes made payable elsewhere, not exceeding one half of one per cent on a three months' Note, and less on those for shorter periods. These notes are required in practice to be endorsed by a second party, and the Banks may take securities for their payment on real estate or other property.

The shares of the Banks are usually held above par, the rates being regulated, to a great extent, by the amount of their reserves; and with little exception the Banks pay very large dividends of from 6 to 8 per cent. This system has worked, in the main, to the satisfaction of the Bank Shareholders and the public. All new Banks, however, to be successful, must be based on a proper financial footing, for the history of several weak Banks shews, that unless supported by actual capital, they cannot last. Thus the Zimmerman Bank no longer exists; the Bank of Western Canada was wound up in 1860; the Bank of Brantford withdrew from business in 1863; while the International and Colonial Banks disappeared after a short "run" in 1859, the former with \$119,021, and the latter with \$75,300 in circulation by their latest returns, a large portion of which was a loss to the public. For a cognate reason the Intercolonial Bank (Limited) withdrew from business in the beginning of 1865. On the other hand five new Banks have been successfully established since 1860, and several others are in process of organization. The Bank of Upper Canada closed its doors on 18th September, 1866. It was encumbered with the consequences of reckless management in former years. It is not yet known whether the Directors will endeavour to avail themselves of the sixty days allowed by their charter for the resumption of specie payments, or put the affairs of the Bank into liquidation. It is however probable that it will be found necessary to adopt the latter course. All Bank Charters terminate in 1870.

The statements which follow show,

I. The amount of the paid-up Capital, Circulation, Deposits, Specie and Discounts of the whole of the Banks since January, 1861, (51 years).

II. The amount of the shares of each Bank, the amount paid on such shares, the rate of dividend for the past six months. and the market value of their shares at the same date.

—A Table
bearing
January

January 31.
February 28.
March 31.
April 30.
May 31.
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August 31.
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November 30.
December 31.

January 31.
February 28.
March 31.
April 30.
May 31.
June 30.

A Table showing the amount of the paid-up Capital, Notes in circulation, Deposits, whether bearing Interest or not, Specie held, and Notes discounted by the Banks in Canada from January, 1861, to June 30th, 1865:—

1861.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Discounts.
January 31.....	\$25,710,516	\$12,832,657	\$16,202,253	\$4,340,546	\$41,236,525
February 28.....	25,728,414	13,178,328	16,094,144	4,223,574	42,750,375
March 31.....	25,750,793	12,804,149	16,735,502	4,077,143	42,841,843
April 30.....	25,835,573	12,136,321	17,753,537	4,509,710	42,716,146
May 31.....	26,094,754	11,650,532	18,058,572	4,322,340	43,067,767
June 30.....	26,200,130	11,790,364	18,721,299	4,960,439	39,588,842
July 31.....	26,269,643	11,075,097	18,336,620	5,043,206	38,934,347
August 31.....	26,377,881	12,244,431	18,465,810	5,400,583	38,559,279
September 30.....	26,335,009	13,291,583	19,009,701	5,660,082	39,506,309
October 31.....	26,722,582	15,259,202	19,476,023	5,869,382	40,070,347
November 30.....	26,805,759	14,956,080	19,847,907	6,180,320	40,047,739
December 31.....	26,891,224	13,662,641	19,148,523	7,037,239	40,235,473
1862.					
January 31.....	26,923,786	12,630,469	18,911,656	7,230,374	40,390,115
February 28.....	26,947,042	12,645,074	18,627,379	7,266,757	41,752,687
March 31.....	27,024,752	12,048,596	18,242,085	6,986,755	42,087,758
April 30.....	27,064,433	11,185,241	19,185,241	7,218,116	41,945,432
May 31.....	27,107,063	10,591,171	19,609,815	6,070,054	41,616,489
June 30.....	26,060,062	10,556,540	19,664,837	6,076,946	41,422,416
July 31.....	26,130,230	10,144,547	19,253,528	5,992,807	41,523,422
August 31.....	26,157,759	9,913,433	19,277,541	5,066,178	40,962,408
September 30.....	26,197,786	10,476,074	20,100,876	6,255,073	41,417,691
October 31.....	26,325,116	11,122,059	20,884,874	6,078,438	41,067,573
November 30.....	26,351,345	10,285,539	20,717,760	6,936,893	41,413,935
December 31.....	26,416,594	9,738,422	19,847,690	6,174,678	41,001,271
1863.					
January 31.....	26,455,299	9,814,846	19,102,627	5,615,519	42,458,413
February 28.....	26,547,275	10,118,671	19,644,602	5,752,372	42,288,431
March 31.....	26,649,173	9,624,937	19,690,103	5,571,280	42,628,894
April 30.....	26,738,779	8,909,001	20,039,012	5,394,027	42,605,112
May 31.....	26,704,454	8,372,567	21,041,362	5,299,002	42,499,827
June 30.....	26,708,183	8,793,320	21,890,421	5,440,196	42,422,100
July 31.....	26,725,235	8,749,266	21,212,856	5,094,529	42,688,579
August 31.....	26,751,194	8,977,973	21,327,486	6,013,043	42,048,243
September 30.....	26,807,042	9,088,802	22,121,479	7,247,381	42,818,444
October 31.....	26,861,490	11,288,800	22,488,546	7,482,359	43,796,637
November 30.....	26,917,227	10,046,309	23,001,267	7,393,138	42,700,995
December 31.....	26,982,180	10,515,140	22,539,226	6,512,058	41,721,784
1864.					
January 31.....	27,079,563	10,982,726	22,109,056	5,831,994	43,021,262
February 29.....	27,140,277	10,889,302	22,284,078	5,105,917	44,934,100
March 31.....	27,270,075	10,332,350	22,490,306	4,274,013	45,097,769
April 30.....	27,313,732	9,620,534	22,053,831	4,644,812	46,316,873
May 31.....	27,344,000	8,047,024	23,312,628	4,977,584	45,888,629
June 30.....	27,377,693	8,054,447	24,209,464	5,116,127	46,086,548
July 31.....	27,661,223	8,811,433	25,124,693	4,512,449	46,739,451
August 31.....	27,702,459	8,525,475	24,486,961	4,639,394	46,809,399
September 30.....	27,545,638	9,103,678	24,220,424	5,222,688	46,922,631
October 31.....	27,732,252	9,615,372	24,575,928	5,129,094	46,056,174
November 30.....	27,774,751	8,647,721	24,870,433	5,561,212	45,466,117
December 31.....	27,831,426	8,635,593	24,004,089	5,582,337	44,749,944
1865.					
January 31.....	29,952,137	8,761,329	24,061,278	5,772,752	44,927,202
February 28.....	30,009,447	8,712,872	23,721,188	4,890,642	45,560,048
March 31.....	30,139,775	8,347,564	24,200,551	5,568,000	44,888,705
April 30.....	30,210,520	8,105,823	23,697,176	6,115,726	44,113,633
May 31.....	30,232,130	8,097,615	25,227,065	7,307,562	43,179,039
June 30.....	30,263,958	8,228,184	25,780,276	6,377,120	43,291,019
July 31.....	30,328,967	8,066,202	24,079,912	5,662,547	43,237,560
August 31.....	30,457,042	8,445,068	25,208,201	6,147,390	42,802,715
September 30.....	30,517,685	11,347,890	27,534,722	6,904,466	44,444,938
October 31.....	30,647,412	14,157,313	28,958,346	8,283,688	45,677,765
November 30.....	30,685,169	13,338,598	29,310,521	7,657,573	44,449,291
December 31.....	30,744,167	12,128,772	29,926,879	7,504,170	43,021,881
1866.					
January 31.....	28,882,327	11,749,443	29,226,689	6,935,139	43,155,475
February 28.....	28,936,237	12,305,303	29,128,112	5,823,052	44,425,696
March 31.....	29,238,961	12,428,737	29,249,090	6,152,630	44,183,474
April 30.....	29,322,576	11,957,226	28,775,697	6,157,246	43,837,426
May 31.....	29,548,113	11,259,309	29,421,428	7,382,456	44,030,409
June 30.....	29,634,767	10,920,035	28,750,191	6,130,519	44,542,634

II.—Statement of the amount of each share in the several Banks, the portion thereof paid-up, the dividend declared for the last six months and the market value of the shares on August 31st, 1866. Also their paid-up capital, July 31st, 1866.

BANKS.	Paid-up Capital.	Amount of Shares.	Paid-up.	Dividend last 6 months	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal.....	\$6,000,000	\$200	whole	4 per cent	115 to 115½
Bank of British North America.....	4,866,666	£50 stg.	do	4 per cent	99 to 100
Commercial Bank.....	4,000,000	\$100	do	3 per cent	75 to 76
City Bank.....	1,200,000	80	do	4 per cent	99 to 100
Bank of Upper Canada.....	1,937,287	30	do	none	16 to 17
Banque du Peuple.....	1,599,765	50	do	4 per cent	106 to 106½
Molson's Bank.....	1,000,000	50	do	4 per cent	111 to 112
Ontario Bank, Old.....	1,903,006	40	do	4 per cent	100 to 101
Bank of Toronto.....	800,000	100	whole	4 per cent	106 to 107
Quebec Bank.....	1,467,205	100	do	3½ per cent	98 to 100
Banque Nationale.....	1,000,000	50	do	4 per cent	106 to 107
Gore Bank.....	809,288	40	do	3½ per cent	98 to 100
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	895,565	50	80 per cent	4 per cent	105 to 106
Eastern Townships Bank.....	341,849	50	85 per cent	4 per cent	94 to 96
Merchants' Bank.....	808,782	\$100	80 per cent	4 per cent	105 to 106
Union Bank.....	462,276	100	20 per cent	new bank	99 to 100
Mechanics' Bank.....	136,705	50	20 per cent	new bank	99 to 100
Royal Canadian Bank.....	451,755	50	30 per cent	4 per cent	98 to 100
Niagara District Bank.....	277,931	....	70 per cent	4 per cent	.....

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Banking system of New Brunswick is similar to that of Canada. The Government, however imposes no tax either on the Stock or the circulation of the Banks. Their notes are of denominations as low as \$1, and even the Bank of British North America is enabled to issue small notes under a special Act. The Banks are five in number (in addition to the Bank of British North America.) They make returns to the Lieutenant Governor, shewing in some detail their Assets and Liabilities. These are, however, made at irregular periods, and only published in the Journals of the Houses of Parliament. The item "Notes discounted" is moreover unfortunately mixed up with "Bills of Exchange and Miscellaneous Stock and Funded Debts." The following figures are the best procurable, respecting their paid up capital, circulation, specie, deposits and discounts.

	Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.	Deposits.	Discounts.
Bank of New Brunswick, (St. John).....	\$600,000	\$361,417	\$167,185	\$765,330	\$1,395,775
Saint Stephen's Bank, (St. Stephen's).....	200,000	160,178	19,307	18,706	371,557
Westmoreland Bank, (Frederickton).....	60,000	89,712	9,303	27,522	175,332
People's Bank, (Frederickton).....	60,000	99,157	35,345	55,396	169,589
Commercial Bank, (St. John).....	600,000	323,820	31,852	215,995	1,068,620
Bank of British North America, (St. John)*..	600,000	250,000	100,000	300,000	1,000,000
Total.....	\$2,120,000	\$1,284,293	\$362,992	\$1,382,949	\$4,180,873

Bank Stocks are not much dealt in on the St. John or any other market in New Brunswick; the following are, however, the quotations of the latest sales made in August 1866.

	Amount of Share.	Amount paid up.	Divid'nd last 6 months.	Price p. ct.
Commercial Bank.....	\$100	\$100	2½ p. c.	60
Bank of New Brunswick.....	100	100	4 p. c.	132
St. Stephen's Bank.....	100	100	3 p. c.	100
Westmoreland Bank.....	100	100	3½ p. c.	100
People's Bank.....	100	100	3 p. c.	100

*These figures are estimated, the Bank of British North America not making these returns in any Colony but Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The principal difference between the Banking system of Nova Scotia and the other Provinces is that the Banks of Nova Scotia are debarred by Statute from issuing notes of less denominations than \$20.

About half the Banks make returns to Government of their paid up capital, circulation, &c., but not with regularity nor upon a uniform plan. It is therefore with great difficulty, and only after enquiry from private sources that the following table has been compiled, shewing the position of the Banks at the commencement of 1866, since which time no returns have been made by any of them.

Names of Banks.*	Capital paid up.	Circulation.	Specie.	Deposits.	Discounts, B. of Ex., &c.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$560,000	\$512,638	\$340,947	\$912,377	\$1,718,569
Union Bank of Halifax.....	400,000	218,340	139,352	536,297	986,922
People's Bank do.....	280,000	250,420	85,002	259,321	663,519
Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth.....	94,475	137,740	36,131	21,878	199,255
Merchants Bank, Halifax.....	160,000	150,000	80,000	80,000	200,000
Bank of British North America†.....	500,000	300,000	150,000	400,000	1,000,000
Total.....	\$1,994,475	\$1,569,138	\$832,232	\$2,209,873	\$4,768,265

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

To arrive at the paper circulation of the Province, the amount of the Province notes (£4 and £5 bills) must be added, \$492,458, making a total of \$2,061,506. To arrive at the amount of deposits those in the Provincial Savings Bank should perhaps be included, making nearly \$3,000,000.

The half-yearly dividends declared by these Banks, as per their last returns to the Legislature, are: Bank of Nova Scotia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Union Bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Peoples Bank, 3 per cent; Bank of Yarmouth, 3 per cent.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has the account of the Provincial Government.

*We have not included any statement respecting the "Halifax Banking Co." It is a private Banking institution of old standing.

*The Bank of British North America makes no return of its business in Nova Scotia, except as it is included in the General Total. These figures are estimated.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Banks in Prince Edward Island make quarterly returns to Government. Those for August 1866, are as follow:—

Names of Banks.	Capital paid-up.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.	Discounts (a)	Deposits.
Summerside Bank.....	\$19,528	\$33,054	\$4,265	\$48,115	\$6,952
Bank of Prince Edward Island.....	96,000	75,175	17,114	238,985	87,377
Bank of Rustico.....	5,904	13,609	6,696	15,638	1,711
Union Bank (b).....	96,000	129,744	17,721	197,045	53,773
Total.....	\$217,432	\$252,482	\$45,796	\$499,783	\$149,813

To arrive at the note circulation of the Island, we must add to the above the \$36,800 Government notes, making a total of \$269,282.

The notes of the Rustico Bank are of the denominations of 6s, Island currency, and multiples thereof; those of the Union and Summerside Banks of 6s. 3d., currency, and multiples; those of the Bank of Prince Edward Island of 5s., currency, and multiples; and the Treasury notes are of 5s., and from that to £5, Island currency.

The Union Bank and the Bank of Prince Edward Island are long established institutions, and usually divide from 6 to 7½ per cent half-yearly. Their stock is seldom transferred, and quotations of its price cannot be given. The other two are newer. The last dividend of the Summerside Bank was 4 per cent for the half year, and of the Rustico Bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There are two other banks chartered, but not yet in operation.

(a) The "Discounts" include Bills of Exchange; and a few sundries. The returns do not divide these heads.

(b) The state of the Union Bank is that for a previous month; the August return not having been procurable. The difference between the two is very trifling.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The latest published returns from Newfoundland are those in the Journals of 1865 which give the following figures:

	Union Bank.	Commercial Bank.	Total.
Capital paid up.....	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$400,000
Circulation.....	334,768	142,140	476,908
Specie.....	142,655	140,828	283,483
Discounts, &c.....	1,160,839	386,301	1,547,140
Deposits.....	755,743	264,519	1,020,262
Dividend and Bonus last half year.....	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	

There is also a Banking Institution called "Vails Joint Stock Company," with \$120,000 capital, but it does not return any circulation and is not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

We find from the above that the following may be taken as about the state of bank business in the Provinces generally, giving round numbers, since of course circulation, specie, discounts, &c., vary with the months and with the times:

	Paid up capital.	Circulation, including Provincial Notes.	Deposits.	Specie.	Discounts.
Canada.....	\$30,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$28,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$44,000,000
New Brunswick.....	2,000,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	350,000	4,000,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	4,500,000
Prince Edward Island.....	200,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	500,000
Newfoundland.....	400,000	500,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,500,000
Total.....	\$34,800,000	\$16,000,000	\$32,550,000	\$7,500,000	\$54,500,000

hereof paid-up, the shares on August

Closing Prices.
115 to 115½
99 to 100
75 to 76
99 to 100
16 to 17
106 to 106½
111 to 112
100 to 101
106 to 107
98 to 100
106 to 107
98 to 100
105 to 106
94 to 96
105 to 106
99 to 100
99 to 100
98 to 100

Government, however of denominations small notes under a (America.) They Liabilities. These uses of Parliament. of Exchange and Curable, respecting

Posits.	Discounts.
5,330	\$1,395,775
8,706	371,557
7,522	175,332
5,396	169,589
5,995	1,068,620
2,000	1,000,000
2,949	\$4,180,873

ck; the following

Price p. ct.
60
132
100
100
100

an Colony but

er Provinces is minations than ation, &c., but ly after enquiry the Banks at

Discounts, B. of Ex., &c.
\$1,718,569
986,922
663,519
199,255
200,000
1,000,000
\$4,768,265

SAVINGS BANKS.

CANADA.

The Savings Banks of Canada are of two kinds—first, those conducted under an Act which vests their management in unpaid Trustees; and second, those conducted by Building Societies. The deposits in the former must be invested in Municipal or Provincial securities, or Bank or other such public stocks; those in the latter may be employed in the ordinary business of Building Societies, but constitute a first claim on their assets. The Act respecting Savings Banks of the former kind has been repealed, except as to Banks actually established: and Building Societies desirous of commencing Savings Bank business cannot do so, unless they have \$40,000 of paid-up stock, and at least \$100,000 subscribed capital. Thus, there is virtually no law under which new Savings Banks can be established.

Defective Legislation on this subject has prevented the extension among the people of the habit of laying by money in Savings Institutions.

All Savings Banks are by law compelled to make returns to Government, and the following figures are taken from the Statements for 1865:—

SAVINGS BANKS PROPER.	Providence and Sav'gs Bank Quebec.	Calise d'Fe- noulle de Notre Dame de Quebec.	City and Dis- trict Savings Bank, Montreal.	Northam- berland and Durham Savings Bank, Cobourgh.	Home District Savings Bank, Toronto.	Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.	Total, 1865.
Deposits	\$640,242 and 5 p. c.	\$741,891 4 and 5 p. c.	\$1,125,080 4 p. c.	\$81,133 5 p. c.	\$206,339 4 p. c.	\$109,123 5 and 6 p. c.	2,904,148
Rate of interest paid Amount of interest paid or credited within the year...	\$29,537	\$34,072	\$41,344	\$3,326	\$7,733	\$4,581	\$119,506
Expense of Bank...	\$5,615	\$5,139	\$11,899	\$1,145	\$2,210	\$1,501	\$27,419
No. of Depositors...	3,408	3,248	4,132	507	1,273	706	13,274
Cashier or Actuary	Geo. Veasey	F. Verina.	E. C. Barbeau	David Burn.	C. Scadding.	W. J. Macdonell	

SAVINGS BANKS, MANAGED BY BUILDING SOCIETIES.	Kingston Perma- nent Building So- ciety, Kingston.	Frontenac Loan & Investment Soci- ety, Kingston.	Western Canada Permanent Build- ing Soc'y, Toronto.	Freehold Building Society, Toronto.	Union Building Soc'y, Toronto.*	Provincial Building Soc'y, Toronto.*	Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto.	Commercial Build- ing and Investment Society, Toronto.	London Permanent Building & Sav- ings Soc., London.	Huron and Erie Savings & Loan Society, London.	Total, 1865.
Deposits	\$15,613	33,865	46,475	72,793	9,735	382	335,694	32,483	11,416	24,772	\$585,228
Rate of Interest.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	6 p. c.	6 p. c.	6 p. c.	6 p. c.	4,588 p. c.	68 p. c.	6 p. c.	68 p. c.	
No. of depositors	108	257	120	239	32	12	783	40	51	181	1,828

Summing up these figures, we find as the totals in all the Savings Banks for 1865, (comparison for 1863 and 1864 added):

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Amount Due Depositors—Capital and Interest.....	\$2,818,941.31	\$3,270,012.29	\$3,489,376.06
Number of Depositors.....	12,769	14,191	15,123
Average amount owned by each Depositor.....	\$220.76	\$230.43	\$230.72
Av. deposit per head of the whole populat'n of Canada	\$1.01	\$1.14	\$1.17

There are so-called Savings Branches attached to a few of the Chartered Banks of the Province, but very few of the Depositors in them are believed to be of the labouring class.

*These two Banks have lately obtained special Charters from the Legislature, enabling them to pay their Directors, certain reasonable fees, and otherwise giving them additional facilities for business.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Savings Bank is a Government Institution. Its chief office is at St. John, and it has a branch at Harbor Grace.

The following are the statistics respecting it for the year ending January 1st, 1865:—

Amount on Deposit.....	\$627,816
Deposited during 1864.....	154,579
Withdrawn.....	172,421
Interest paid or credited.....	15,183
Surplus profits paid over to the Treasury for the use of the Colony.....	8,000
Number of Depositors.....	1,449

The assets are not exclusively Government Debentures. They were, January, 1865:—

Cash.....	\$102,753
Debentures.....	394,293
Water Company's Stock.....	73,000
Mortgages.....	13,864
Notes discounted.....	59,364
Real Estate.....	2,885

\$647,059

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Savings Bank system of New Brunswick is peculiar. There is a Savings Bank at St. John, managed by Trustees, open one day in each week for paying and receiving; while in eight other places the District Treasurers (answering to Collectors of Customs in Canada) receive money from the people one day in each month, pay out on the next, and transmit the balance to Government on the third. As five days' notice of withdrawal must be given, there is always time to get money to meet any unusual demand. The St. John Savings Bank holds \$178,000 Treasury Debentures, which bear 6 per cent interest. They pay their depositors only 5, and the difference of 1 per cent is their chief reliance for meeting office and casual expenses. They have the right to obtain 5 per cent debentures from the Government at par, whenever they apply, and the money received is usually invested in this way, — the Bank making a small profit on the broken periods between the date of deposits and the 1st of the month ensuing when they begin to bear interest to the depositors. On the deposits in the hands of the District Treasurers the Government allow 5 per cent, and give the Treasurers 1 per cent on the total deposits besides, as a commission for attending to the business.

At the close of the financial year, Oct. 30th, 1865, the following was the amount deposited with Government at each County Bank, the amount of Deposits and Withdrawals within the year, the Interest paid or credited, and the expense of management. To this we add similar statements respecting the St. John Savings Bank for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1865, so as to make the statement general for the whole Province:—

Station.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of d'posits 31st Oct., 1865.	Deposited within the year.	Withdrawn within the year.	Interest paid.	Exp'ns of management.
St. Andrews	421	\$ 65,804 30	\$ 23,653 62	\$ 16,066 97	\$ 2,919 65	\$ 236 58
Shediac. . .	13	1,290 41	523 78	586 60	61 37	5 23
Richibucto. .	115	19,146 ..	4,025 ..	3,376 57	874 57	40 25
Chatham. . .	440	69,933 93	26,959 06	30,873 ..	2,838 80	269 50
Newcastle. .	173	17,115 20	7,836 81	9,491 37	794 76	78 36
Gloucester. .	57	7,451 63	3,464 80	2,904 64	374 58	34 64
Restigouche	102	14,189 80	3,611 27	1,835 20	688 31	36 11
Fredericton. .	58	6,767 15	4,057 16	1,372 87	233 95	40 57
St. John. . .	1,379	201,698 42	74,136 50	66,507 22	8,785 99	741 33
	4,312	615,163 02	126,518 70	142,378 83	27,807 65	2,138 00
Total. . .	5,691	\$816,861 44	\$200,655 20	\$208,885 05	\$36,593 64	\$2,879 33

The average amount owned by each depositor was, therefore, 143.54, and the average deposit per head of the whole population about \$2.90.

The Fenian raid upon Canada caused a rather severe run upon the Savings Banks of New Brunswick, especially at St. John, but the withdrawals were easily met from the bank balances at the disposal of the Government, and the excitement produced no permanent effect.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Province of Nova Scotia has charge of the only Savings Bank in the Province, if we except a small Penny Savings Bank at Halifax, which undoubtedly does good by encouraging the saving of small sums, but has not on hand a sufficient amount of deposits to affect the general total.

The Government institution, established in 1832, is called the Halifax Savings Bank; is kept at the office of the Receiver General, and is open every week-day, except Saturday, from 10 to 3. Deposits are received of not less than one shilling at each payment, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, commencing on the first day of the month after the sum deposited amounts to twenty shillings. No interest is paid on any fractional part of that sum, but every additional twenty shillings bears interest in like manner, calculated by calendar months, but not on fractional parts of a month. When accounts are finally closed, the interest is computed up to the end of the previous quarter. On open accounts interest is added to the principal on December 31st of each year. One week's notice of withdrawals is required by the rules, but is seldom insisted upon, except during periods of excitement, such as that which occurred during the Fenian raid on Canada.

Each depositor's account-book is accompanied by a ticket. Deposits may be made without producing it, but no payments are made unless both book and ticket are shewn. Depositors are enjoined to keep the ticket in some safe place distinct from the pass-book.

The number of depositors at the end of 1865 was 2400; the amount on deposit, \$825,000; the deposits made within the year, \$280,000; the withdrawals, \$225,000. The average amount held by each depositor was \$343.75, and the average deposit per head of the total population of the Province, about \$2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Savings Bank of Prince Edward Island is a Government institution, with its office at Charlottetown, in the Province Building. It is open two days in the week. The Government pays 5 per cent. interest on deposits. At the close of the last financial year (Dec. 31st, 1865) the amount on deposit was \$18,346. The sums deposited during the year were \$20,579; withdrawn, \$7,649; interest paid or credited, \$726. Profit to Government for broken periods, *i. e.*, balance of interest in favor of the Bank after deducting interest due depositors, \$174.

The Savings Bank is only now coming into public favor; the amount on deposit, Dec. 31st, 1864, having been only \$4864.

RECAPITULATION.

We recapitulate as under the preceding statements :—

	Amount on Deposit.	Rate of interest paid depositors	Number of Depositors.	Av. amt. deposited by each depositor.	Av. amt deposited per head of the popul'n.
Canada.....	\$3,489,376	4 to 7 per cent.	15,123	\$230.73	\$1.17
New Brunswick.....	816,861	5 per cent.	5,691	143.54	2.90
Nova Scotia.....	825,000	4 per cent.	2,400	343.75	3.30
Prince Edward Island..	18,346	5 per cent.	.....	.....	0.20
Newfoundland.....	627,816	4 per cent.	3,449	433.27	4.80
Total.....	\$5,777,399	....	....	....	\$1.44

The most cursory examination of these figures shews that a uniform system, under which the Government would become the custodian and guarantor of the savings of the people, with offices for their receipt at numerous places, is a desideratum which must be attended to under Confederation. It is plain that absolute safety, rather than a high rate of interest, is what the frugal among the working classes desire, and that in Provinces where facilities are offered for receiving small sums on deposit at frequent intervals, a large amount is deposited, to the advantage of both the Government and the people. It seems probable that with an efficient system at least \$5.00 per head would be deposited, which would yield a total of \$20,000,000.

ABSTRACT OF RECENT ACTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act No. 3 authorizes the detention for a time, of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility against Her Majesty's Person and Government—to be in force until the end of next Session.

Act No. 7 defines the hundred weight to be one hundred pounds, instead of one hundred and twelve pounds; and the ton to be two thousand pounds, instead of two thousand two hundred and forty.

Act No. 9 provides a Penalty of twenty pounds, or imprisonment for three months in the Penitentiary, on persons soliciting or procuring any Soldier, Sailor or Marine, to desert; and of ten pounds, or three months imprisonment in gaol, for receiving any accoutrements from any deserter, or any provisions or clothing from any Soldier, Sailor or Marine, without consent of the Officer Commanding. One half to be paid to the person suing therefor, and the other half to the Governors of the Poor.

Act No. 12 authorizes the connection of railway lines, and provides for the management and regulation of connecting lines of railroads in the Province.

Section 1.—Any Company building any branch lines, mentioned in an Act before recited, are authorized to make a connection with main lines already built, or which may hereafter be built, at such point as has been mentioned in the offer, and consented to by the Governor in Council.

Section 2.—A company owning a railroad, is required to draw over its road, cars of any other railroad connecting with it at reasonable times, and at its customary rates of toll.

Section 3.—When companies refuse to draw loads, &c., other company may use their own engine, subject to such regulations as are in force on the road used.

Section 4.—Depot of one company may be used by another company, at reasonable times and customary charges.

Section 5.—Rates of fare to be fixed by each company for its own road.

Section 6 to 12.—Differences between companies to be settled by Commissioners.

Act No. 14.—"To encourage the formation of Oyster Beds"—Provides for the granting of leases for ten years, below low water mark on the Coast, Bays, &c., for the cultivation of oysters. Leases to be sold at public auction after twenty-one days notice; bounds specified; and upset price determined by the Governor in Council.

Act No. 17 enables a drawback to be allowed upon the exportation of articles, (to be described in a proclamation by the Governor), manufactured out of materials imported into the Province, upon which duties have been paid; not to exceed the import duties paid on the materials.

Act No. 18 provides that whenever any person holding the Office of Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Solicitor General, Surveyor General, Postmaster General, or Chief Commissioner of Works, being at the same time a Member of the House of Assembly, resigns his office, and within one month after his resignation, accepts any other of the said offices, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in the said House of Assembly.

Act No. 22 authorizes the Corporation of the City of Saint John to become Shareholders in the European and North American Railway for extension from Saint John, westward, to the extent of sixty thousand dollars.

Act No. 23 incorporates the Miramichi, Richibucto, and Shediac Branch Railway Company, with a capital stock of three millions of dollars, in 30,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, with power to increase to five millions. Construction to be commenced within five years, and completed within eight.

Act No. 33 incorporates "The People's Street Railway Company" in the City and County of Saint John. Capital \$200,000; Shares \$20.

Act No. 36 incorporates the Albert Bank. Capital \$200,000; Shares \$50.

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFIDAVITS.

Commissioners for taking affidavits in England in matters concerning Canadian Courts under Act 26 Vic. Cap. 41 Sec. 1.

Philip Smith Cox. London
W. D. Freshfield. do.
W. Grain. do.

Commissioners in Montreal for taking affidavits in Lower Canada to be used in the Courts of Upper Canada under Act 12 Vic. Cap. 77 and Consolidated Statutes Cap. 79 Sec. 2 page 890 :

Charles J. Coursol
Henry Chapman
Theodore Doucet
James Court
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.P.
J. H. Isaacson.

W. R. Lamb
E. W. Torrance
D. Browne
J. C. Griffin
W. F. Lighthall.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

CANADA.

By the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. xv., the dollar is defined to be one fourth of a pound, the cent one hundredth of a dollar, the mill one tenth of a cent; and it is declared that any statement as to money value may be made either in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars, cents and mills.

The Public Accounts have been kept in dollars and cents since 1858.

The pound currency, usually called "Halifax currency," although it is not the currency of Halifax, is "one hundred and one grains and three hundred and twenty one thousandths of a grain, Troy weight, of gold of the standard of fineness prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom on the first day of August, 1854." And "any gold coins of the standard of fineness aforesaid which Her Majesty directs to be struck at the Royal Mint," are a legal tender in proportion to their weight.

The pound sterling (Victoria Sovereign) which contains 0.91666 of pure gold, and weighs 123.3 grains is therefore declared equal to and legal tender for £1 4s. 4d., or \$4.86½.

The gold Eagle of the United States coined before July 1834, is legal for \$10.66½ or £2 13s. 4d., but if coined between that date and 1st January 1852, or as long after as the standard of fineness fixed by the laws of the United States be not changed, then only for \$10.00 or £2 10s. 0d. The gold coins of the United States being "multiples or halves of the said Eagle," are legal for proportionate sums.

Other foreign gold coins may be, but have not been made legal by proclamation.

British silver coins "of the fineness fixed by law on 1st August, 1854, and of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned to such coins in this Province which the weights of the silver coins of the United Kingdom bore on the said day to the value assigned to them in the United Kingdom shall, by such names as Her Majesty may assign to them in Her Royal Proclamation, declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass current and be a legal tender at the rates assigned to them respectively in such proclamation." Until otherwise ordered these silver coins "shall pass current in this Province for sums in currency equal, according to the proportion hereinbefore fixed, to the sums in sterling for which they respectively pass current in the United Kingdom."

Thus the British shilling is a legal tender for \$0.24½.

No foreign silver coin is lawful money; and British silver is only legal tender to the extent of \$10.

The copper coins of the United Kingdom are a legal tender to the amount of twenty cents or one shilling currency; the penny for two cents, and subdivisions thereof in proportion.

The penny and half-penny still current in Canada were imported by the Banks. The Government has within the last few years imported both silver and bronze coins; twenty, ten and five cent pieces of silver, and one cent pieces of bronze. The following statement shows the amount of the importation, the whole of which was taken by the Banks of the Province at par, with the exception of \$4,000 in cent pieces, sold to the Province of New Brunswick:—

CANADIAN COINAGE, forwarded from the Royal Mint, London:—

1858. 16th Oct...	30 Boxes	{ 20 cent pieces...	\$ 50,000 00	
	Silver.	{ 10 " " ...	10,000 00	\$ 75,000 00
		{ 5 " " ...	15,000 00	
1858. 20th Dec...	107 Boxes	{ 20 " " ...	96,078 40	
	Silver.	{ 10 " " ...	111,540 20	265,738 05
		{ 5 " " ...	58,019 45	
1860. 22nd May...	485 Boxes	{ 1 " " ...	96,903 88	96,903 88
	Bronze.			
	Total.....		\$437,641 93	\$437,641 93

In general practice, both American quarters and British shillings are taken in shops in Canada for twenty five cents, goods being "marked up" accordingly, and tradesmen frequently give a premium for Bank Bills.

American silver has therefore been imported in large quantities, and several million dollars worth of it are in circulation in the Province.

In Post Offices and Banks, Canadian coin is the only silver taken at its face value, the consequence of which is that almost all our silver coin is locked up in the vaults of the several Banks.

The paper money of Canada has been until of late exclusively issued by the Banks (see article on Banks) and is of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick legal dollar is the same as that of Canada, bearing the same relation to the English sovereign. The Bank notes are of denominations as low as \$1, and are considered equal to gold.

The coins imported by the Province are of the same denominations as those of Canada; viz: 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and 1 cent of bronze. The Government made two importations—the first of \$30,011.00 in shillings; \$15,012.90 in six pences; \$5,002.75 in three pences, and \$3,000.00 in cents. The second was of \$44,985.33 in silver coins in about the same proportion, and of \$9,980.87 in copper. Total face value \$107,992.87, total cost £9,872 17s. 11d. sterling.

These coins are now the common metallic currency of the Province, the American silver quarter being taken for 20 cents only, and the British shilling being legal only as 24 cents, which is below their intrinsic value, and therefore drives them out of circulation.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The sovereign of the United Kingdom is equal to five dollars in the currency of Nova Scotia. The doubloon, if not less weight than 415 grains and containing not less than 360 grains of pure gold is \$16.

The Peruvian, Mexican, Columbian and old Spanish dollars, of the full weight of 416 grains and containing not less than 373 grains of pure silver are legal for 4s. 2d. sterling or \$1.04. The silver coins of the United Kingdom are legal tender, to the extent of \$10, at the following rates.

Av. amt deposited per head of the popul'n.

\$1.17
2.90
3.30
0.20
4.80

\$1.44

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BUILDING SOCIETIES.

CANADA.

Building Societies in Canada are of two kinds: Permanent and Terminable. In the former, paid-up shares carry interest, half-yearly, and one need not in practice be a shareholder in order to be able to borrow. As borrowed money is repaid, (usually by a given number of instalments, which clear off interest and principal together), it is re-invested, and the Societies' existence continues. In the latter, interest is not paid upon invested monies until the Society is wound up by the expiration of loans made. To borrow shares from these, one must be a shareholder, and buy at a sort of auction at a premium dictated by one's necessities an amount of money equal to the par value of the shares held. As a rule, the Permanent Building Societies have been successful, the Terminable ones not so, and in fact the latter are very generally being converted into societies of the Permanent class. From the absence of a general Savings Bank system, the Building Societies of the Province have acquired unusually extensive development. They are not controlled by Government, excepting to the extent of being obliged to furnish annual returns to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

From the Returns for 1865 the following figures are extracted:—

Permanent Building Societies.

Name.	Amount of Stock paid up.	Deposits. \$	Profits of past year.	Mortgages (cash value.)	Divid'd declared.	Secretary.
Quebec Per. Build'g Society, Quebec.	\$ 84,210	\$	\$ 4,242	\$ 96,702	.....	Louis Lessard.
Montreal, do do do Montreal.	178,391	.....	777	177,786	10 p.c.	M. H. Gault.
Montreal District Building Society..	215,648	.....	20,696	270,300	10 p.c.	H. Fauteux.
Permanent Building Soc'y, Kingston	14,626	15,164	.....	32,265	.....	J. Kirkpatrick.
Frontenac Loan and Invest. Soc., do	57,789	35,865	9,984	102,224	.....	Thos. Briggs.
Freehold Building Society, Toronto..	258,053	70,940	6,048	316,768	10 p.c.	C. Robertson.
Union do do do ..	27,663	9,735	281	27,484	10 p.c.	N. Pyper.
Commere'l Build'g Investm't Soc., do	74,421	31,801	9,012	82,287	10 p.c.	J. Rams.
Canada Perman't Build'g Soc'y, do	961,981	313,844	44,236	1,263,414	11 p.c.	J. H. Mason.
Metropolitan Building Society, do	37,784	13,426	3,292	47,227	10 p.c.	J. Fraser.
Provincial Perman't Build'g Soc., do	29,762	382	124	27,505	.....	F. Bradburne.
Toronto Perman't Building Soc., do	13,633	4,964	†	12,819	.....	W. Pellatt.
Western Canada Per. Build'g Soc., do	74,262	46,475	5,670	105,563	10 p.c.	W. S. Lee.
Wellington Per. Build'g Soc., Guelph	13,536	.....	6,180	19,244	.....	E. Newton.
Permanent Building Society, London	39,786	10,916	1,746	54,226	10 p.c.	Jas. Hamilton.
Huron & Erie Sav'gs & Loan Soc., do	126,342	23,787	346	129,562	10 p.c.	H. S. Stratby.
Ottawa Perma't Build'g Soc., Ottawa	2,516	.....	539	1,998	.....	Wm. Hay.
Total.	\$2,210,403	577,299	113,173	2,767,378		

* The smallness of this amount is owing to the re-valuation of assets on a different basis from that formerly used.

† These Societies have Savings Banks Branches.

‡ This Society is being wound up, owing to the late Secretary's defalcations.

It may be added that the whole of the Societies together had \$20,609 Stock in Banks; \$21,102 Municipal and Harbour Debentures, and had \$180,703 cash on hand. Their total Assets were \$3,233,985. They were conducted at the trifling expense for management of \$36,907.

Terminable Building Societies.—The names of the Terminable Building Societies are:—The Stadacona Building Society, Quebec, \$22,794 Assets, W. Miller, Secretary; The City Building Society, Quebec, \$8,729, James Macnider; The Montreal Canadian Building Society, \$107,177, L. A. Jetté; The City of London Building Society, \$142,406, William Boyer; The County of Middlesex Building Society, \$330,642, C. Murray; The Ottawa Union Building Society, \$31,101, G. N. Bucke. None of these have Savings Branches.

The following is the official "Recapitulation" of "monies in the hands of Building Societies" for three years past:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Permanent Building Societies.	\$1,846,956 39	\$2,629,703 94	\$3,233,985 37
Terminable do. do.	903,944 66	602,803 04	642,399 16
Total.	\$2,750,901 05	\$3,232,506 98	\$3,876,384 53

Two new Societies have been organized since the date of the above return, viz.: the "Hand in Hand," Hamilton, Amos Fayram, Secretary; the Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa, Arthur Harvey, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John Building Society is the only one existing in New Brunswick; Mr. Thomas Main, Secretary. On the 31st December, 1865, its position was: Stock paid up, \$18,893; deposits, \$15,594; loans, \$53,533.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE ISLANDS.

There are two Building Societies in Halifax; no returns procurable. There are none in Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CANADA.

The Public Works of Canada consist principally of Canals, built for the purpose of overcoming difficulties in the navigation of Rivers, also of Harbors and Piers, Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys, Slides and Booms, Roads and Bridges, Parliamentary Buildings, Custom Houses and Post Offices. The cost of these, being the chief cause of the Public Debt, will be found in the Balance Sheet of the Province, elsewhere printed. The Province is not the owner of any Railway.

Canals.—The St. Lawrence navigation is 2,385 miles long, and eight Canals, of which seven are Canadian and one American,—have been built to make it practicable for all its length. The following table shows the various distances and the size of the Canal Locks:—

	Natural Chann'l. miles.	Canal. miles.	Number and dimensions of locks in feet.	Feet of water on sills.	Rise of lockage in feet.
Straits of Belle Isle to head of tide water, (Three Rivers)	900				
To the Lachine Canal, (Montreal)	86	see note			
Lachine Canal .....	....	8½	{ 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	44½
To Beauharnois Canal	13½				
Beauharnois Canal .....	....	11½	{ 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	82½
To Cornwall Canal	32½				
Cornwall Canal .....	....	11½	{ 200 x 55 }	9 ft.	48
To Farran's Point Canal	5				
Farran's Point Canal .....	....	2	{ 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	4
To Rapide Plat Canal	10½				
Rapide Plat Canal .....	....	4	{ 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	11½
To Iroquois Canal	4½				
Iroquois and Galop's Canal .....	....	7½	{ 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	13½
To the Welland Canal, (head of Lake Ontario)	236½				206½
Welland Canal (Lake Ontario to Erie) .....	....	28	{ 150 x 26½ }	10½ ft.	330
To Sault St. Marie Canal (head of Lake Huron)	625				536½
Sault St. Marie Canal, (United States) .....	....	1	{ 350 x 70 }	12	12
			at top & 61 at bottom		
To Fond du Lac, (Lake Superior)	397				
Total	2,312½	72½	No. 57	....	548½

The Burlington Bay Canal (Hamilton) ½ mile, no locks, 138 feet broad, may be said to be connected with the St. Lawrence navigation.

The Ottawa and Rideau Canals complete a second (interior) line of navigation from Montreal to Kingston, (on Lake Ontario.) Their united length is 143½ miles, of which the Rideau Canal is 126½. The total lockage is 578½ feet, of which 446½ belong to the Rideau. Of this some 177 feet is fall, the difference rise. The distance by this route from Montreal to Kingston is 249½ miles.

NOTE.—A channel 11½ miles long has been dredged through Lake St. Peter, so that vessels drawing 20 feet can go up to Montreal. Two locks on the Lachine Canal have 16 feet on the sills, and three on the Welland are 200 x 41 feet.

The St. Ours Lock and the Chambly Canal connect the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, *via* the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain. Distance from Montreal to New York, 456 miles.

The following table shows the dimensions of the largest vessels which can pass through the various locks on these several lines of Navigation.

	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Draught of water when loaded.	Tonnage.
St. Lawrence Canal	186	44½	9	600
Welland Canal	142½	26½	10	400
Ottawa Canal	95	18½	5	100
Rideau Canal	127	31½	5	250
Chambly Canal	114	23	6½	230
United States.—Champlain Canal	89	13½	4	70
United States.—Erie Canal	101	17½	7	210

It may here be noted that the distance from Quebec to Liverpool, *via* Belle Isle, is 3060 miles; *via* Cape Clear, 2910.

Light-houses.—There are now 116 Light-houses connected with Canadian Inland Navigation, viz.: From Straits of Belle Isle to Quebec, 20; between Quebec and Montreal, 32; West of Montreal, 52, of which 3 are on the Ottawa; in charge of private individuals and Companies, 12.

Harbours.—These are almost all transferred to private or railway corporations.

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CANADA.—Continued.

Slides and Booms.—These are an important class of works; the first built to avoid the damage timber otherwise suffers in going over waterfalls and rapids to navigable waters; the second at the mouths of streams, to prevent the logs from floating away. There is one station on the Saguenay, five on the St. Maurice, eleven on the Ottawa, one on the Gatineau, thirteen on the Madawaska, one on the Coulonge, thirty on the Petowawa, one on the Du Moine, fourteen on the Trent.

Roads and Bridges.—The Government constructs roads wherever public policy requires it, and settlers are not numerous enough to build them without assistance. Nearly a dozen of them are now being constructed, of which the most important are the Temiscouata road, the Matapedia road, the Ristigouche road and the Monck road (Ottawa to Lake Huron). The following is a table of distances from Quebec to Halifax by the two former of these routes:—

QUEBEC TO HALIFAX, via the Temiscouata Road, Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John and Amherst.

Names of Places.	Intermediate Mileage.	Total Mileage from	
		Quebec.	Halifax.
Canada—Quebec, by rail to	0	0	705
Riviere du Loup.....	128	128	577
Province Line.....	67	195	510
New Brunswick—			
Little Falls.....	13	207	498
Grand Falls.....	38	245	460
River de Chute.....	33	278	427
Woodstock.....	40	318	387
Fredericton.....	63	381	324
St. John, by rail.....	66	447	258
Peticodiac.....	90	537	168
Nova Scotia—Amherst..	44	581	124
Truro.....	63	644	61
Halifax.....	61	705	...

QUEBEC TO HALIFAX, via the Matapedia Road.

Names of Places.	Intermediate Mileage.	Total Mileage from	
		Quebec.	Halifax.
Canada—			
Quebec, to.....	0	0	701
Riviere du Loup.....	128	128	573
Rimouski.....	66	194	507
Ste. Flavie.....	21	215	486
Mouth of Matapedia			
River.....	94½	309½	391½
Cross Point, South, and			
Matapedia Road.....	15½	325	376

New Brunswick—

Campbellton.....	1	326	375
Dalhousie.....	16	342	359
Belle Dune.....	31	373	328
Bathurst.....	23	396	305
Chatham.....	46	442	259
Richibucto.....	40	482	219
Shediac.....	36	518	183
Bend of Peticodiac.....	15	533	168

Nova Scotia—

Halifax.....	168	701	0
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QUEBEC TO HALIFAX, via Temiscouata Road, and Annapolis, (vary the route by going from St. John to Windsor, only 14 miles longer.) Crossing the Bay of Fundy.

Canada—			
Quebec, as above to...	0	0	629
New Brunswick—			
St. John.....	447	447	248
Nova Scotia—			
Annapolis.....	59	506	123
Windsor.....	81	587	42
Halifax.....	42	629	0

Public Buildings.—The Government Buildings at Ottawa are the chief Public Works under this head, although the Province owns Custom Houses and Post Offices in all the principal cities. These buildings are three in number—the Parliament House and offices being the central block, the Departmental offices on each side. Ground was broken for their construction by Hon. John Rose, December 20, 1859. The Foundation stone was laid with great ceremony by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1st September, 1860, and the first Session was held in them during the present year, 1866. The total cost of these buildings, to date, September 1st, has been \$2,400,000, and the sum set to be spent before they will be thoroughly completed will in all probability raise it to \$3,000,000. They cover three acres and seven tenths, and the grounds, 29 acres in extent, are 150 feet above the level of the Ottawa river immediately below.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The European and North American Railway is the chief public work in New Brunswick. It connects the city of St. John on the Bay of Fundy with Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The board now consists of Mr. Geo. Thomas, Chairman, Mr. James Steadman and Mr. C. H. Fairweather. It is claimed for this road that it is the best and the most perfectly constructed railway in America. (For further particulars see "Railways.")

The Province has built and keeps up eleven Lighthouses on the Bay of Fundy, and three on the Gulf, also a steam whistle on Partridge Island, (St. John) all which have cost \$50,156. It has no piers, wharves, and excepting one dredge, no steam vessels. There was at one time an idea of cutting a canal from the head waters of the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it has not been carried into effect. It owns a Penitentiary and a Lunatic Asylum, also a Parliament House and the Governor General's residence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Railway is the only public work of importance owned by the Province. It runs from Halifax to Windsor and Truro, and it is intended to finish it to Annapolis on the one hand, and to Pictou on the other. The former extension is only projected; the latter is nearly completed.

The Province owns fifty-one lighthouses, costing, say, \$200,000. Cost of maintenance, 1865, \$36,742; light duty received, \$35,875.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

The books of the Province do not shew the cost of the Province Building, Government House, Lunatic Asylum, and Penitentiary, nor do any means exist for estimating their value.

Government usually contributes towards building the wharves and piers required along the coast, and advances money for the purpose. The "navigation securities" taken on such occasions, are simply security that the money will be properly spent, not bonds from which any pecuniary return is expected. The only bond taken is, that the land on which the wharves, &c., are built, is made over to the Government.

The Government have for the past year or two been cutting a canal at St. Peters, leading into the Bras d'Or. It is designed to accommodate vessels of from 15 feet to 22 feet 6 inches beam; estimated cost, \$170,000; amount spent, \$11,941.

The Government have built most of the roads in the Province, but they are not regarded as an asset, nor can their cost or value be stated.

The Province owns a steamer, the "Druid," and a schooner, the "Daring;" the former a vessel of some 700 tons, once a blockade runner, the latter a craft of about 70 tons. They are used for the protection of the Fisheries, and for Light-house service.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Public Works of Prince Edward Island are: eight light-houses, (another in course of erection), a Barracks, and a Market House. Value of the whole, \$60,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Public Works of Newfoundland are: five Court-Houses and Gaols, a Lunatic Asylum, a Post Office, Custom House, an Hospital, a Poor Asylum, some sewerage, a few roads and bridges, and sixteen lighthouses.

PUBLIC LANDS.

CANADA.

At the end of 1865 50,321,837 acres of Public Lands had been surveyed in Canada, of which 24,756,159 were in Upper, and 25,565,678 in Lower Canada. At the same date there had been disposed of by sale or free grant 40,577,697 acres, leaving about 10,000,000 of surveyed acres open for sale and settlement; but surveys still proceed at the rate of about 500,000 acres annually, so that there is still plenty of room and opportunity for all who prefer holding from the Crown to buying from private owners.

A great deal of controversy has been engaged in as to the value of the lands still in the possession of the Crown. The truth seems to be that while the best arable lands in the basins of the chief rivers are already occupied, there is still available an immense area which, if rougher in surface than the peninsula of Canada West, will yet yield fair returns to farming industry, and that the mineral riches which exist in great abundance in these tracts, render them quite as valuable as the fine agricultural tracts which fell to the lot of the backwoodsmen of a generation now passing away.

The Public Lands of Canada are divided into Crown lands, School lands, Clergy lands, and Indian lands. The proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands go into the general revenue; those from the others to special funds created for the support of Schools, Clergy or Indians, and endowed by the Legislature or by the Crown with grants from the Public domain.

They are sold by Agents resident in various districts, for prices ranging from 20 cents per acre upwards; and the list of Crown Land Agents in another part of this *Year Book* shews the number of acres they have for sale, and the exact price at which they can be bought. In some few cases,—chiefly where lots are supposed to contain minerals,—special application has to be made to the Crown Lands Department direct for the right to purchase them, and they are then usually sold at public auction.

In some parts of Canada,—on leading lines of road, which it is desirable on public grounds should be settled with rapidity,—free grants of land are made. This is considered an inducement to poor emigrants from Europe, and in fact several settlements have thus been formed where settlers destitute of means have, within a few years, made themselves comfortable homes, and are now prosperous farmers.

The following statistics relate to all the lands of the Province, whether Crown, School or Clergy lands, and show the progress of surveys and settlement for the past three years:—

	Acres surveyed to December 31st.			Acres disposed of by sale and free grant, to December 31st.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Upper Canada.....	24,231,197	24,629,714	24,756,159	20,853,971	21,026,204	21,488,342
Lower Canada.....	24,853,390	25,197,207	25,565,678	18,477,820	18,897,260	19,089,355
Total.....	40,084,587	40,826,921	50,321,837	39,331,791	39,923,473	50,577,697

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the management of the fisheries and the mineral lands of the Province. For information respecting the latter, consult the appropriate heading.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Crown Lands of New Brunswick have never been relied on as a source of revenue, and no systematic efforts have ever been made to dispose of them with rapidity. In 1863 about 7,551,999 acres had been granted, leaving 9,795,451 acres vacant, of which 6,714,198 acres are adapted for cultivation. About 200,000 acres are surveyed, and laid off in lots of 100 acres each.

Government lands are disposed of by auction, at an upset price of 60 cents per acre; 25 per cent is required to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments. Where the whole of

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

the purchase money is paid at the time of sale, there is a discount of 20 per cent allowed. Under the Regulations of sales for *bona fide* settlement, there is no competition; the price is 60 cents per acre; the money to be expended in the opening of roads. Settlers may procure land under the Labor Act, by a petition to the Lieutenant Governor; they will be required, in this case, to perform road work in lieu of a money payment, such labour to be performed on the roads near their lots, and to be completed within five years. When the settler has performed the labour, cleared five acres, and resided on his lot for one year, he receives a grant under the Great Seal of the Province, vesting the land in him and his heirs.

In 1865 58,082 acres of land were taken up by applicants, a large per centage being acquired under the above-mentioned Labor Act.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Halifax, who is not a member of the Government, conducts the business of the Department. Mr. S. P. Fairbanks is now Commissioner.

Deputy Surveyors reside in every County, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their Principal, and to protect Crown property from trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective Counties. A list of them is published under the head of "Land Surveyors."

The system of disposing of the Crown Lands is as follows:—

The applicant presents, in person or otherwise, at the Office of the Commissioner a Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying a Grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, and at the same time pays into the Office of the Receiver-General a sum of money at the rate of \$44 for 100 acres. The tract that will be granted is limited to 500 acres, except with the special approval of the Governor in Council. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of the survey is very trifling. The cost of surveys is paid by the Province. Upon receipt of the Petition and money, an order of Survey is forthwith issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the county to survey the lot. It is the duty of the Surveyor to proceed immediately with the survey, and to report every particular descriptive of the lot—whether occupied or vacant, whether improved or otherwise, as well as any objections made to the passing of the Grant, together with remarks of his own. The order of Survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for the information of the office and the Government.

Upon a return of Survey and report, a report is drawn up by the Commissioner and submitted to the Executive Committee, consisting of 3 members of the Government, who decide to whom the Grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one.

All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown Lands and cutting the wood without authority. The same law applies to the interfering with the mines or minerals.

The Governor in Council is authorized to order Surveys whenever required of large blocks of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres for the accommodation of settlers. This rule is made for the benefit of emigrants. One prosperous German settlement has lately been formed under its operation.

In the event of settlers taking up land under this authorization, they require a Permit, which reads as follows:—

Permission is hereby granted to *Lot No.* *situate at* *within the County of* *containing* *acres,* and to occupy the said parcel of land on the following conditions:—

1st. That the occupant shall, within *months*, build a House, and actually reside upon said parcel of land for *months* every year during all the period of his occupation thereof, and shall clear and cultivate at least *acres* in *superficies* during the continuance of this license, namely, *acres* the first year; *acres* the second year; and *acres* the third year.

2nd. The occupant shall neither sell nor cut, nor permit any person whomsoever to sell or cut, any growing Wood upon the said parcel of land, during all the period of his occupation thereof—excepting for the clearance of his land—for his fuel, and the buildings and fences that he may erect upon the same. All wood cut for other objects upon the said parcel of land shall be deemed to have been cut by the occupant, and may be taken and carried away by any person duly authorized by the Government to that effect, without any formality whatever.

3rd. The occupant shall be entitled, in preference to any other, to become the purchaser of the said parcel of land as above described, at the rate of forty-four cents per acre, on paying the said sum by two equal instalments of \$22, the one half in two years from the date of this license, and the other half at the expiration of the third year, with interest.

The Crown Lands Commissioners' report for 1865 supplies the following statistics:—

Acres applied for.....	105,756	Receipts from sales, searches and seizures \$44,30	
Acres granted.....	47,157	Disbursements.....	14,328
No. of grants.....	344		
Amounts paid therefor.....	\$44,187	Net proceeds.....	\$29,975

In 1864 the net proceeds were \$18,806. There was considerable activity in 1865, which has continued in 1866, owing to the purchase of lands for the sake of the timber growing on it.

There are no officers in Nova Scotia entrusted with the protection of the fisheries. No territorial licences are issued for fishing stations, either on fresh or salt water. The Government refuse to grant to private parties tracts that have been or are likely to be used as fishing stations.

The mineral lands of Nova Scotia are managed by officers not under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. For an account of the system relating thereto, see article on "Mining."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

All the lands on Prince Edward Island having been granted by the Crown, by lot, in one day, to private individuals who were supposed to have claims to the Royal favor, there are no lands in the hands of the Government except a few estates that have been purchased from private owners.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Until of late no desire has been manifested by the people of Newfoundland to become owners of its soil, but within a few years past the frequent failure of the fisheries has caused more attention to be paid to the land. Several new lines of road have been made, and Mr. John H. Warren, the Surveyor General, reports "much fine agricultural land" as being opened up. Nevertheless, in 1864 though 173 grants of land were made, they were chiefly of a few roods only, and none covered so much as 50 acres. The total area so granted was only 667½ acres, and the total amount paid for it was only \$552.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

CANADA.

The Lumber Trade of Canada is of the highest importance to the country. As will be seen in the Trade Tables elsewhere printed, the exports of products of the forest have frequently approached, and in some years exceeded, those of the products of agriculture. The best general review of this industry is that read to the Detroit Convention by Hon. James Skead, of Ottawa. No country in the world produces such fine and large timber in merchantable quantities as Canada: the species peculiarly adapted to commercial purposes being the white pine, (*pinus strobus*), and the red pine (*pinus rubra*). Mr. Skead enumerates eight districts, chiefly river valleys, producing pine of both these kinds, in addition to tamarac, black birch, ash, elm, spruce, white cedar, maple, oak, &c. These are: the Saguenay valley, 27,000 square miles; the valleys between the Saguenay and St. Maurice, 8,000; the St. Maurice valley, 21,000; the valleys between the St. Maurice and Montreal, 9,000; the Ottawa valley, 87,761; the valley between Kingston and the Trent, 2,350; the Trent valley, 6,200; total, 161,011. To this should probably be added 65,000 square miles of pine country east of the Saguenay, and 60,800 square miles drained into Lakes Huron and Superior. Mr. Skead calculates that about 24,000 square miles in the western peninsula of Canada produce wholly or in part the finer hardwoods, as oak, elm, black walnut, maple, chestnut, hickory and ash, also sycamore and basswood, and says that if a market could be obtained for the ornamental woods, Canada West would have a regular mine of wealth in her yet unexplored forests.

The Crown Lands Department sells its "timber limits" at auction. Each limit is theoretically ten miles square. The limit holder becomes a tenant to the Crown at the fixed ground-rent bid, and pays, besides, a half-penny per cubic foot of squared timber, or five pence per piece on each standard log, (12 feet long by 21 inches in diameter.)

About 25 per cent of the standing pine is available for squared timber; 40 per cent more for saw-logs; the remaining 35 per cent is undergrowth, useless or damaged.

The average quantity of timber got out is stated, by Mr. Skead, to be as follows:—

	cubic feet.		cubic feet.
Oak.....	1,585,856	White Pine.....	17,665,675
Elm.....	1,438,797	Red Pine.....	2,566,360
Ash.....	149,930		
Birch.....	92,714		
Tamarac.....	987,062		
		Sawed Planks, 250,000 m. ft. B. M.	
		Sent to Quebec.....	20,833,333
		Home consumption.....	20,833,333
		American market.....	20,833,333
		Total.....	86,986,352

or over one million and three quarter tons.

The following is the official statement of the areas under licence, and the amounts accrued on timber and ground rents in the several districts,—season 1865,—with the names of the Crown Timber Agents in each territory, whose duties are to grant licences to cut timber, collect the Crown dues, protect the Public Woods and Forests from trespass, and administer the Timber Regulations:—

Territory.	Agents' Name and Address.	Sq. miles under licence.	Accrued on Timber dues.	Accrued on ground rent.
Upper Ottawa.....	A. T. Russell, Ottawa	15,356	\$150,643	\$19,540
Ontario.....	J. F. Way, Belleville.....	1,904	25,508	2,842
Lower Ottawa.....	C. E. Belle, Montreal.....	2,999	28,668	3,359
St. Maurice.....	A. Dubord, Three Rivers.....	6,485	16,578	4,232
Huron, Sup' & Pen. of C.W.	T. R. Nash, Toronto.....	892	9,605	1,203
St. Francis.....	G. J. Nagle, St. Hyacinthe..	1,194	5,949	889
Saguenay.....	G. Duberger, Chicoutimi.....	1,096	8,004	670
Chaudiere and Madawaska..	C. Dawson, Fraserville.....	1,251	3,382	2,080
Lower St. Lawrence.....	T. Dubé, Trois Pistoles.....	364	4,564	206
Baie des Chaleurs.....	J. N. Verge, Carleton.....	89	799	104
Total.....		31,630	\$253,700	\$34,765

To these amounts add \$67,519 for slide dues, and \$5,586 for miscellaneous items, and we have as the total revenue accrued from the woods and forests \$361,570. The amount collected (including some arrears), was \$409,003.

On arrival at shipping ports, the lumber is "cuelled," if required, by Government officers. Wm. Quinn, Quebec, is the Supervisor of Cullers, Mr. Harbeson, do., deputy. Merchants who purchase usually require the raft to undergo this ordeal.

The lumber trade employs, in the forest alone, 15,000 men, and in the partial manufacture of lumber over 2,000 mills, and at least 10,000 men. It further employs at Quebec about 1,200 vessels, of an aggregate freight capacity of 700,000 tons, besides 500,000 of lake and canal tonnage. Seventeen thousand seamen are engaged in carrying its products from Quebec to Europe, and 8,000 more in their transportation on inland waters.

The returns of our exports of lumber in the years 1864-'65, shewed as exports to

Great Britain.....	\$7,971,991	Germany.....	\$ 1,625
Sister Colonies.....	28,741	Other Countries.....	144,992
British West Indies....	3,835		
United States.....	4,758,539	Total.....	\$13,008,595
France.....	98,872		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The surface of New Brunswick was at one time one unbroken lumber field, and the valley of the St. John contained what was thought to be an inexhaustible supply of the finest of white pine lumber. It is, however, now generally conceded that almost all the fine white pine within reach of the tributaries of that river has been cut, and that very little remains excepting on the streams which flow into it from Maine. The lumberers have, therefore, turned their attention more to the coarser pine still to be had in large quantities, out of which sugar box shooks are made, and to the black spruce, which in New Brunswick attains considerable development.

The principal exports of lumber from New Brunswick for the past three years have been :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Boards, Plank and Scantling, over nine feet long, m. ft.	20,553	34,784	47,932
Do. do do. not over 9 ft., m. ft.	15,102	19,727	18,727
Clap-boards. M.	197	1,604	2,494
Deals over 9 feet long M feet.	267,618	246,487	247,604
Do. not over do do.	20,771	16,170	17,662
Laths, thousands.	22,407	15,807	31,589
Shooks, box and hd., No.	287,852	304,018	581,120
Pickets, thousands. ....	.....	7,449	7,246
Staves, m.	194	977	1,702
Shingles, thousands.	31,302	44,587	94,332
Timber—Birch, tons.	12,614	17,267	14,534
Spruce.	395	1,972	1,435
Pine.	26,770	19,810	27,174

The Deals over 9 feet in length represented in 1865 a value of \$2,041,307, out of a total value of exports of lumber of \$3,641,759. Of the Deals 30,701 m. ft. were sent to the United States; 3,460 m. ft. only to England; 5,653 m. ft. to Cuba. Almost all the birch, pine and spruce timber goes to England.

The export duty on lumber is, on Deals and Battens exceeding 9 feet in length, on Boards, Scantling and Plank exceeding 9 feet in length and 4 inches square, 20 cents per m. feet superficial; on Pine Timber, 20 cents per ton of 40 cubic feet; on Birch, Spruce, Masts and Spars, 15 cents per ton. This duty realized \$61,836 in 1863; \$67,641 in 1864; and \$61,903 in 1865. It replaces the "stumpage duty" formerly paid to the Crown for every tree felled. Lumberers now pay nothing to the Crown save licence money for "lumber berths." They apply for the territory they require, which is surveyed and sold by auction after public advertisement. Timber berths seldom fetch more than the upset price of \$4.00 per square mile, the Government not appearing to desire to raise much money from this source, but rather to encourage the production of lumber, and so to receive a revenue from export duties. Persons have the option of taking licence for one, two, or three years.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There are no rules in Nova Scotia under which timber licences can issue. To procure the right to the lumber, the land itself must be purchased from the Crown. (See Crown Lands). The timber exported is chiefly spruce. The lumbering industry is not so important as in Canada or New Brunswick. The value of the total exports for 1864 and 1865 was :—

	1864	1865
Woodware, Boards, &c.	\$424,560	\$518,645
" Deal Ends and Scantling.	159,227	24,979
" Fire and Lathwood.	108,648	97,859
" Laths and Palings.	939	4,495
" Shingles.	36,350	22,830
" Spars and Knees.	19,805	19,510
" Staves, Hoops and Shooks.	76,374	45,855
" Sweeps and Oars. ....	.....	6,776
" Timber, all.	20,937	21,630
" Manufactured.	24,716	13,449
Total.	\$880,556	\$776,034

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The timber of Newfoundland is spruce of small size, and lumbering can hardly be said to exist as a distinct branch of industry.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are no wild lumber lands in Prince Edward Island. The merchantable timber has been long exhausted. The deals exported from the Province are first obtained from the adjoining Provinces, and most of the timber for ship-building is bought in the yards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MINES AND MINING REGULATIONS.

CANADA.

Few countries present more frequent indications of mineral riches than Canada, but its mines have not yet had sufficient capital applied to them to make them productive. The Mining Regulations of the Province are distinct as it regards the precious and the inferior metals.

Mining for the PRECIOUS METALS is regulated by the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, amended by 29 Vic. cap. 9, (1865.)

Under these laws two gold mining divisions have been erected:—the Chaudiere division, (south of Quebec), R. Pope, Inspector; and the St. Francis division, (near Sherbrooke), J. K. Gilman, Inspector.

No person is allowed to mine without a licence, either a "Crown lands gold licence" for unsold Crown lands, fee \$2 per month, or a "private lands gold licence" for private lands, \$1 per month, the miner first obtaining the consent of the proprietor.

Under the Crown lands licence claims may be worked as follows:—*Alluvial mines.* On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 from the water's edge. On a small do., 40 by 50 feet, from centre of stream. In a gully, 60 feet along the same and from hill to hill. On surface or hill side, 60 feet square. In case of tunnelling, the Inspector may grant a larger claim, or determine the size and place of claims in beds of rivers. *QUARTZ MINES.*—To each miner 100 feet along lead, by 100 on each side. For companies, 25 feet additional along lead for every additional miner, but not to exceed 500 feet altogether. *QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES* must be licensed; must keep books and furnish returns; licence fee \$5.00 per month. These fees also apply to the De Lery Seigniory,—the Royalty payable under the De Lery patent having been lately commuted to this effect.

The principal regulations are, that all licensees shall make returns of their proceedings; and that the discoverer of a gold field is entitled to a free licence for one year.

The operations in gold mining have hitherto been principally carried on in the Chaudiere division, in alluvial diggings on the river Gilbert, in the Seigniory of Rigaud, Vaudreuil (De Lery). About 50 men were at work there at the date of the last report,—June, 1866. Quartz mining is, however, now beginning to attract attention, and one or two companies are about erecting crushing mills. The gold extracted is estimated to have been

In the Summer of 1863,	\$40,000, or \$50,000
In the month of June, 1864,	5,000
Year ending June, 1865,	\$140,000 to 150,000

Since 1865 no statistics have been published, but it is thought that not more than \$100,000 has been taken out, the great excitement respecting quartz mines having caused a lull in alluvial operations.

Very little has been done in the St. Francis district beyond preparatory operations.

The gold mining branch of the Crown Lands Department is under the management of Mr. F. T. Judah, Ottawa.

Inferior Metals.—Each mining tract in unsurveyed territory is to be of blocks of 200 or 400 acres. They must be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and paid for at the value of \$1 per acre. In surveyed townships mineral lots are to be sold for \$1 per acre when the lands are held at less than that sum, and for the same price as other lands in townships where they are held for more. Payment must, however, be made in cash.

Progress of Mining in Canada.—We are indebted to Mr. Charles Robb, Mining Engineer and Surveyor, for the following statement of the progress of mining in Canada:—With the exception of bit coal, tin, and a few of the less important metals, Canada has been found to produce most of the useful minerals; while with regard to many of them, it may be safely asserted that the Province contains within itself amply sufficient for domestic consumption, as well as for extensive foreign commerce.

That coal does not occur in any of the settled or explored parts of the country, or probably in any part, may be regarded as a fully established fact; but Canada is favourably situated in its proximity at all points to the carboniferous regions of the United States and of Nova Scotia, and in the facility of conveyance afforded by its vast lakes, rivers and canals; and, moreover, it contains within itself such ample supplies of wood, peat, and mineral oil, as will go far to compensate for the want of coal.

In the so-called Laurentian formation, occupying a vast tract of country on the North side of the St. Lawrence, iron ores occur in such quantity as may be considered practically inexhaustible. The ore consists of the magnetic and specular; the former yielding from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure iron. It is the same species, and occurs in the same geological formation as the ores from Sweden and Norway, from which the celebrated Swedish iron is manufactured. The specular oxide, which is also abundant in Canada, is the kind which is so extensively mined at Marquette, on Lake Superior, and produces, as is well known, a most valuable description of iron.

Most of the localities where important discoveries of these iron ores have been made in Canada are fortunately situated on or near the banks of navigable rivers and canals, and the ore generally occurs immediately at the surface. Mining and smelting operations have been carried on pretty extensively at Marmora, in Hastings County; and, at the present time, a powerful joint stock company is engaged in establishing similar works at Hull, near Ottawa City, with the most flattering prospects of success. From other localities, much of the ore has for many years been exported into the United States at remunerative prices; from ten mines, up to the year 1860, 14,000 tons of ore had been thus disposed of. At Moisie River, on the North shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a company is now engaged in working, on a large scale, alluvial deposits of remarkably rich magnetic iron sand, from which the finest steel can be manufactured, by a very simple and inexpensive process.

Copper.—undoubtedly, constitutes the most important of the mineral treasures of Canada, and is destined to occupy a very important rank among its resources. The ores of copper are distributed over vast tracts of country in the north shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in Central Canada, and in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada; but few of the mines have as yet attained the point of profitable productiveness, and no complete statistics can at present be obtained. We subjoin, however, a few notes which may be relied on with regard to the results at some of the most important of these mines.

At the West Canada Company's mines on Lake Huron, the average production for the last five years, has been about 3000 tons of 20 per cent ore, with a force of from 250 to 300 hands; the whole of this ore, which may be valued at \$250,000 annually, is shipped to England, and this company's operations are reputed to be highly remunerative. At many points on the north, or Canadian shores of Lake Superior, rich lodes of copper and lead (some of the latter being highly argentiferous), have been discovered; but are for the most part as yet undeveloped.

In Central Hastings, Leeds been instituted. past six years; but speculators: but sanguine capital in several districts.

The Action expenditure of Hill mine in 1865, 390 tons of this mine will be developed, although 240 feet, and is opening up the mine, with a force of 50 hands. May to September the two last years richer than the

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CANADA.—Continued.

In Central Canada, copper and lead ores are found in promising quantities in the counties of Hastings, Leeds, and Lanark, but no very extensive or systematic mining operations have hitherto been instituted. The copper mines of the Eastern Townships have attracted much attention during the past six years; and their value has been, in too many instances, unduly inflated by interested speculators; but although in such cases, considerable disappointment has been experienced by over- sanguine capitalists who have embarked in such undertakings, sufficient has been developed to prove that, in several districts in this part of the country, copper mining may be carried on successfully on a large scale.

The Acton mine, which for three or four years produced very largely with a very moderate expenditure of capital, is now comparatively unproductive. On the other hand, the Harvey Hill mine in Leeds, the St. Francis mine near Richmond, the Lower Canada, Capel and Albert mines near Sherbrooke, and the Huntingdon mine in Bolton, are all highly prosperous and promising undertakings. During the year 1865, the Harvey Hill mine yielded, with a very insignificant force, 390 tons of 20 per cent. ore, worth about \$25,000, and during the present season the produce of this mine will reach 500 tons, worth \$32,000. The St. Francis mine is also being systematically developed, although the number of miners employed is very small; a shaft has been sunk upwards of 240 feet, and levels driven to the extent of upwards of 600 feet. The ore incidentally obtained in thus opening up the ground, has averaged about 55 tons of 10 per cent. per month. At the Lower Canada mine, with a force of 75 hands, 480 tons of 6 per cent ore are extracted monthly; the Capel mine, with a force of 50 hands, has yielded about 500 tons from five to 6 per cent. in their exploring works from May to September of this year, while the Albert mine upon the same veins, and intermediate between the two last named, affords an equally promising appearance. The Huntingdon mine in Bolton is even richer than those mentioned, yielding about 10 tons of 10 per cent. ore per fathom.

Gold probably ranks next in importance among the metallic productions of Canada; the alluvial gold diggings of the Chaudiere Valley having been pretty extensively, though unsystematically, prosecuted during the last few years. In the Report of the Parliamentary Commission on the Canadian Gold Fields for 1865, the production of the previous year, in the Chaudiere division, is given as \$116,000, which is estimated to yield four dollars per day, as the wages of every man employed. The largest nuggets found have been worth about \$300, and most of the alluvial gold has been obtained within a very limited area. In this district also, and at other parts of Canada East, gold-bearing quartz veins have been discovered of sufficient richness to pay a very handsome profit upon the cost of crushing and separating; for which purpose several mills are now in process of construction and erection.

In the counties of Hastings, Leeds, and Lanark, as also in the Ottawa district, marble, phosphate of lime, and plumbago, have been ascertained to be very extensively diffused. The latter mineral is now attracting much attention among mining adventurers in Canada, which bids fair to become the most important source of supply perhaps in the world. Recently processes whereby the plumbago may be economically and on the large scale separated from earthly impurities, have been introduced into Canada; and one establishment of this kind, situated in the Township of Lochaber, 25 miles below Ottawa City, is now in successful operation.

The only other minerals of economic importance at present being worked to any extent in Canada, are building materials, roofing slates, and gypsum; but of these we have no statistics to offer. There are three quarries of roofing slate in the Eastern Townships, in successful operation. Rock oil has been very largely produced in the townships of Enniskillen and Zone, in Canada West, but no statement of the actual amount produced can be made.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The mining industry of New Brunswick is, as yet, in its infancy. The Provincial Geologist, De Gesner, reports it rich in several metallic ores, such as iron and manganese. Gold exists in places, copper in others, but no important workings are now going on. The brown building-stone of the head of the Bay of Fundy is a very important article of export. The following details relate to the mines now being worked:—

The "Albert Coal Mining Company" was incorporated in the year 1851. Its paid-up capital is \$238,720, in 5,968 shares of \$40 each. The quantity of coal shipped annually is from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. In 1865, there were 15,790 tons shipped to the United States, 2,260 tons to St. John, and 603 tons to Nova Scotia, amounting to 18,658 tons, valued at the Shipping Wharf in Hillsborough at \$186,658. This Mine is situated in the Parish of Hillsborough, Albert County; was first discovered in 1849, and was worked with but little success for six or seven years, owing to a long and expensive lawsuit connected with it, the want of mining experience brought to bear on it, and the value of the material not being sufficiently understood. Since 1857 it has been doing a good business, raising from 15,000 to 20,000 tons annually. The price of the coal for several years was \$15 per ton, delivered at the Shipping Wharf; but for the last two years it has ranged only from \$9 to \$11 per ton. The dividends, when the price of coal was high, were 115 per cent.; in 1865, about 31 per cent.

There has been considerable difference of opinion amongst scientific men, as to whether the material raised from this seam or vein is a true coal or an asphalt, or solidified oil. For commercial men, the term "Asphaltic Coal" (applied to it shortly after its discovery) appears to have more significance than the term "Albertite," given it by scientific men, as it is applied in the same manner as coal for the purpose of gas and oil making, while it has none of the properties of the asphalt of commerce to make it a substitute for that mineral.

The gas made from this coal is of the most brilliant description. It produces about 15,000 feet to the ton. The oil made from it is the best of all coal oils, and it yields about 76 gallons of rectified oil to the ton.

The seam or vein lies about 25 or 30 degrees off the perpendicular; the depth now sunk is about 800 feet, and the average thickness, which is very irregular, is about 6 feet. The Company have three very powerful engines for raising the coal and keeping the mines free of water. Several companies have been formed, and shafts sunk in the immediate vicinity of the mines, for the purpose of finding this coal, but no seams of sufficient thickness have yet been discovered, although the parties are yet sanguine of success. But little of this material has been found out of Albert County, and none out of New Brunswick. Wm. Ellman, Esq., St. John, is Secretary to this Company.

The Coal Mines at Grand Lake have been worked for thirty or forty years. The coal is bituminous, and most of it highly charged with sulphur. It is chiefly used in the Province for blacksmith's purposes, and a portion of it is shipped to Nova Scotia and the United States. It is found near the surface, in seams of about 20 inches thick, and while several shafts have been sunk to a considerable distance, no working seams have, as yet, been found. In 1865, 529 tons were shipped to the United States, valued at \$2,599, and 453 tons to Nova Scotia, valued at \$1,907—or about \$4½ to \$5 per ton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

The "Albert Manufacturing Company," of Hillsborough, Albert County—This Company was established about 1849 for the purpose of Mining and manufacturing Gypsum, which they did to a large extent, until the war in the United States prevented any being sent to the Southern States, where the consumption was the greatest. In 1865, the Company shipped to the United States 4,900 tons of the Rock Gypsum, valued at \$4,409; Ground Gypsum, 470 tons and 480 barrels, valued at \$2,375; and of Plaster of Paris, 2,400 barrels, valued at \$2,400. Of Plaster of Paris to Nova Scotia, 348 barrels, valued at \$400. The quantity of this mineral is almost inexhaustible, and the quality of the best description.

The "International Manganese Company," formed for the purpose of mining Manganese, own lands near Sussex, on the line of railway. Their exports for 1865 were 222 tons, valued at \$3,856. Several other Manganese Mines are being opened up in the Province.

There are several Companies who quarry Building Stones for export. The quantity shipped to the United States in 1865 was 6,975 tons, valued at \$44,185.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Gold and Coal Mines of Nova Scotia are now one of the chief sources of the wealth of the Province.

Gold.—The earliest discovery of gold in the colony, made known to the public, was in 1860, near Tangier Harbor, by one John Pulsiver, of Musquodoboit. In April, 1861, the Government formally took possession of the district and commenced laying off mining lots, of which about a hundred were soon leased. A Gold Commissioner was then appointed, and annual reports began to be issued, the first of which is for 1862. From these reports we collect the following statistics, which will illustrate the condition and progress of the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia:—

	Average No. of men employed.	No. of Crushing Mills.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months at \$8.50 per ton.
					Tons, cwt., lbs.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Year ending Dec. 31, 1862.....	484	30	18	12	6,401.00.00	1.01.01	311.00.0	7,275.00.00	25.00.0	\$368.00
Year ending Dec. 31, 1863.....	877	35	25	10	17,001.14.15	0.16.12	28.00.0	14,001.14.17	66.00.0	\$206.00
9 months ending Sept. 30, 1864....	830	35	23	12	15,316.14.00	0.19.00	38.11.3	14,565.09.08	103.14.0	\$324.66
Year ending Sept. 30, 1865.....	692	33	23	10	23,835.11.00	1.00.21	141.00.7	24,867.05.22	16.10.0	\$664.80

The "Waverley District" is the most productive, 290 out of the 692 men being employed there, the other districts employing hands as follows:—Stormont, or "Isaac's Harbor," 94; Wine Harbor, 51; Sherbrooke, 83; Tangier, 50; Montagu, 38; Oldham, 65; Renfrew 35; Others, 6.

During the nine months ending June 30th, 1866, 16,977 oz., 19 dwts., 20 grs. of gold were obtained. The total value of the gold reported as secured during these four years and a half was thus nearly a million and a half of dollars. This is, doubtless, below the truth.

Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax, the Chief Commissioner of Mines, says, in his report for 1865, that "everything indicates a large increase and profitable extension of profitable gold mining operations in future years." The steady increase of the yield per man, and of the yield per ton of quartz crushed, would seem to justify this opinion. The Commissioner remarks that "the great band of metamorphic rock which extends along the Atlantic coast the whole length of the Province is auriferous, and to such a degree, that gold mining there can be carried on with handsome profits."

Coal.—The growth of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia is best shewn by the following tabular statement of the tons of coal raised since 1827:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1827.....	11,491	1837.....	109,347	1847.....	183,099	1857.....	267,808
1828.....	19,429	1838.....	97,938	1848.....	170,518	1858.....	289,618
1829.....	20,252	1839.....	133,928	1849.....	158,955	1859.....	267,496
1830.....	25,240	1840.....	98,267	1850.....	163,725	1860.....	304,129
1831.....	34,424	1841.....	136,110	1851.....	139,976	1861.....	334,545
1832.....	46,585	1842.....	119,478	1852.....	171,821	1862.....	393,631
1833.....	59,497	1843.....	97,200	1853.....	106,935	1863.....	429,351
1834.....	46,677	1844.....	99,993	1854.....	213,250	1864.....	406,699
1835.....	51,813	1845.....	137,908	1855.....	216,338	1865.....	651,256
1836.....	98,427	1846.....	134,393	1856.....	231,934		

Taking the value of coal at the mine to be only \$3.00 per ton, the product of 1865 represents a value of nearly \$2,000,000.

Respecting Coal Mining, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "its general results has been no less satisfactory than those of gold mining." There were at the date of his last report thirty collieries in operation, some only just opened, but with one or two exceptions, all with the best of prospects. In addition to the territory of the General Mining Association, there were 31 square miles of country under coal mining leases, and 1,920 square miles under licence to explore.

Mine.

Chiegnecto Co.
Joggins.....
Laurence.....
Maccan.....
St. George Co.
Victoria.....
Acadia.....
Albion.....
Bear Creek.....
McDonald.....
McKay.....
N. Scotia Coal

Acadia.....
Block House.....
Caledonia.....
Bay.....

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NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.
The Coal sold in 1865 was from the following Mines:—

Mine.	County.	Total Quantity Sold.		Mines.	County.	Total Quantity Sold.	
		Slack.	Round.			Slack.	Round.
Chignecto Co....	Cumberland.		Tons.	Caledonia, Glace Bay	Cape Breton		Tons.
Joggins.....	"	1,377	5,676	"	"	72	8,976
Laurence.....	"	1,557	519	Collins.....	"		4,321
Maccan.....	"			Glac Bay.....	"	5,550	76,277
St. George Co....	"			Gowrie.....	"	6,203	35,287
Victoria.....	Pictou	1,041	4,205	International.....	"	5,613	9,386
Albion.....	"	23,106	180,218	Lingan.....	"	253	56,908
Bear Creek.....	"		40	Matheson, L. Bras	"	79	1,157
McDonald and	"			d'or.....	"	7	2,391
McKay.....	"	31	104	Mira Bay.....	"	7	2,391
N. Scotia Coal Co.	"		43	Roach & McInnis.	"		282
	"		12	Sidney.....	"	1,172	98,253
Acadia.....	Cape Breton	35	2,345	Port Hood.....	Inverness..	113	1,097
Block House.....	"		101,968	Richmond.....	Richmond..	566	3,584
Caledonia, Cow	"			Sea Coal.....	Victoria....	201	205
Bay.....	"		1,083	New Campbellton.		282	4,955

Of this amount there was

Sold for home consumption.....	Tons Slack....	8,276	Tons Round....	51,262
Exported to neighbouring Colonies.....	"	8,003	"	44,538
" " other countries.....	"	30,980	"	509,775

Total..... 47,259

605,595

Copper.—The works of the "Cheticamp" and "Annapolis" Copper Companies were carried on in a small way in 1865, but the Commissioner of Mines says these mines have not proved productive, nor have any good workable lodes of Copper Ore been discovered in other places.

Iron.—The only place in Nova Scotia where Iron was being mined and smelted in 1865 was at the "Acadian Charcoal Iron Company's" works at Londonderry. There then were employed 250 hands, producing 1600 tons of bar iron within the year, of which 1500 were shipped to England.

The Statute of Nova Scotia "of Mines and Minerals" provides that quartz mines (gold) shall in general be laid off in areas of 150 feet along a quartz lode by 250 feet across, in quadrilateral and rectangular shape. Payment in advance on application for a gold mine, \$2. Leases to be for 21 years. One hundred days' labor to be employed annually on each area, unless more than 10 are held by one person, in which case some allowances are made.

Prospecting licences (gold) cover an area not exceeding 100 acres, and cost 50 cents per acre for the first ten, and 25 cents per acre for the remainder. Bonds must be entered into to recompense private owners for damage done to their lands; also to employ at least one man per day in developing the area.

Quartz mills must be licenced, and keep books open to Government inspection. They must reserve for the Government a royalty of 3 per cent. of the produce of gold.

Licences to explore for other than gold mines, valid for one year, cover tracts not to exceed 5 miles square, but not less than 2 miles in width, and cost \$20. Bonds are required similar to those given in the case of gold licences. Licences to work cover two years. Leases of coal mines must expire on or before 25th August, 1886. Leases of mines other than coal or gold are for 21 years. Royalty is payable quarterly on minerals "in marketable condition" of 5 per cent. on all ores and minerals, except gold, iron and coal—of 8 cents per ton on every ton of iron, and 10 cents per ton on every ton of coal. Returns to be made under oath.

The following is the account of the revenue and expenditure of the Mining Department for 1865:—

To Amount Expended.		By Amount Received.	
Gold Account.—Salaries & Surveys		Gold Account.—Rents Mining Areas	
Return Rents.....	\$2006 97	Royalty.....	\$4277 04
Return Royalty.....	466 75	Rentes Sites.....	23425 16
Royalty Commission.....	3041 26	Prospecting Licences.....	34 00
Lands.....	520 80	Fuel.....	290 99
Balance.....	936 54		31 40
	11086 27		
	\$18058 59		\$18058 59
Coal Account.—Return Licences to		Coal Account.—Licenses to Search..	
Search.....	\$800 00	Licenses to Work.....	\$10400 00
Surveys.....	686 97	Royalty.....	1550 00
Balance.....	54208 11		43643 08
	\$5695 08		\$55095 08
Total Expenditure—Gold.....	\$6972 32	Total Receipts—Gold.....	\$18058 59
Coal.....	1486 97	Coal.....	55695 08
Expenses in Common.—			
Stationery and Printing.....	934 62		
Office Expenses.....	81 25		
General Expensns, Salaries, &c.	2707 72		
Law Expenses.....	107 00		
Balance.....	61463 79		
	\$73753 67		\$73753 67

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Mining industry of this Colony is yet in its infancy, but from the Mines already discovered and in course of working, as well as from the opinions of competent authorities upon the indications of deposits in various portions of the Island, there is good reason to believe that it possesses considerable mineral wealth, which is only awaiting the application of enterprise and science to give it a prominent place amongst its resources.

UNION COPPER MINE.—This Mine is situated at Tilt Cove, near Cape John, in the northern part of the Island. It was discovered by Mr. Smith Mackay, in the year 1864. Mr. Charles F. Bennett, merchant of St. Johns (a gentleman of great enterprise), and Mr. Mackay, soon after became proprietors of the Mine, and commenced the necessary preparations for its working. During the summer and autumn of 1865, they employed about fifty men, and shipped to Swansea five hundred tons ore, roughly dressed, yielding from ten to twenty per cent. yellow sulphate. During the winter and spring of the present year, the same number of men found employment at this Mine; and in August, the crew was increased to the number of eighty hands, one-fourth of whom were imported from Cornwall. In July and August, there were eleven hundred tons ore shipped, and four hundred tons removed awaiting the arrival of a vessel engaged to take it to England. The results of the former shipments have not yet been ascertained, but the assays give from 10 to 15 and 18 to 20 per cent.

There is a large deposit of Pyrites, slightly charged with copper, at Little Bay, to the northward, which has been worked for some time by capitalists in England, for the purpose of extracting the sulphur for sulphuric acid, as well as for its contents of copper. There are now about a dozen men employed in this work. Some of this ore has yielded nine and ten per cent. of copper. It is considered exceedingly rich in sulphur.

LEAD MINE AT LA MACHE, PLACENTIA BAY.—This Mine was opened seven years ago, and several cargoes good lead ore (about two thousand five hundred tons) have been shipped therefrom, almost all to the United States. This ore is said to have yielded 75 per cent. It sold at rates varying from £15 to £20 per ton. This Mine has not been worked at all during the last two or three years.

MINERAL OIL.—Mr. Bennett, above-named, has discovered within this year a Mineral Oil Spring at Port-aux-Port, the samples of which appear to indicate an article of much value. The probable degree of productiveness of the spring has yet to be learned.

MARBLE.—At Canada Harbour, in Canada Bay, there is a width of three hundred feet of pure white Marble, running westerly along the ridge of a hill some 300 feet high, dipping at an angle of about 45 degrees to the south. Mr. Bennett has opened a quarry in the north-side of this deposit, and has sent samples to London, which have been pronounced by a gentleman of first-class authority there superior for statuary purposes to the marble of Carrara. Mr. Bennett has now four men engaged in uncovering a space in the centre of the deposit. In August last he had specimens taken out at a depth of seven feet, where the bed from 16 to 18 feet wide and 30 feet in length, appeared to be of the same description. He afterwards had the brushwood, &c., removed from up the hill and along its ridge for the greater part of a mile, and then at intervals throughout this space, removed the soil down to the rock, where, at each opening, the same white Marble appeared. From this it would seem that the supply is super-abundant.

The same class of Marble also appears on the opposite side of the Bay, with a pink vein running through it.

ROOFING SLATES.—There are in the Island extensive deposits of roofing slates, which a few men with their own unaided labour are working to profitable account. The slate they produce absorbs but very little water, and is considered fully equal, if not superior, to any found in Wales. No efficient system for the opening of quarries on a large scale has yet been attempted.

Extracts from Report of ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Geological Surveyor, on the Geology of the Island.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.—The Potsdam group are found most extensively developed in Canada Bay. It chiefly consists of Slate, Sandstone, Quartzites, and Limestone. The Limestones are frequently of good quality, either for burning or building purposes, and in some parts yield a pure white Marble. By careful selection, a supply of superior Marbles might be obtained at different parts of Canada Bay, especially within Canada Harbour, and similar material may be procured from Little Coney Arm.

The calciferous formation consists chiefly of fossiliferous Limestones: the beds are frequently very black, and at other times very white, the former colour predominating towards the top, which is usually represented by a mass of black Slates. Many of the beds of this formation are of the best description for making lime, and many are admirably adapted for building stone. The black Slates at the summit may be found occasionally adapted for roofing purposes.

The serpentine group of Rocks is largely developed at the extreme north-end of the Island, between Hare Bay and the Straits of Belisle, and occupies nearly all the coast within Hare Bay, between How Harbour and Goose Cape. The upper part of the formation, designated in Canada "Sillery Sandstones," was first observed in Croque Harbour, thence along the shore towards the Fishot Islands, and on the opposite, those of Hare Bay. At Twillingate, rocks of the same series are exhibited, running south-westerly up the Bay of Exploits. The economic materials associated are the ores of Copper and Iron—Serpentine, Soapstone, and Chrome. The gold-bearing veins of Nova Scotia are supposed chiefly to belong to rocks of this age, and the gold drifts of Canada are probably derived chiefly from the same. Indications of Copper ore are very frequently observable in Newfoundland wherever these rocks come to the surface. Iron Pyrite is, which is not unfrequently of the magnetic species, is in immense profusion in these rocks. Chromic Iron belongs to this series in Canada, and probably does so also in Newfoundland, although not hitherto observed. It has still to be shown whether the precious metals exist in the quartz veins with which the formation abounds in Newfoundland, although it is said that a small specimen containing gold was discovered some time ago between Little Bay and Ming's Bight. The Serpentine is capable of receiving a high polish, and being used as an ornamental marble.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are no regulations respecting mining in Prince Edward Island. No minerals have been discovered and there is no stone fit for building purposes, the stone for the Province Building having been imported from Nova Scotia. A grant was made by the General Assembly to have a bore made to test their strata for Oil or Coal, both of which have been supposed to exist, but nothing has been actually done in the matter.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

CANADA.

There were three Electric Telegraph Companies in Canada in 1865—the Montreal, the Provincial, and the Vermont & Boston. Concerning these, the following official statistics were published:—

Year 1865.	Montreal Tel'ph Co'y.	Provincial Tel'ph Co'y.	Vermont & Boston T Co	Total.
Length of Line—miles.....	4,326	609	43	4,978
“ Wire “.....	5,457	652	43	6,152
Number of Stations open to the public.....	331	37	1	369
“ Instruments.....	370	40	1	411
“ Public Messages sent*.....	444,878	25,000	9,453	479,331

*In addition to these are Press Messages and Check Messages on Company's own business. Some 12 or 14 journals are furnished with despatches twice and three times a day.

During the current year, 1866, the Vermont & Boston Company have withdrawn, their line passing into the hands of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and the Provincial and Montreal Companies have considerably extended their wires. The capital of the Montreal Telegraph Company is \$500,000, all paid up; usual dividend, 10 per cent.

The Montreal Telegraph Company own the following cables under the St. Lawrence. One at Cap Rouge (Quebec), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; one at Bout de l'Isle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; one at Prescott, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; two at Blackrock (Buffalo), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile each; one at Sarnia, 1-3rd mile; besides nearly a dozen at various canal crossings. It connects with its New Brunswick line via Campbelltown, and with the States at numerous points along the frontier.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are four Telegraph Companies owning lines in New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company's wires connect the United States and Nova Scotia by branches from Salisbury to Harvey, and from Moncton to Shediac. Capital, \$128,000; dividend, 10 per cent. half-yearly.

The Montreal & Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Company connects St. John with Woodstock, N.B. Capital, \$48,000; dividend, 4 per cent. half-yearly.

Both the above are leased and worked by the "American Telegraph Company."

The Montreal Telegraph Company own the line from Sackville, N.B., via Shediac and Chatham, to Campbelltown, with a submarine cable at Dalhousie, half a mile in length.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company have a line between Sackville and Tormentine, N.B., connecting with the cable across Northumberland Straits to Prince Edward Island.

The following table shows the length, &c., of the wires of these several Companies:—

	New Br'ns'w'k Tel. Co'y.	F. & St. John Tel. Co'y.	Montreal Tel. Co'y.	N. Y., N'fld & L. Tel. Co'y.	Total.
Length of Line—Miles....	370	130	220	40	760
“ Wire— “.....	500	130	220	(a)40	890
Number of Stations.....	18	3	8	(a)2	31
“ Instruments....	25	3	(a)8	(a)2	38

(a) Supposed; returns not giving these particulars.

There are no means in New Brunswick of ascertaining the number of messages sent during the year by the Companies leasing the various lines.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The lines of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company are leased and managed by the American Telegraph Company for 5 per cent. per annum on their capital. Mr. Jesse Hoyt is the President, and Mr. W. H. Wiswell, of Halifax, the Secretary and chief executive officer of this Company. The following are the statistics of the Nova Scotia lines:—

Number of miles of line.....	1,198
“ wire.....	1,465
“ offices open.....	54
“ instruments.....	66
“ public messages per an., about.....	60,000

*See further Newfoundland.

These lines include a mile and a half of heavy submarine cable at Cape Canso, half a mile at Pugwash, and one mile at Arichat.

The Nova Scotia lines connect with those of New Brunswick, (also for Canada, the States, and Prince Edward Island) at Sackville, N. B.; with those of Newfoundland at Port Hood, Cape Breton.

It is claimed that the Tariff of charges is cheaper in Nova Scotia than in any part of the world. The charge for short distances (in one case about 100 miles) is only 12½ cents.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are two lines of Telegraph in Prince Edward Island.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company were induced, some six years ago, by the guarantee of £200 a year subsidy for 20 years, to lay down a submarine cable from Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, to Cape Traverse, P. E. I.,—a distance of 10 miles,—and to connect that point with Charlottetown—30 miles. They have a station at Charlottetown, and in winter keep up another at the Cape. Another wire has been stretched by other parties along the posts of this Company from Charlottetown to Cape Traverse, and is continued thence to Summerside—20 miles. The Telegraph statistics for the Island, therefore, are:—

Miles of Line—Cable.....10	Number of Stations (constant).....2
Land wire.....50—60	“ Instruments.....3
Miles of wire.....90	

The number of messages sent is not ascertainable.

The submarine cable has several times been injured by vessels incautiously anchoring upon it, and the Superintendent (Mr. Hyndman) has given to mariners a notice as to its locality, which we have pleasure in publishing. It is this:—

“The cable crosses the Strait of Northumberland, between the Northern point of entrance of “Traverse Cove, and the low point that centre of Jourmain Island, near Cape Tormentine. “Course—W. by S., $\frac{1}{2}$ S. magnetic. Distance—8 nautical miles.”

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have the permission of the American Telegraph Company to maintain three stations in Cape Breton, to connect with continent of America. The connection involves a length of line of 140 miles, including a cable from Aspey Bay, Cape Breton, to Port au Basque, Newfoundland, of 85 miles in length. (Distance 79 miles, balance “slack.”) Including Heart’s Content, they have 12 stations in Newfoundland proper—in all 15, with say 20 instruments—and including the submarine cable they have about 500 miles of line, all single wire.

RECAPITULATION.

Thus all the Provinces of British North America compare as follows in respect of their Electric Telegraphs:—

	Canada.	N. Brunsw’k	Nova Scotia	P. E. Island.	Newfoundl’d	Total.
Length of line—Miles ...	4,978	760	1,198	60	500	7,496
Length of Wire.....	6,152	890	1,465	90	500	9,097
No. of Stations.....	369	31	54	2	15	471
No. of Instruments.....	411	38	66	3	20	538

Nova Scotia is better supplied with Telegraphic facilities than any other Province, and Prince Edward Island worse, there being in the various colonies one station to the following numbers of people:—

Nova Scotia.....1 station to...6,500 people	Newfoundland.....1 station to...10,000 people
Canada.....1 “ “ 8,000 “	Prince Ed’d Island...1 “ “ 45,000 “
New Brunswick....1 “ “ 9,000 “	

The increase of Electric Telegraphs has been rapid and continuous since 1847. In that year, both the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company were incorporated. The latter was built first, and was the first line put up in British America. It was a simple uninsulated copper wire.

RAILWAYS.

CANADA.

The Railways of Canada have all been constructed by private Companies, assisted in most cases by advances from Government, on which they have undertaken to pay interest as upon other stock. In the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, the largest in the country and the one most essential to the development of its commerce and its military defence, the Government lien has been postponed, *i. e.*, it is not to carry interest until the Road pays 6 per cent, to the private bond and shareholders.

From the statement recently published by the Auditor, we glean the annexed particulars respecting the Roads therein mentioned, for 1865:—

Railways.	Length in Miles.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Receipts.	Working expenses and renewals.	Number of persons employed.
Great Western.....	345	\$23,855,881	\$3,370,637	\$1,545,595	2,851
Grand Trunk (a).....	1377	80,704,095	6,470,998	4,932,764	5,370
London & Port Stanley.....	24	1,032,850	33,191	26,044	38
Welland.....	25	1,622,843	100,016	69,746	56
Northern.....	97	5,457,789	506,748	275,941	446
Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton	43	1,593,536	94,021		
Cobourg & Peterboro’.....(b)	73	400,000	63,814	78,123	130
Port Hope & Peterboro’ (c)....	14	900,000	21,098	18,450	18
Brockville & Ottawa.....	86	2,602,024	86,575	65,814	108
Prescott & Ottawa.....	54	2,008,994	86,126	65,137	133
Carillon & Grenville.....	13	95,077	10,386	5,784	13
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly..	44	1,216,000	58,420	44,138	70
St. Lawrence & Industrie.....	12	54,100	8,648	6,566	20
	2148	\$121,543,189	\$10,910,678	\$7,134,102	9,258

(a) Including the Montreal and Champlain, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways.

(b) Not including 18 miles in common with the P. H. L. & B. Railway.

(c) This is the length of the section from Cobourg to Eise Lake, the only one now used.

CANADA.—Continued.

We further learn from the statement that the total amount paid by the roads for dividends, leases, interest, &c., was \$3,558,284, or very nearly 3 per cent. on their total cost; that they own 426 locomotives, 261 first class, 204 second class, 4054 freight, 2007 timber and platform, and 319 other cars, not including hand-cars; that they carried 3,431,365 passengers, and 1,943,963 tons of freight. "Accidents" killed 62, and injured 64 persons during the year.

The Erie and Ontario Railroad has been rebuilt and re-opened during the past summer, but we have no official figures respecting it.

The Canadian Railway gauge is 5 feet 6 inches, the American being 4 feet 8½ inches. The exceptions are the Prescott and Ottawa, Grenville and Carillon, and St. Lawrence and Industrie Roads, which have the American gauge, and the Montreal and Champlain Railway, which has a third rail from the St. Lambert Junction, to connect with Montreal, through the Victoria Bridge.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are two railways in operation in New Brunswick—the "European and North American" and the "New Brunswick and Canada" lines. The former of these is a Public work, and the Province owns stock in the latter. The St. Stephens Branch Railway, 18 miles long, will probably be opened towards the close of the year. Preparations are being made for the building of several others.

The following statistics relate to the affairs of these Companies:—

	European and North American Railway.	New Brunswick and Canada Railway.	Total.
Length of Line.....	108	88	196
Cost of Construction.....	*\$4,747,713	\$2,750,000	\$7,497,713
Gross Revenue—1865.....	133,409	53,904	187,313
" Exp'd't're ".....	94,907	38,619	133,526
Net Revenue ".....	\$38,502	\$15,285	\$53,787
Number of Passengers Carried.....	144,336	8,038	152,374
Tons of Freight.....	44,518	41,568	86,086
Passenger Fare Per Mile—1st class.....	2 cents.	2½ cents.	
" " " " and ".....	About 1½ cents.		

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway was originally projected for the purpose of connecting Quebec with an open seaport at St. Andrews; and when the Grand Trunk was opened to Rivière du Loup, the intention was to connect with it, thereby continuing the line from Richmond, the present terminus, *viz* Florenceville, Grand and Little Falls. Distance from Rivière du Loup to Richmond, about 185 miles. The line is owned by the Debenture holders, who reside in England.

The net revenue of the E. & N. A. Railway is thus ⅓ of 1 per cent. of its cost, and that of the N. B. & C. Railway about the same.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Railway is a Provincial Work. It runs from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to Windsor, on the Bay of Fundy, with a branch to Truro, whence it is being extended to Pictou, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It will eventually connect with the Intercolonial line. It was opened to Windsor and Truro, both in 1859, since which time its gross earnings have steadily increased from \$102,877 in 1859 to \$183,954 in 1865. It, nevertheless, only just pays working expenses, the net revenue even in the latter year being but one half of one per cent. on the cost of the road; so that although it is undoubtedly of great advantage to the Province, the Public exchequer has to make good 51 per cent. of the interest on the bonds. The following are the statistics relating to the line for the year ending 30th Sept., 1865:—

Length of line (Halifax to Truro, 61; Halifax to Windsor, 45—13 common).....	93 miles.
Cost of construction.....	\$4,319,507
Gross Revenue, 1865—Passengers, \$82,073; Horse and Waggon, \$18,244; Freight, \$30,422; Miscellaneous, \$3,213; Total.....	183,954
Gross Expenditure—Locomotive Power, \$47,803; Cars, \$33,446; Maintenance, \$60,248; Miscellaneous, \$11,572.....	159,069
Net Revenue.....	\$24,885
No. of Passengers carried—1st class, 52,874; 2nd class, 68,098; Total.....	120,972
Tons of Freight carried—Eastward, 29,435; Westward, 14,703; Total.....	44,138
Mileage of Trains (miles).....	158,422
Accidents—1 fatal; 3 slight; Total.....	4
Engines—Passenger, 16; Ballast, 4; Total.....	20
First-class Cars, 10; and, 9; Freight, 34; Horse and Cattle, 21; Platform, 106.	

* This amount slightly differs from that given as the value of the road in the Provincial Balance Sheet, by reason of the premium at which the Debentures were sold appearing in this account and not in the Balance Sheet.

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SHIPPING OWNED IN THE PROVINCES.

UPPER CANADA.

It is no easy matter to make an accurate statement as to the number and tonnage of vessels, owned in Canada, for the system of registration is imperfect both on the part of the private owners and the public officers.

The most reliable record of the Shipping of the Lakes and River St. Lawrence is that contained in the Register prepared by Captain Thomas, for the use of underwriters, and kindly placed at our service by one of the Agents of the Western Insurance Company, (Limited), of England. This record we condense into the following table:—

	No. under 50 tons.	No. between 50 & 100 tons.	No. between 100 & 300 tons.	No. between 300 & 500 tons.	No. above 500 tons.	Total number.	Total tons.	Value in dollars.
Steamers	6	18	56	30	17	121	33,383	1,786,700
Propellers	25	25	24	21	4	80	16,044	906,700
Barkentines	...	...	9	40	1	50	18,091	542,300
Brigantines	...	...	2	7	...	19	4,993	89,700
Sloops	1	4	...	...	...	285	4,100	1,040,200
Schooners	37	3	...	23	...	3	4,353	1,040,200
Total	44	135	263	121	22	585	117,269	\$4,369,700
Add Barges—carrying capacity, 1,837,650 bushels						175	31,979	445,700

* Tonnage of these vessels, steamers, 186 tons, \$21,400; sloop, 35 tons, \$500; schooners, 1441 tons, \$28,300.

Separating the figures for Upper and Lower Canada, we have:

	Steamers.	Pro-pellers.	Barken-tines.	Brigan-tines.	Sloops.	Sch'n'ers.	Total.	Tons.	Value.
Upper Canada.	53	37	48	17	...	273	432	83,580	\$2,620,000
Lower Canada.	68	43	2	2	1	37	153	33,689	1,749,700

To this statement for Upper Canada should, perhaps, be added a number of vessels of less than 50 tons, which the Insurance Register does not mention. By the aid of table 14, T & N returns, 1864 '5, we are enabled to estimate this at 75 sailing, and 15 steam vessels of 1,400 and 500 tons respectively, making for Upper Canada, besides barges, a grand total of:—

Steam vessels—No.	68	tons.	23,206	Value, say	\$1,139,700
Sailing vessels—	454	"	62,234	"	1,557,300
Total U. C.	522	"	85,440	"	\$2,697,000

LOWER CANADA.

At the Port of Montreal, the register under the Provincial Act shews a total of 75 steamers, and 355 vessels not steamers, with a tonnage of 6,265, and 31,737 tons respectively. These are chiefly tugs, dredges, scows and barges, engaged altogether in the inland navigation. Perhaps they should be almost entirely left out of this account, which is only intended to include vessels fitted for the navigation of the Sea or of the Lakes, (which latter are indeed inland seas, and the craft plying upon which are, in many cases, adaptable to salt water navigation.) Under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1864, there are registered in the port 65 steamers, of 15,764 tons, and 143 sailing vessels, of 28,638 tons. Six of the sailing vessels of 4,594 tons are owned abroad, and should perhaps be taken off for the purposes of this account. This would leave 207 vessels of 39,803 tons. In Quebec the register shows:—

Of 50 tons and over	472	vessels,	83,123	tons
Of less than 50 tons	287	"	9,753	tons

On the north and south coasts of the river and Gulf below the port of Quebec, (which extends to Bic), about 170 vessels are owned, with 12,300 tons. Adding all these figures together, we have as a total for Lower Canada, which is probably not very wide of the mark, 1,136 vessels, of 144,989 tons. These include the fleet of Canadian Ocean Steamships.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The returns of the Comptroller of New Brunswick, who is also the Registrar and Surveyor of Shipping, show the tonnage registered in the Province on the 31st December of each successive year. The figures are as follow:—

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
1854.....	878	141,454	1860.....	825	147,083
1855.....	866	138,292	1861.....	813	158,240
1856.....	892	164,226	1862.....	814	157,718
1857.....	857	160,508	1863.....	891	211,680
1858.....	812	139,095	1864.....	958	233,225
1859.....	811	134,055	1865.....	1,019	309,695

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

The Number and Tonnage of the vessels owed in 1865 was thus distributed between the three Ports of Registry:—

	No.	Tons.
St. John.....	628	263,783
Miramichi.....	146	21,139
St. Andrews.....	245	24,773
Total.....	1,019	309,695

The above figures show that New Brunswick is becoming more and more a ship-owning country. They must, however, be looked at with this understanding, that in years when ships are in demand in England, New Brunswickers sell, and the number of ships registered decreases. The increase in the tonnage registered in the colony is not, therefore, a reliable gauge of the prosperity of the ship-owning interest.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Returns only enable us to carry back the statement of shipping registered in that Province to the year 1857, statistics having been little attended to there until of late. The following is the account from that period:—

VESSELS REGISTERED in the various ports of NOVA SCOTIA on Sept. 30th.

Year.	No.	Tons.	Value.
1857.....	1994	183,697	\$6,731,080
1858.....	2107	185,080	6,471,780
1859.....	not	printed	in this year.
1860.....	3118	234,743	6,006,780
1861.....	3253	248,061	6,487,490
1862.....	3408	277,718	7,417,805
1863.....	3539	309,554	8,965,959
1864.....	3718	365,593	11,392,857
1865.....	3898	403,409	13,347,509

In 1865 the shipping was registered in the undermentioned places:—

Ports.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Annapolis.....	45	7,083	\$308,000
Arischat.....	306	20,137	515,144
Baddeck.....	8	388	10,668
Digby.....	208	16,909	556,862
Guysborough.....	66	3,304	77,342
Halifax.....	1728	104,834	2,845,316
Liverpool.....	154	15,062	774,150
Lunenburg.....	178	8,346	357,488
Parrsborough.....	93	10,183	339,484
Pictou.....	165	33,695	1,037,560
Port Hawkesbury.....	40	2,561	76,852
Pugwash.....	15	2,108	71,070
Shelburne.....	83	13,081	673,900
Sydney.....	109	7,416	304,130
Windsor.....	298	63,640	2,223,488
Yarmouth.....	402	94,662	3,179,055
Total.....	3898	403,409	13,347,509

The increase in the shipping owned in Nova Scotia, as shewn in the former of the above tables, is really astonishing. The Province has doubled its tonnage in eight years!

Part of this increase is indeed fictitious, because some of the ships wrecked, broken up, or sent abroad, have not been struck off the registry—an omission which the Government are now taking steps to remedy, so that the returns of next year will be correct—but deducting even 10 per cent. from this account, there remain as owned in the Province 3,508 vessels, with a tonnage of 363,068 tons, valued at \$11,976,758.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The shipping owned in Prince Edward Island can now be stated with accuracy, for the vessels wrecked, broken up, or sold abroad, which had not been properly written off the books for nearly 20 years, were so written off in 1865.

The account—supplying the value, which is not stated in the Island returns, at \$35 per ton,—stands, Dec. 31, 1865:—No., 272; tons, 39,549; value, \$1,384,215.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

As might be expected, the number of vessels owned in Newfoundland is considerable. The account shewed on December 31st, 1865 (supplying the value at \$40 per ton):—No., 1,486 : tons, 87,523 ; value, \$3,480,920. Seven only of these vessels appear to be steamers : 2 of 60 tons, employed as tugs ; 2 of 117 tons as mail boats from St. John's to the outports ; and 3 of 535 tons as sealers.

RECAPITULATION.

The above statements show as the shipping owned in British North America :

Province.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Upper Canada.....	522	85,440	\$ 2,697,000
Lower Canada.....	1,136	144,989	5,799,560
New Brunswick.....	1,019	309,605	11,000,000
Nova Scotia.....	3,508	363,068	11,976,758
Prince Edward Island.....	272	39,549	1,384,215
Newfoundland.....	1,486	87,023	3,480,920
Total.....	7,943	1,029,764	\$36,338,453

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that the average tonnage of the vessels owned in the various Provinces is :—

In Upper Canada.....164 tons.	In Nova Scotia.....104 tons.
" Lower Canada.....128 "	" Prince Edward Island. 145 "
" New Brunswick.....304 "	" Newfoundland.....58 "

Also, that the tonnage owned, per head of the population,—taking as the population the numbers estimated in our article on the census to be living in the Provinces in January, 1867,—is :

In Upper Canada...0.05 tons per head.	In Nova Scotia.....0.08 tons per head.
" Lower Canada...0.11 "	" P. E. Island.....0.43 "
" New Brunswick..1.05 "	" Newfoundland.....0.64 "
Average for all British North America.....0.26 "	

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sailing and Steam Vessels Registered in the Ports of the United Kingdom and the Colonies on 31st December, 1864. (Commons' Paper No 331, Shipping 1865.)

Sailing Vessels.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.
England.....	Small.. 7,290	229,577	772	17,973
	Large.. 12,916	3,815,426	1,135	510,476
Scotland.....	Small.. 1,073	32,771	106	2,709
	Large.. 1,953	575,778	295	112,555
Ireland.....	Small.. 989	28,434	47	1,263
	Large.. 1,054	165,317	127	50,595
Isle of Man.....	Small.. 277	6,848		
	Large.. 48	4,047	5	1,509
Channels Island.....	Small.. 208	5,726	1	16
	Large.. 354	66,295	2	181
British Possessions.....	Small.. 5,717	156,526	112	3,224
	Large.. 6,012	1,232,015	325	66,823
In the British Islands.....	26,142	4,930,219	2,490	697,281
In the Colonies.....	11,729	1,388,541	437	70,047
Grand total.....	37,871	6,318,760	2,927	767,328

NOTE.--The "Small Vessels" are of less than 50 tons burthen ; the large ones of 50 tons or more.

SHIPBUILDING.

Shipbuilding is a favorite industry in all the British North American Colonies. Owing principally to the abundance and excellence of timber, but partially to other causes, ships can be built here much more cheaply than in Europe, and 40 per cent cheaper than even in the United States.

There is scarcely a port on the Lakes or the river St. Lawrence where several vessels have not been built. It would appear, however, from the following table, which shows the number and tonnage of vessels built at each Port for a number of years past, that Port Dalhousie takes rank as the chief Shipbuilding place in Upper Canada, while as is well known Quebec holds the pre-eminence in Lower Canada. There is, however, the difference that all the ships built on the Lakes are for Canadian owners ; those built at Quebec are almost exclusively sent to Europe for sale. Until of late the English market was alone open to the Quebec shipbuilder ; but several ships have recently been sold to France.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following return of the new vessels registered in the Province of New Brunswick, and their tonnage, in each year from 1850 to 1864, including vessels built for owners in the United Kingdom, and sent home under Certificate or Governor's Pass, shews the extent of the Shipbuilding industry of the Province. Almost all these vessels were built at St. John. Since the establishment of a system of surveying by Lloyd's surveyors, the quality of the ships built in New Brunswick has very much improved:—

Year.	No.	Tons.	Year.	No.	Tons.
1852...	118	58,399	1859...	93	38,330
1853...	122	71,428	1860...	100	41,003
1854...	135	99,426	1861...	80	40,523
1855...	95	54,561	1862...	90	48,719
1856...	129	79,907	1863...	137	85,250
1857...	148	71,989	1864...	163	92,605
1858...	75	26,263	1865...	148	65,474

Since 1825 (41 years), there have been built 4,317 vessels, measuring 1,649,860 tons register: averaging 104 vessels, 40,240 tons, for each year. The vessels registered since 1st May, 1855, were measured under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which reduced the tonnage by about 10 per cent. as compared with the Act previously in operation.

About one-half of the tonnage built in the Province is sold annually in the English market. The remainder is held in the Province. The system which prevails so extensively at Quebec, under which Merchants and Bankers make advances on vessels during their building, and thus derive more profit out of the industry than the Shipbuilders themselves, no longer obtains to any great extent at St. John. Vessels sent home for sale are now almost always placed in the carrying trade on their owners' account, if they do not meet with ready sales at limits.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following figures show the extent of the Shipbuilding industry of Nova Scotia for the past six years:

	No. of Vessels built.	Tons register	Estimated Value.		No. of Vessels built	Tons register	Estimated Value.
1860.....	233	20,684	\$ 852,831	1863.....	207	46,862	\$1,962,814
1861.....	216	23,634	972,448	1864.....	304	73,938	2,943,204
1862.....	201	39,383	1,566,168	1865.....	294	56,768	2,481,752

Very few of these Vessels—not more than 40 *per annum* were sent abroad for sale.

They were built at almost all the ports and are chiefly vessels of small tonnage, as will be seen by the following table, relating to the ships registered in 1865:

Ports where Registered.	Sloop.	Schoon-ers.	Brigan-tines.	Brigs.	Bar-ques.	Ships.	Total No. of New Vessels.	Tons Register	Estimated value in dollars.
Annapolis.....		5	2	3			10	1,535	\$74,000
Arischat.....		12	3				15	1,512	64,400
Baddeck.....		1					1	81	2,916
Digby.....		4	7	1	1		13	2,554	136,200
Guysborough.....		4	1		1		6	730	29,300
Halifax.....	1	33	16	5	8		63	10,357	414,320
Liverpool.....		9	7		6		20	4,198	270,600
Lunenburg.....		9	3				12	945	49,140
Parrsboro.....		8	10	2	2		22	3,884	155,360
Pictou.....		4	7		7	1	19	4,983	198,350
Port Hawkesbury.....		6	1				7	498	16,936
Pugwash.....		4		2	1		11	1,750	74,050
Shelburne.....		8	7		4		19	3,202	176,000
Sydney.....		5					5	320	12,700
Windsor.....		10	18	6	6	2	42	9,948	397,920
Yarmouth.....		8	5		13	3	29	10,271	409,560
Total.....	1	128	91	19	49	6	294	56,768	\$2,481,752

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Ship-building is always active in Prince Edward Island. The lumber fit for ships is almost exhausted, and the Islanders have to go into the yards of the adjacent Provinces for timber, but they nevertheless manage to overcome this disadvantage, and withal build ships more cheaply than the people on the other side of the Straits of Northumberland from whom they buy material.

STATEMENT of the number and tonnage of vessels built since 1850, with the estimated value thereof:—

Year.	Num-ber.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Num-ber.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Num-ber.	Tons.	Value.
1850...	93	14,367	\$502,845	1856...	51	22,781	797,335	1861...	67	12,732	\$445,620
1851...	80	15,721	559,235	1857...	104	24,060	842,100	1862...	80	18,418	644,630
1852...	76	10,748	376,180	1858...	69	13,073	457,555	1863...	100	24,991	874,685
1853...	76	13,340	456,000	1859...	61	11,064	387,240	1864...	119	24,688	864,080
1854...	106	24,111	843,885	1860...	66	12,636	442,260	1865...	130	26,193	916,755
1855...	86	15,539	544,505								

From two thirds to three fourths of these vessels are exported annually, the figures for 1865 being: Transferred to other Ports and sent home under Governors pass, No. 89, Tons 18,276, Value \$639,660. For so small a population as that of Prince Edward Island, these figures are very remarkable.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland buys ships from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, but a large number of small fishing craft are built there. In 1865 these so built were No. 71, Tons 2,010; value \$80,400.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This Company was formed in the year 1853, and its first steamers were employed in the transport service in the Crimea during the war with Russia. The first trip to Canada was made in 1854; but the regular Mail Service only commenced in 1856. The service was then over a fortnight, but in 1859 it was increased to a weekly line, and has now run with great regularity ever since.

The Company's vessels now comprise the following:—

MAIL LINE.

Austrian.....2,650 tns. Nova Scotian.....2,250 tns.
Nestorian.....2,650 " Belgian.....2,250 "
Moravian.....12,650 " N'th Amer'n.....1,768 "
Peruvian.....2,500 " Damascus.....1,600 "
Hibernian.....2,500 "

GLASGOW LINE.

St. David.....1,650 tns. St. Andrew.....1,430 tns.
St. George.....1,430 " St. Patrick.....1,300 "

The Glasgow Line runs once a fortnight from each side.

The average length of passage made by these Steamers compares favourably with any other line in existence, being nearly as follows:—

Mail Line Westward.....10 to 11 days.
do. do. Winter.....12 to 13 "
do. Eastward, Summer.....10 "
do. do. Winter.....12 "
Glasgow Line, Westward, Summer.....12 to 13 days.
do. do. Winter.....15 to 16 "
do. Eastward, Summer.....11 to 12 "
do. do. Winter.....13 to 14 days.

The capital of the Company in steamships, tenders, lighters, workshops, and other plant, may be estimated at about one million of pounds sterling, or \$5,000,000.

The following is the statement of the traffic of the Mail Line in 1865:—

Return of Passages, No. of Passengers, from 3rd November 1864 to 7th December, 1865.

No. of Passages.	East. Days & Hours.	West. Days. Hours.	Passengers from Liverpool.	To Liverpool	Average Westward Days. Hours.	Av. Eastward
East 53, West 53	637 13	578 5	15,236	3,196	12 6	10 22

The following is a statement of the passages made, and number of passengers carried in 1866 by the Steamers of the Company to this date:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Left Liverpool	Arrived at Quebec.	Pas'sge d's/h's	No. of Pas'sngs. c/bn'st'g.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool	Pasg'e d's/h's	No. of Pasn'gs. c/bn'st'g.
Hibernian.....	Dutton...	April 19	May 1	10 1	22 469	May 12	May 24	11 6	42 64
Peruvian.....	Ballantine	" 26	" 6	9 4	27 496	" 19	" 30	9 17	64 63
Moravian.....	Aiton.....	May 3	" 15	10 17	42 813	" 26	June 5	9 17	76 61
Belgian.....	Brown.....	" 10	" 23	11 4	23 367	June 2	" 13	11 5	28 56
St. David.....	Aird.....	" 17	" 30	12 3	16 272	" 9	" 22	12 20	15 37
Nova Scotian.....	Wylie.....	" 24	June 4	10 16	53 572	" 16	" 26	9 16	69 46
Hibernian.....	Dutton.....	" 31	" 10	9 16	51 469	" 23	July 2	9 8	79 50
Peruvian.....	Ballantine	June 7	" 18	9 11	35 479	" 30	" 9	8 16	78 56
Moravian.....	Aiton.....	" 14	" 26	10 19	25 326	July 7	" 17	9 17	79 46
Damascus.....	Watts.....	" 21	July 7	12 3	25 229	" 14	" 25	10 23	34 34
St. David.....	Aird.....	" 28	" 12	13 4	19 250	" 21	Augt 2	11 17	26 53
Nova Scotian.....	Wylie.....	July 5	" 16	10 1	45 147	" 28	" 7	10 37	30 36
Hibernian.....	Dutton.....	" 12	" 26	9 7	30 128	Augt 4	" 15	9 18	49 32
Peruvian.....	Ballantine	" 19	" 28	8 11	56 161	" 11	" 21	10 3	51 49
Moravian.....	Aiton.....	" 26	Aug 5	9 1	65 92	" 18	" 28	9 20	51 31
Damascus.....	Watts.....	Augt 2	" 15	12 12	25 3	" 25	Sept 4	10 1	10 22
St. David.....	Aird.....	" 9	" 21	11 9	31 18	" 29	" 11	12 0	5 5
Nova Scotian.....	Wylie.....	" 16	" 27	10 9	90 186	Sept 1	" 11	10 8	16 30
Hibernian.....	Dutton.....	" 23	" 3	9 13	63 270	" 8	" 18	9 6	16 36
Belgian.....	Brown.....	" 23	" 4	10 19	33 13	" 15	" 25	10 2	14 47
Peruvian.....	Ballantine	" 30	" 9	8 22	100 117	" 22	" 30	9 17	76 61
Moravian.....	Aiton.....	Sept 6	" 17	9 21	93 280	" 29	" 30	9 17	76 61
Damascus.....	Watts.....	" 13	" 27	13 18	21 229	" 30	" 30	9 17	76 61
Nova Scotian.....	Wylie.....	" 20	Oct 2	11 1	52 127	" 30	" 30	9 17	76 61
Hibernian.....	Dutton.....	" 27	" 9	10 13	56 300	" 30	" 30	9 17	76 61
Belgian.....	Brown.....	Oct 4	" 14	9 18	59 330	" 30	" 30	9 17	76 61
Total.....				274 2	..	Total ..		206 4	..
Average.....				10 13	..	Average.....		10 7	..

The individuals forming the Company are also the owners of twenty-five sailing ships, of an aggregate of 20,000 tons. Of these six are built of iron, and the remainder of wood, and they trade to all parts of the world. The Company keep constantly in their employ about three thousand men, thus being the means of support for about fifteen thousand people, besides the large number of persons constantly engaged in building new vessels

and repairing others. The magnitude of this Company's establishment may be a surprise to many in the Colonies and elsewhere. There are not many people prepared to learn that, taking in their sailing vessels, there are only three or four larger companies in the world, namely, the Cunard, the West India Royal Mail Company, and one or two others, which are a little larger. The Inman Company is about equal.

* This vessel came out with the mails, but returned to Liverpool as an extra boat.
† Returns not received after this date.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

CANADA.

Patents are granted to resident British subjects for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any improvement thereon, provided such invention has not been in public use, or for sale with the inventor's consent. They are valid for fourteen years.

To procure a Patent it is necessary for the inventor to petition His Excellency the Governor General, according to a form supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture; also to forward a declaration made before a Justice of the Peace, that he is the inventor; also a specification or description of invention in duplicate, signed in presence of two witnesses, in conformity with Act 12 Vic., cap. 24, amended by 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 79. When drawings accompany the specification, they should be in duplicate, bearing name of the inventor on the top thereof, be marked "Certified to be the drawing referred to in the description and specification hereunto annexed," and be signed by the inventor in the presence of two witnesses. All correspondence and deposit of papers, &c., respecting patents of invention, should be with "The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa." Patent fee, \$20; Registration of assignment, 20 cents for every folio of 72 words, which includes certificate. Certified copies of documents same rate.

The following is the list of Patents issued between 21st July, 1865, and August 31st, 1866:—

ALARMS.—Improved Domestic Fire Alarm—Charles Dion, Montreal. A Self-shooting Burglar Battery, called "Doyle's Self-shooting Burglar Battery"—John Doyle, Swaborg Village. An alarm called "Barnett's Electro-Burglar and Fire Detector"—S. H. Barnett, Montreal.

AGRICULTURAL.—A Bag-string or Tie—Wm. Gibson, Granby. A Bag Holder, called "Woodbury's Bag Holder"—Edwin Woodbury, London. A method of Lubricating axles of carriages—Thos. M. Otley, Fort Erie Village. A Cultivator Tooth—Andrew Kirk, Kincardine Village. A Double Cultivator—Thomas H. Bottomley, Toronto. A Self-Lifting Cultivator—Andrew Kirk, Kincardine. A Drill and Cultivator combined—Brooks W. Walton, Kettleby Village. A Broad-cast Seed Sower and Cultivator—Francis J. Horn, East Whitby Township. The Tension Mower and Reaping Knife Jesse Morningstar, Waterloo Village. Certain improvements in the construction of Grain and Hay Rakes—Richard Fuller, Hamilton. Certain improvements in the manufacturing, building and working of the improved Excelsior Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine—John Watson, Village of Ayr. New and useful improvements in Reaping Machines—Alexander Champion, Stratford. Certain new and useful improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines—John Watson, Village of Ayr. Certain improvements in the Self-rolling Reaper, being embodied in a Machine called "Dick's Harvest"—Joseph Dick, Oshawa. An improved Rotary Harrow—Wm. S. Hall, Stanstead Township. A Rotary Harrow, Archelaus W. Hill, Stanstead Township. "Lazier's improved Barley Fork—James B. Lazier, Reach Township. Tuttle's improved Socket for Hoes, Forks and Spades—Eben B. Tuttle, East Whitby Township. Tuttle's Rolling Mill for rolling out and forming Hoes, Spades, Scythes, Forks, &c.—E. B. Tuttle, E. Whitby. A Potatoe Digger—Alfred J. Lemon, Beverly Township. An implement called "Walmsley's Potatoe Raizer"—John Walmsley, Berlin. The Canadian Potatoe Digger—Richard Sparling, Mosa Township. A machine for making Butter into rolls of any required weight—Daniel F. Horner, Markham Township. "Treffry's Portable Angular Board Fence"—Henry Treffry, Howick Village. Improved Side-gearing for Thrashing Machines—Robert Hill, Barrie. "The Excelsior Field Roller"—Dennis Bartholemew, East Zorra Township. "The Dollar Root Cutter"—Jesse Kinney, Drumbo Village. "The Woodstock Swing Root Cutter"—David Dawson, Blandford Township. A Corn Sheller and Separator—George Pierce, Kingsville Village. Kerr's Improved Separator—James Kerr, Galt. An improved Grain Separator—William West, Peterborough. "The self-regulating Grain Separator"—Jesse Morningstar, Waterloo Village. A self-acting Brake for Carriages—Ephraim D. Card, Haldimand Township. An Axle Nut, or mode of securing wheels to their axles—John Haggert, Brampton Village. A Spring-Jack and Coupling for wheel carriages—Thomas DeWitt, Montreal. An Axle-Sett for carriage wheels, called "McGrigor's Axle-Sett." An improvement in the Tire of carriage wheels; the wheel, with the improvement, being called "The Eureka Wheel." A portable combined Sheep Rack and Shed—Cyrus Kenney, Dereham Township. "The Canadian Flax Puller—Jacob Harrington, East Zorra Township. "Henneberg's Rotary Flax-Puller"—Fred. Henneberg and Menno Bechtel, Washington Village, Co. Oxford. A Spade or instrument for digging post holes—Matthew L. Roberts, Smithville Village, Co. Lincoln. Certain improvements in Shoeing Horses—Thos. H. Ince, Toronto. A Pea Harvester—Henry Collard, Leeds Township. Certain improvements in Drying and Cleaning Grain—Robert T. Sutton, Lindsay. A Pig's Nose Cartilage Divider—Henry Bolton, Eramosa Township. "Heath's Plaster Sower"—Ansley Heath, Townsend Township. A Plough-guide and Holder—James Marr, Woodhouse Township. A Mould-Board for plough, called "The Wellington Mouldboard"—Hugh Milloy, Erin Village. A certain improvement in Granaries and Fruit Houses—John Hall, Toronto. A Strap to prevent horses from moving when left alone—Charles Hough, Quebec. "Ward's improved Corn Planter"—Jacob Ward, Morpeth Village. A method of casting the Threads or Screws and the ends of Axles—Thomas Stevenson, Hamilton. A Sap-Feeder—John Prince, Ascot Township. "DeWitt's improvement on the Thimble Skein for Lumber Waggons"—Thomas DeWitt, Morpeth Village.

BEE HIVES.—"The Canadian Farmer's Bee Hive"—Thomas Valiquet, St. Hilaire. A new and useful Bee Hive—Alexander Gordon, Hamilton. A new and useful Bee Hive—Albert N. Henry, Oshawa. A new and improved Bee Hive—Cyrus Daniels, Barnston Township.

BOLTS AND NUTS.—A machine for moulding and casting the Thread or Screw in Nuts—Thomas Stevenson, Hamilton. An improved Bolt Cutter—Samuel S. Wood, Blenheim Township. "Doty's Nut Tapping Machine"—John Doty, Hamilton. A Latch and Side Bolt for Gaol purposes, and for cell and corridor Gates—Thomas Lalor, Toronto. A double Bolt Rivet and Spike Machine—Lancelot Kirkup, Montreal.

BRICKS.—A composition for Furnace Linings and Fire Bricks—Thomas Sterry Hunt, Montreal. A Brick-making Machine—John Steele, Montreal.

CEMENT.—A composition of matter for the purpose of Cementing barrels, and rendering them impervious to petroleum, &c., called "The Resistant Gluten Compound"—Otto Rotton, Kingston. A machine for cementing Petroleum Barrels, &c., called "The Centrifugal Barrel Cementer"—Otto Rotton, Kingston. A composition for cementing Barrels, and for preventing leakage of Petroleum,

&c., called "ing Process for Otto Rotton &c.—Otto Rotton CHURNS.—washing cloth Simcoe. "N machine for w Churn Motion Churns, called Churn—Horn Orlando Dar DOMEST "Higley's M Snider, Soph improvement Needle-Thre and separating Horn, Pitts Frederickabv appliance fo Kinney, Oal serving Art' Kingston. Cloth-holder Richard H Richmond Beckham Stephen, E Hopkins, T ment—Geo Beloit Tow DYEING Tanning ar the Liquor manufactur bourne, L Electric M FIREAR with the ac Mylius, B steel need Berlin. A Ottawa. FUEL stances fo Peat Fire Stanstead GAS. manufact other use Works—of the Illu Illumina LAM proveme ME for Flu PA Twine shaving Paper Pr Distill Extra Adjus Lubric Oils, L by the I for a Belle Couy Pow matu Rob Eat Ha Th Ap To A

CANADA.—Continued.

&c., called "The Compound Silicate Barrel Cement"—Otto Rotton, Kingston. The Union Cementing Process for cementing petroleum and other barrels, by forcing cement between barrels made double—Otto Rotton, Kingston. The Paraffin Barrel Cement, for rendering barrels impervious to alcohol, &c.—Otto Rotton, Kingston.

CHURNS.—An improved Churn—John Houston,—"Carter's Balance Churn." A machine for washing clothes, called "Brown's Vacuum and Wabblers Washer and Churn"—Lester B. Brown, Simcoe. "Morningstar's Oscillating Reaction Churn"—Jesse Morningstar, Waterloo Village. A machine for working an ordinary Dash Churn—James Clark, Caledon Township. "The Dairy Queen Churn Motion"—Daniel Thomas Aikman, Dumfries Township. An improvement in Rotary Dash Churns, called "Center's Improved Churn"—Martin Centers, Longueuil Township. A Double Dash Churn—Horatio N. Fleming, Compton Township. An improved Washing and Churning Machine—Orlando Darwia Chase, Sutton Township.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.—"The Prince of Wales Cooking Stove"—William J. Copp, Hamilton. "Higley's Mop Head"—Peter R. Higley, Oshawa. "Snider's Suspension Clothes Dryer"—Henry Snider, Sophiasburg Township. An improved Refrigerator—George R. Prowse, Montreal. An improvement in Tobacco-Cutters and Nut-Crackers—Richard Smith, Sherbrooke Town. A Universal Needle-Threader—George Wm. Anderson, Montreal. "The Cinderella Sifting Machine," for sifting and separating coal, ashes, &c.—Paul Ceredo, Montreal. A Portable Foot-Warmer—William Van Horn, Pittsburgh Township. An improvement in Brooms and Brushes—Thomas H. Powers, North Fredericksburgh Township. A Universal Loom-head—Joseph Nelson Potts, Port Dover. An appliance for securing doors against the weather, called "Israel Kinney's Weather Leaf"—Israel Kinney, Oakland Township. An art for the preservation of eggs, called "White's Novel Egg Preserving Art"—William White, Ottawa City. An improved Sounding Board for Pianos—John C. Fox, Kingston. "Mills' Beef-steak Mangler"—Minard Mills, Yarmouth Township. A Yarn Reel and Cloth-holder—Alexander Patterson, Gananoque. A Central Pipe and Damper for Dumb Stoves—Richard Hatch, Whitby. A Composition or Material for Building Purposes—William C. Macey, Richmond Hill Village. An improved Metallic Threshold and Outside-Door Attachment—Charles S. Beckham, Stanstead Plain Village. "The Mount Cashell Double Window"—The Right Hon. Stephen, Earl of Mount Cashell, County of Tipperary, Ireland. A Sash Fastener—Samuel Joseph Hopkins, Toronto. An improved Cider Mill—Hugh Sells, Vienna Village. A Fire Lighting Attachment—George Ferguson, Toronto. A safety can, called "Burette de Surete"—Aimé N. N. Aubin, Belœil Township.

DYEING AND TANNING.—Certain improvements in the manufacture of Vegetable Extracts for Tanning and Dyeing—Thomas Sterry Hunt, Montreal. A Compound to be used in connection with the Liquor of Hemlock Bark for Tanning Leather—Alfred Pilkie, Stratford. An Apparatus for manufacturing Dye, Saccharine Salts, or Extracts of Vegetable Substances—Thomas Steers, Jr., Melbourne, L.C. "Miller's Concentrated Extract of Tan-bark"—James Miller, Upton, L.C. "The Eclectic Method of Tanning"—Charles Hale, Bobcaygeon Village.

FIREARMS AND FUSE.—A Gunlock to be applied to the Breech-loading Needle Gun; the Gun, with the addition of such improved Lock, to be called "Mylus' Breech-loading Needle Gun"—Rudolf Mylius, Berlin. A Composition of Inflammable Substances for Igniting by Friction with an iron or steel needle, the powder in a cartridge, said compound to be called "Mylus' Primer"—Rudolf Mylius, Berlin. A Conical-headed Ball for firing from Rifled Guns and Ordnance—Samuel Hatt, Haycock, Ottawa. "John's Patent Waterproof Safety Fuse"—Francis John, Ascot Township.

FUEL.—A combination or combinations of Materials to produce a Vendible Substance or Substances for use as Fuel—Alexander Kirkwood, Ottawa. A Machine for Pulping and Manufacturing Peat Fuel—James Hodges, Bulstrode Township. A Peat Manufacturer—William L. Thompson, Stanstead.

GAS.—An Apparatus for Carburetting Gas—Alfred Woodward, Montreal. An Apparatus for manufacturing Gas, Bone-black, Phosphorus, Ammonia, Pyrogenous Acid, Turpentine, Tar, and other useful Substances from refuse Animal and Vegetable Matters, called "The Economical Gas Works"—John Israel Ensley, Toronto. Certain improvements in Apparatus relating to the Increase of the Illuminating Powers of Gas—Edward Caulfield, Brockville. An Apparatus for Impregnating Illuminating Gas or Atmospheric Air with Hydro-carbon Vapor—Aimé N. N. Aubin, Belœil Parish.

LAMPS.—A certain improvement in Lamps—Anthony Neville, Ernestown Township. An improvement in Lamps—Anthony Neville, Ernestown.

METERS.—An improved Double-Check Spirit Meter—Wm. Murphy, Paris. A Speed Regulator for Fluids—John Hutchings Cox and John Murphy, Montreal.

PAPER.—An invention for reducing Bamboo-Cane into Pulp for making Paper, Cordage, and Twine—Richard Fuller, Hamilton. A Chemical Process for the manufacture of Paper from Wood-shavings or Wood Sawdust—Alex. Kirkwood, Ottawa. "Stutt's Machine for preparing Wood for Paper Pulp"—James Stutt, York Township.

PETROLEUM.—Compound Petroleum Paint Oil—Alex. Gordon, Hamilton. An Apparatus for Distilling Petroleum, Alcohol, Turpentine, &c.—Samuel Stearns, Belleville. An Apparatus for Extracting Petroleum from Wells or Reservoirs by means of Hydraulic Pressure, called "Otto Rotton's Adjustable Tubing for Oil Wells"—Otto Rotton, Kingston. A new process for the preparation of Lubricating Oil from Crude, Rock, and Mineral Oils, for the Deodorizing of all Rock and Mineral Oils, and for rendering Refined Oils obtained from the same non-Explosive up to about 150° Fah., by the application of certain Chemicals, steam and heat—Abram Farewell, Oshawa.

PUMPS.—An improvement in Pumps—Wm. Amasa Field, St. Catharines. An improved Piston for a Pump—Ekens Hand, Cobourg. "Curtis' and Bamford's Lifting Pump"—William Curtis, Belleville. An improved Double-Acting Force Pump—Samuel Varney, Brompton Township. A Rod Coupling or Joint for securing and fastening together Wood or Iron Rods for Pumps, &c.—Charles Powell, York Township.

RAILWAYS.—An improved Railway Joint Chair—Henry Yates, Montreal. An improved Automatic Safety-car Coupling—Andrew B. Taft, Montreal. A Main-line and Siding Protecting Switch—Robert Pope, Newcastle Village. Improvements in the construction of Railway Freight Cars—Richard Eaton, Montreal. A Railway Rail-joint and Expansion and Contraction Movement—Edmund P. Hannaford, Montreal. An Easy Railroad Track—Hugh Baines, Montreal. A Railway Switch—Thomas Fogg, Montreal. An improved Split Railroad Spike—Lancelot Kirkup, Montreal. An Apparatus for Coupling Rail Cars, called "The Universal Self-Coupler"—George C. Fraser, Pickering Township. A car Coupling Life Saver—Nicholas Hiltmayer and George Morrison, Omemee Village. A Triple-Faced Rail for Railways, together with Chairs and Keys for said Rail—Henry W. Ostrum,

CANADA.—Continued.

Sidney Township. "Chatterton's Self-Acting Bar or Boss Coupler"—Richard D. Chatterton, Cobourg. An improvement on the Regulator for Tue Irons, known as "Barrett's Patent Tuyer," the said improvement to be called "Taylor's improved Tue Iron Regulator"—James Taylor, Blandford Township. A Machine for making Railroad Points, and for Bracing the Heels of the Points with steel, and also the ends of all Railroad Rails—Hugh Baines, Montreal. The application of Compressed Atmospheric Air to the Braking of speed or stopping Railway Trains and Cars (the same being under the immediate control of the Engine-driver), to be called "The Atmospheric Car Brake"—Leon M. Clench and Alexander Niven, St. Mary's, Co. Perth.

SAWS.—An improvement in Rip-Saws—D'Arcy Porter, Toronto. An improved Sawing Machine—Henry Fryatt, Aurora Village. A Machine for Deepening and Sharpening the Teeth of Saws—Chas. Taylor, Bonaventure, L. C.

SEWING MACHINES.—Certa's improvements in Sewing Machines—D'Arcy Porter, Toronto. A Binder for Sewing Machines—Thomas Rogers, Toronto.

SPINNING WHEELS.—"The Victoria Spinning Wheel"—Wm. James Lucas, London. "Lazier's Domestic Spinner"—John Lazier, Belleville. "Doolittle's Improved Spinning Machine"—Moses C. Doolittle, Malahide Township. "Pettit's Shuttle Head Spinning and Quilling Machine"—Miles Pettit, Hallowell Township. A Pendulum Spinning Wheel—Wm. H. Dell, Adelaide Township. A Lever Spinning Wheel—Solomon Dell, Strathroy Village.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—"Waterous' Combined Portable and Stationary Engine"—Chas. H. Waterous, Brantford. A Steam-packing for Pistons—David Lister, Toronto. "The McIntosh Portable Steam Boiler"—John McIntosh, Hamilton. An improved Fire-grate and Ash-pan for Locomotive Engines—Richard Eaton, Montreal. A Super-heated Steam Generator—Henry S. Taylor, Stanstead. The Revolving Steam Generator—Jesse Morningstar, Waterloo Village. An improvement in Setting, Placing, or Inserting Tubes in Boilers, for the purpose of Generating Steam—John Edmunds, Smithville Village. Co. Lincoln. An improved Fire-grate for Locomotive and other Furnaces—Richard Eaton, Montreal. A Valve for clearing the Condensed Water from the Cylinders of Steam Engines—Henry Wood, Montreal. An improvement in Locomotives: the first being in that part called "The Safety-valve," and the other in the mode of counter-weighting or balancing that part called the "Sink Motion" or Slide Valve Gear—Wm. Aspley Robinson, Hamilton.

TAPS.—A new and useful Tap—Wm. Moodie, Montreal. Improved Stop-cocks—Chrysanthus Therrin, Montreal. A new Stop-cock—Philip Etches, Bothwell Village.

WASHING MACHINES.—A Washing Machine, called "The Ariston"—Abiel O'Dell, Bowmanville. A Double or Single Action Washing Machine—Thos. Forfar, Scarborough Township. "Saunders' improved Washing Machine"—Wm. Saunders, Pickering Township.

WELLS AND BORING.—A Machine for Operating and Working Bored Wells—Richard Lambert, Quebec. A Method of procuring a Well of Water—Geo. Wilson, Warwick Village. "The Combination Rock Drill"—George Lacey Darling and Samuel Gardiner, Simcoe. Certain improvements in the working mechanism for Drilling Oil Wells and for raising Oil from the same—Alexander Gordon, Hamilton. "The Subterranean Reservoir Well"—Thomas M. Otley, Fort Erie Village. "Higgins' Excelsior Well Pipe"—James M. Higgins, Belleville. A Rock Boring Machine—Peter Sweeney, Windsor. A Bored or Drove Well—George Washington Logan, Sherbrooke Township. An Oil Well and Artesian Drill—Geo. Ralston, Bothwell Village. An improvement in the Sinking of Well Tubes—Bela Brewster Brigham, London. An improvement in the Operating of the Walking-Beam for Oil Wells.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A Composition, called Composition Cérât—Jean Baptiste Cérât, Montreal. A Flour Sifter—Richard Smith, Sherbrooke. An Electric Steam Battery—Alex. Forbes Porter, Montreal. A vertical double-acting Millstone and Feeding Gear—John Hall, Leeds Township, L. C. An improvement in feeding meal to the bolting reel in flouring mills—Wm. F. Cochrane, Malahide Township. A Multiplier—John C. Wilson, Oro Township. Henderson's new Bituminous Coal Burner—Joseph C. Henderson, Brockville. Improved machinery for producing extract of hemlock, oak, or other bark; and for manufacturing sugar—Henry Wood, Montreal. A Visiting Card Case, called "Lamontagne's improved Case"—François A. Lamontagne, Montreal. "Smith's combined Slave Machine"—Samuel Smith, Guelph. A reversible Forge Rolling Machine for manufacturing all kinds of malleable metals—Hugh Baines, Toronto. A Reading and Writing Frame—Geo. H. Overholt, Grimsby Township. The Axe Rolling and Swaging Machine for making Chopping Axes—Joseph Wm. Robinson, Bridgewater Village. An air-tight Metal Coffin—Mathias Jannard, Montreal. A Turbine Water Wheel—Joseph N. Pitts, Port Dover. A Surcingle—Thos. M. Otley, Fort Erie Village. "Laird's patent Composition for welding and refining steel and iron"—Robt. W. Laird, Stanstead. An improvement in the structure of Bridges and other fabrics, called "The Extended Truss"—Orpheus Robinson, Brantford Town. A Side Rudder for vessels—Jas. Geo. Scott, Quebec. A Ventilating Drum—Joseph Nelson Pitts, Port Dover. A revolving Flue Radiator—Levi R. Comstock, Ottawa. A Wood-Lathe Attachment—Jas. Chase, Brooklin Village. A self-acting Drain Stench-prevention Trap—Ira Gould, Montreal. A Trunk Hasp—Edward Perry, Montreal. "Wood's unrivalled Pain-Killer"—Geo. Woods, Ottawa. An Equalizing Spring—Leslie B. Caldwell, Myrtle Village. A Last-block Fastener—Elijah Gibbs, Toronto. "Winter's improved method of manufacturing potash"—Joseph Winter, Aylmer Village, C. W. An Indelible Printing Fluid—Edwin Whitefield, Montreal. A compound named "Salmon's English White Oil"—Matthew Watkroft Heathfield, London. A Dove-tailing Machine, called "Miall's Dove Tailer"—Edward Miall, Jr., Oshawa. Certain new and improved means of preventing the bursting of water pipes—Jonathan Wm. Acres, Paris. A Metallic or gutta percha Shoulder cap for fastening the Broom Corn, without winding the same with wire to the handle of the Broom—Henry McStravick, Hamilton. Certain improvements in the preparation and use of Palm Oil—Dalrymple Crawford, Toronto. An improved Motive Power—Jonathan H. Haven, Queenston Village. An improved Cachet or Safety Seal—Wm. R. Hibbard, Montreal. A Cane Mill—Michael Troyer, Houghton Township. A Hydrostatic Blower, to be called "The Aérophos"—Aimé N. N. Aubin, Beloeil Township. A Hollow Grate or Furnace Bars—Charles Davis, Wallaceburg Village. An improvement in the construction of Lumber Waggon, designed especially for use in mill and lumber yards, the object of which is to facilitate the discharge of loads—Chester F. Hall, Toronto. A process for the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup from Indian Corn and other cereals, and from amylaceous or saccharine bulbs or roots, and from starch prepared from these or any other sources, to be called "A simple and direct method of manufacturing Sugar and Syrup from Cereals and Roots and Starch"—Wm. Thos. Atkins, Toronto.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Patents are issued for fourteen years to all persons whose governments do not discriminate against the inhabitants of the Province.
 2. Application must be made by petition, setting forth nature of invention, and that it has not been known or used by others before applicant's invention; and that it is not in common now in Province at time of application, and must be verified on oath.
 3. The petition must be accompanied with an accurate description and a model, in cases admitting of one.
 4. In case an inventor dies before taking out patents, his executors can do so for the benefit of the estate.
 5. Patents are assignable, and may be issued in name of assignee. All assignments must be recorded within three months.
 6. Patents for any original design of art or ornament, or of a manufacture, or of printing any material, are issued for a term not exceeding seven years.
 7. Parties infringing patents are liable to forfeit three times the actual damage occasioned.
 8. An inventor may file a caveat setting forth the purpose of his invention, its principles and distinguishing characteristics, which shall be filed and preserved in secrecy one year. Should an application for a patent for some invention be made by a second party, the first is notified to produce complete application within three months.
 9. Patentees must establish manufacture of article within three years, on pain of forfeiture of patent. The Governor, on cause shown, may extend term three years longer.
 10. The fees for obtaining a patent are as follow:—
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|--|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| For subject of government which does not discriminate against subjects of Province | \$21 50 | Application for design | \$12 00 |
| Subjects of other governments | 40 00 | Copies of papers over 100 words | 00 40 |
| Filing a Caveat | 20 00 | Recording Assignments of 300 words | 00 40 |
| A subsequent improvement | 16 00 | Per additional 100 words | 00 20 |
| On re-issued patent on surrender of old one | 16 00 | | |

Attorney General, on every patent issued, from \$9.35 to \$14.00, according to circumstances. The following is the list of Patents issued in New Brunswick in 1865, and down to Sept. 1st, 1866: Improved Pumps (2)—Charles Blacklin (assignee), E. McAllister (assignee). For cutting and folding paper collars—Nath. Evans. A Hay Press—A. L. Dennis. Punching and shearing sheet iron—A. G. Gray. Punching metal plates—Rob. Nugent. Saw Sharpeners (3)—A. G. Gray (assignee), Elisha B. Rich, Chas. Taylor. An improved method of manufacturing gas and oils from coal—Jno. Rowarth. An improved Washing Machine—Alex. Mitchell. An improvement in cooking stoves—Jno. Magee. For fastening skates to boots—McKelvie and Smith. Improved Heel Calks—Thos. Symonds. A Sugar-box Shook finisher—E. B. Rich. A machine for sawing lumber—E. B. Rich. A Seamless Cask—W. Reed. Improvements in refining sugar (2)—The Sugar Refining Co. (assignee), Jas. Treat (assignee). An improved Churn—Jas. Tyzack. An improved Water-wheel—E. Tuttle. An improved method of curing hides—W. H. Towers. An improvement in manufacturing extract of hemlock—Henry Wood.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Persons who have resided in Nova Scotia for one year, whether British subjects or not, may obtain letters Patent for the invention of any art, machine, or composition of matter or improvement. A description (and if a machine a model) must be deposited in the Provincial Secretary's Office. Crown fee, \$4. Any inventor or inventor's assignee can take out a Patent for the chemical amalgamation or separation of gold from quartz, whether he be resident in the Province or not, on payment of \$30, fees. The following is the list of inventions Patented in Nova Scotia between July 1st, 1865, and Sept. 1st, 1866:—

An improvement in chemical treatment of auriferous ores with hydrogen gas, steam, &c.—F. B. Nichols, New York. An improved mode of extracting gold from its ores by chemical treatment, the employment of sodium, &c.—Wm. Crookes, London, England. A method for washing gold from its ores—R. G. Fraser, Halifax. A method for washing gold from its ores—E. C. Ibbotson, Yorkshire, England. Langley's Cordial Rhubarb—Geo. Johnson, Halifax. A new process for amalgamating Fuel—Saml. H. Mitchell, Oldham. An improvement on No. 2 Windpower previously patented—Jas. Alexander, Annapolis. A Washing Machine—Elkanah Hebb, Bridgewater. A Churn—Jas. Vanhorn, Liverpool. A parallel Gauge or Scriber—Elijah T. Brooks, Shelburne. An Ointment for wounds, burns, &c.—P. J. Doran, Halifax. For the manufacture of Scale Boards—Wm. H. Mayo, Hillsburg. A Cooking Stove—Wm. S. Symonds, Halifax. An improved Fishing Lead—Louis Estano, Halifax. A Stench Trap—Alex. Robertson, Halifax. A hydraulic funnel for filling bottles—M. J. Wilkins, Pictou. A new method of burning the magnesium wire—Wm. S. Boone, Windsor. A centrifugal check, a new method of applying centrifugal force to cogwheels—W. S. Boone, Windsor. The discovery of the use of one or more Scale Braids for all kinds of building purposes—John K. Mayo, Weymouth. A new kind of slate fastener—John Forbes, Halifax. The Panchaphabetic Index—Constant M. Dimock, Windsor. A new method of making railway chairs, by moulding them and forming a groove without either core or chill—Jas. Caffrey, Truro. An improved Castor—Ed. Elliott, Dartmouth. A method of treating gold ores by amalgamation—Wm. Crookes, London, England. A method for preserving timber from the ravages of the marine worm (by coal oil)—Alex. P. Ross, Pictou. Woolrich's "Pick me up Bitters"—J. H. Woolrich, Halifax.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A patent of invention, covering 14 years, costs 10s. Island currency, to be paid in the office of the Colonial Secretary. None have been taken out for a year or two past.

Patents are procurable by persons resident in Britain or the United States, by Act of the General Assembly only. One was thus granted some years past for Bessemer's process for smelting iron. Since January, 1865, the only one recorded is that granted to John Robinson, for a peculiar mode of manufacturing ships.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There were no patents taken out in 1865.

Cost of obtaining a patent is	Treasury	£5 0 0
Col. Secretary's fee		2 2 0
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		\$32 77

COPYRIGHTS.

CANADA.

Copyrights are valid for 28 years from date of record in Provincial Registrar's Office. Books, Charts, &c., must be printed and published in Canada to be entitled to copyright, and must have impressed on each copy the words: "Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year _____ by (A. B.) in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada." (C. D.) of (place of) Printer or Publisher," (as the case may be). Any person infringing on a copyright, by publishing works secured, is liable to two dollars fine on every copy found in his or her possession. Persons offering for sale as copyright any book, chart, &c., which has not been copyrighted, are liable to a penalty of \$60. Record fee, \$1. Fee for the twenty-eight, by having the work recorded a second time within six months after the expiration of the first term.

PRINTED BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SHEETS, MAPS OR CHARTS, MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS, and PHOTOGRAPHS, secured between 1st September, 1865, and 1st Sept., 1866.

PRINTED BOOKS.--Cours de Tenue des Livres, &c., par un Professeur de Comptabilité.--La Corporation du Collège de St. Laurent. Cours D'Arithmétique Commerciale, &c., par un Professeur de Comptabilité.--La Corporation du Collège de St. Laurent. Observations on the Mouth and Teeth--G. T. Carey, Quebec. Traité D'Arithmétique--par F. X. Toussaint, Quebec. An Arithmetic for High Schools and Colleges--J. H. Graham, Richmond, C. E. Reports of Cases adjudged in Court of Chancery, U. C., commencing Dec., 1864--by Alexander Grant--Henry Boswell, Toronto. The Mercantile Agency Book for the British Provinces, vol. 2, 1865, also vol. 5 for 1866--E. Wiman, Montreal. Autobiography of Thaddeus Lewis--Rev. Thaddeus Lewis, Pictou. Tables of Advances in Currency on costs Sterling, from one penny to ten pounds--Wm. Brown & Co., Hamilton. Bullion's English Grammar, Second Canadian Edition--Adam Miller, Toronto. The British American Commercial Arithmetic--Messrs. Musgrove & Wright, Toronto. Traité Élémentaire D'Arithmétique--F. X. Toussaint, Quebec. The Canadian Hand-Book and Tourists' Guide--John Taylor, Montreal. The Division Court's Act, Rules, Forms, &c.--Henry O'Brien, Toronto. Traité de Calcul Mental--F. E. Juncan, Quebec. Tenue des Livres en Partie Simple et en partie Double--Napoleon Lacasse, Quebec. The Upper Canada Law List, 5th Edition,--J. Rordans, Toronto. Mémoires, par Philippe A. De Gaspé--G. E. Desbarats, Ottawa. Revised Edition of Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar of the English Language--Second Canadian Edition--Adam Miller, Toronto. A History of Canada, by J. G. Hodgins--J. Lovell, Montreal.

PRINTED PAMPHLETS.--Une partie de Campagne, Comédie en deux actes--Joseph Savard, Quebec. Household Recipes or Domestic Cookery, by a Montreal Lady--C. Hannah, Montreal. The Annual Volunteer and Service Militia List--Lieut.-Col. Willy, Ottawa. Croquet: The Toronto Laws--Thomas C. Patterson, Toronto. Political Appointments and Elections in Canada from 1841 to 1865--J. O. Côté, Ottawa. Synopsis of the Changes in the Law, effected by the Civil Code of Lower Canada--Thomas McCord, Ottawa.

PRINTED SHEETS.--British America Commercial Sheet Tables--Thomas Holt. Nouvelle Méthode D'Ecriture Theorique et Pratique, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7--Eusébe Sénécal, Montreal. Chronological Chart of American History--Messrs. Fairbanks and Fuller, Prescott. Counting-House Tables for Computing Interest, with abstract for Stamp Act--C. Z. O'Neill, Quebec. Calendrier concernant les Affaires Municipales et Rurales--H. H. de Caussin, Ste. Julie, Parish. Pocket Dial and Almanac--John Fleming, Craigleith Village, near Collingwood.

MAPS AND CHARTS.--Map of the proposed Postal Route from British America to the West Indies, &c.--Arthur Harvey, Ottawa.

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.--"The Bugle Note has Sounded"--James R. Burrage, Montreal. Canadian Volunteer Song, "Up Volunteers"--H. Ford, Toronto. "The Old Piney Woods"--Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto. "For Canada and Right"--Frank Alexander, Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPHS.--Rev. Pere Kajsiewicz--A. Bazinet, Montreal. Most Rev. J. E. Guigues, Catholic Bishop, Ottawa: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4--Elihu Spencer, Ottawa. Proclamation of Emancipation: Abraham Lincoln--Henry Lacroix, Montreal. M. Dominique Granet, Supérieur du Séminaire, St. Sulpice--Antoine Bazinet, Montreal. Declaration of Independence--Henry Lacroix, Montreal. View of Victoria Bridge, &c.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4--A. Boisseau, Montreal. Gallerie de Contemporains, 1864--Mrs. J. B. Livernois, Quebec. Convent du la Congregation Notre Dame de St. Roch, Quebec, 24 Mai, 1866--L. M. Picard, Quebec. Eglise de St. Roch, 24 Mai, 1866--L. M. Picard, Quebec. Mons. Charles Laroque, Evêque de St. Hyacinthe (also a Miniature Photograph)--J. J. E. Sauvageau, St. Hyacinthe Parish.

Copyrights secured since 1841:--Printed Books, 229; Printed Pamphlets, 116; Printed Sheets, 31; Maps or Charts, 35; Musical Compositions, 13; Photographs, 68; Lithographic Drawings, 12; Chromo-lithographs, 2. Total, 496.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The only copyright taken out in New Brunswick for the past ten years is A view of St. John--J. W. Gray.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The fee for obtaining a copyright in Nova Scotia is \$1, and for a certificate \$1 more, payable in the Office of the Provincial Secretary.

The following were obtained between June, 1865, and September, 1866:--Mrs. Drury's improved chart for cutting dresses, basques, coats, jackets, vests, &c., for boys--Donald McLeod, Hardwood Hill. The advanced Reader, No. 7 "Nova Scotia School Series"--A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax. Readings from the best authors, No. 6 do. do. do. The Reading Book, No. 5 do. do. do. The Reading Book, No. 4 do. do. do. The Reading Book, No. 3 do. do. do.

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NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Step by Step, or The Child's Second Lesson Book, No. 2 do. do. do. Step by Step, or The Child's First Lesson Book, No. 1 do. do. do. City of Halifax, Nova Scotia (a lithograph)—Jas. R. Woodburn, Halifax. Registry of Shipping, and Standard Rules for construction and classification—T. R. DeWolf, Halifax.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A copyright in Prince Edward Island, covering 21 years, costs 5s. Island currency, payable in the Office of the Colonial Secretary. Only three works have ever been copyrighted, viz : 1861—Sutherland's Prince Edward Island; Baxter's Prince Edward Island. 1862—Sutherland's Magdalen Islands. The authors reside in Charlottetown.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No copyrights were taken out in 1865. Cost the same as of a patent, which see.

TRADE MARKS.

CANADA.

1. All marks, names, brands, labels, or business devices are Trade Marks, and may be registered for the exclusive use of the party registering.

2. Trade Marks are registered by depositing with the Secretary of the Bureau of Registration and Statistics a drawing and description (in duplicate) of such Trade Mark, and a declaration that such drawing and description correctly represents the same, and that such Trade Mark is not in use to his knowledge by any other person than himself at the time of his adoption thereof or application for registration.

3. If two or more persons apply to register the same Trade Mark, the Minister of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Bureau shall hear the parties and their witnesses, and decide accordingly.

4. Any person using another registered Trade Mark, or any part of it, with intent to deceive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction on complaint of the proprietor, shall forfeit to him not less than \$20, nor more than \$100 and costs.

5. The registration of the Trade Mark of a non-resident by any other person is a misdemeanor, and subject to the same penalty as the use of a registered Trade Mark.

6. The use of a foreign Trade Mark, though not registered, with intent to deceive, is a misdemeanor.

7. The close imitation of Trade Marks is forbidden.

8. In addition to the foregoing penalties, the proprietor of any Trade Mark may sue in damages any party illegally using the same or any imitation thereof.

9. Copies of registered Trade Marks are deposited for public inspection at the Boards of Arts and Manufactures.

10. The Government fee for registering a Trade Mark is \$5.

Trade Marks registered in Bureau of Agriculture, between September 7th, 1865, and September 7th, 1866, are as follow :—

CIGARS.—Cable Cigars, Samuel Davis, Montreal; La Provinciale, John Dwight King, Toronto; Queen's Own Regiment Pure Havana Cigars, Edward Lawson, Toronto; Havana Whips, Samuel Davis, Montreal; La Coloniale, John Dwight King, Toronto.

DOMESTIC.—Miller's Tick Destroyer, Hugh Miller, Toronto; Concentrated Lye, James Aitk Harte, Montreal.

HAIR RESTORATIVES.—Mrs. Allan's World's Hair Dressing, or Zylbalsamum, S. R. Vanduser, New York; Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, S. R. Vanduser, New York; Canadian Liquid Hair Dye, Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.; Cocaine, Joseph Burnett, Boston; Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer, R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, U. S.

MECHANICAL.—Cabinet Organ, Mason & Hamlin, Boston; The Extincteur, David A. Ansell; An Arm Anvil, &c., for Edge Tools; Joseph A. Higgins, Cote St. Paul, G. E.; Red Thread, woven in the elastic webbing when in process of manufacture, Joseph Barsalon, President Canadian Rubber Company, Montreal.

MEDICINAL.—American Life Drops, Otis Sykes, Montreal; Dr. Colby's Anti-Costive Tonic Pills, S. J. Foss, Sherbrooke; Brown's Bronchial Troches, J. J. Brown & Sons, Boston; Chlorate Troches, Carleton & Harvey, Lowell, U. S.; Pain Killer, Perry Davis & Son, Providence, U. S.; Canada Pain Destroyer, F. Lomis, Lennoxville, C. E.; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Jeremiah Curtis & Sons, New York; The Great Whooves Remedy, &c., Daniel Young, M. D., Bath, C. W.; Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy, also a Universal Condition Medicine, Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W.; "R. R. R.," &c., John Radway, M. D., Montreal; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, also Ayer's Agree Cure, also Ayer's Cathartic Pills, also Ayer's Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, J. C. Ayer, *et al.*, Lowell, U. S.; Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Roca Cold, Huy Fever, &c., Joseph Burnett, Boston, U. S.; Royal Italian Bitters, A. M. F. Gianelli, Montreal.

TOBACCO.—W. C. McDonald, manufacturer of Fine Tobacco, Prince of Wales, 10's, &c. W. C. McDonald, Montreal.

TOOTH POWDERS.—Sozodont, Hall & Ruckel, New York; Atkinson's Celebrated Parisian Tooth Paste, W. Atkinson, Oshawa; Oriental Tooth Wash, Joseph Burnett, Boston, U. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rutherford's Bridgewater, &c., J. Scott Rutherford, Stratford; Kalliston, also Florimel, also French Dressing, Joseph Burnett, Boston, U. S.; Canadian Super-Phosphate, E. L. Snow, Montreal; Soda Water, &c., James Ever, Toronto; Martin's Photo-Nitrate of Silver, George Martin, Montreal; Cedar Camphor, Harris & Chapman, Boston, U. S.; Ursina, Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal; Aqua Doro, or Golden Lotion, James A. Harte, Montreal; "Lubric," within two triangles on label of Oil Bottle, J. H. Stratford, for Lubric Oil Co., Brantford.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INTRODUCTION.

It is needless to offer any comment on the growth of the Post Office in British America, the statistics, which will be found with the brief synopsis of the Rules and Regulations, speak so plainly for its progress. The Postal accommodation of these Colonies, especially Canada, compares favourably with that of England or the United States, and is in advance of that of most of the continental countries of the old world. Besides our internal communications by means of railways, steamboats, stages, horse-sleighs, dog-sleighs, waggons, men on horse-back, and on snow-shoes, we have Atlantic Mail Steamers from Quebec and Portland to Liverpool, the passages of which are as rapid as those of any other line afloat; and we have just begun a line to Cuba and the West Indies;—the pioneer steamship "Victoria" having sailed from Quebec 8 Sept., 1866.

Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to notice here the time gained by difference of speed between steamers and railways and the older methods of mail conveyance which were adopted in by-gone days of Colonial infancy.

About the oldest record that we have of mails being despatched to England from Canada, may be found in a newspaper called the *Herald*, published in Quebec, under date of 24th November, 1788, now 78 years ago.

"QUEBEC, 15th November, 1788.

"General Post Office for His Majesty's Provinces of North America.

"A mail for England will be closed at this office on Monday, the 8th December, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; it will be forwarded to Montreal on Thursday, the 11th of that month, to be put on board His Majesty's Packet-boat, which will sail from New York for Falmouth on Wednesday the 7th January next.

"The Packet Postage cannot be received in America, but the postage from hence to New York is to be paid at the office where the letter is put in.

"* Letters for any part of the continent of Europe must be sent under cover to a correspondent in London, otherwise they cannot be forwarded from hence.

"HUGH FINDLAY,
"Postmaster General."

It would appear from this notice that the mail was closed at Quebec three days before it left that city, and that it took thirty days to reach New York. How long a time elapsed before its arrival in England we do not know, but may form some opinion by turning up the same paper under date of the 8th December same year, when we find that His Britannic Majesty's Packet "Tankerville," Captain Bell, arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of 54 days. At this rate of travel it would take 84 days for a mail to reach England.

In 1853 before railways were in general operation in Canada, it took the mails 10½ days to pass from Quebec to Windsor; now the mails occupy only 24 hours in transit between these points.

Steamboats began regularly to cross the Atlantic in 1841. In 1851 the Post Office was transferred from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. The same year witnessed the reduction of letters to a uniform rate of 5 cents, and the introduction of postage stamps. In 1855 the Money Order System was established. In 1856 the first voyage was made to the St. Lawrence by the Canadian Line of Steamers. In 1857 the Canadian Line began a weekly service.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. P. Howland; Deputy, W. H. Griffin; Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed; Secretary, W. White; Cashier, J. Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. Le Sueur.

Letter Rates.

Local letters if pre-paid... 5 cents per ½ oz. | Local letters if unpaid..... 7 cents per ½ oz. Letters mailed for delivery at the office where posted, 1 cent each. Letters are re-directed from one place to another without any further charge. On letters re-mailed from the Dead Letter Office, an additional 3 cents is charged; 2 cents extra is charged for letters delivered by letter carriers.

Letters to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, whether in Her Majesty's Service or Canadian Volunteers, whilst on active service, pass if pre-paid for two cents each, when not over the ½ oz.; if over ½ oz., ordinary letter rates.

On letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, the charge is 5 cents per ½ oz., pre-payment optional; to Newfoundland, 12½ cents.

Letters may be sent fortnightly by "Royal Mail Steamer" from Boston for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but must be pre-paid 12½ per ½ oz.

Letters sent to the United States, British Columbia, California, Oregon, Red River, and Sandwich Island, when forwarded via United States, and not through England, are charged 10 cents per ½ oz. The postage to British Columbia, however, can only be pre-paid as far as San Francisco. Letters for British Columbia, California, and Red River, must be pre-paid.

Letter postage to Cuba via United States is 20 cents per ½ oz.; to Bermuda, Porto Rico, British and Foreign West Indies, 23 cents per ½ oz., which must be pre-paid.

Letter Rates to the United Kingdom, if by Canadian Packet, not exceeding ½ oz..... 12½ cents, exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz..... 25 " " 1 oz. " 1½ oz..... 37½ "

and so on increasing one rate of postage for each additional ½ oz. If letters for the United Kingdom are posted unpaid, they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling on delivery.

The postage on letters by the Cunard Line is 17 cents per ½ oz., and an additional 17 cents for every ½ oz., with a fine of 6d. sterling if posted unpaid.

Letters for Canada are forwarded twice per week from Great Britain, on Thursdays, by the Canadian Packet. These steamers call at Londonderry to receive the latest mail telegrams and passengers, arriving at Quebec in Summer and during the Winter months at Portland, United States.

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CANADA.—Continued.

Officers are employed on these packets for the purpose of sorting the mails ready for delivery at all the larger offices in Canada, and for the various railways; by this means the delivery of mail matter is very considerably accelerated. The other mail is forwarded to Boston and New York alternately.

Letters are forwarded from England to Canada by the first outward steamer, unless marked "by Canadian Packet," or "by British Packet," in which case they will be forwarded by the mail line thus designated.

Mail Matter exempt from Postage.

All mailable matter sent to or by the Governor General, or sent to or from any Public Department at the Seat of Government, or to or from any member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government during Session or ten days before the meeting of Parliament. Letters on Her Majesty's Service passing between the United Kingdom and Canada to any of the Imperial Military Departments. Periodicals devoted to the education of youth, Agriculture, Temperance, or any branch of Science.

Registration of Letters.

Parties posting letters containing articles of value should have them Registered, and obtain a certificate of such registration from the office when posted.

The Registration fee on letters circulating in Canada or the Provinces of British America is 2 cents: on letters to the United States, 5 cents; and on those for the United Kingdom, 8 cents; for British Colonies, 25 cents; for France and letters passing through France, an amount equal to the postage rate. The Registration fee, together with the postage, must be pre-paid, or the letter will not be Registered.

The object of Registration is not to make the Postal Authorities responsible, but in order that a letter or package may be traced through the various offices which it passes, and when loss is sustained by the negligence or carelessness of any party through whose hands it has passed, such individual is bound to make good the amount or value of such packet.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be posted for circulation in and between Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:—

Not exceeding 1 lb.....	25 cents.	Above 2 lbs., not exceeding 3 lbs.....	75 cents.
Above 1 lb., not exceeding 2 lbs.....	50 "	Registration Fee.....	05 "

No letter must be enclosed. No parcel shall contain anything liable to injure the mail. The weight must not be over 3 pounds, nor the size exceed one foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.

Canadian Pattern and Sample Post.

Patterns and samples may be transmitted within the Province of Canada only at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on payment of a fee of 5 cents.

Newspaper Post.

Newspapers published in Canada and sent to any other place within the Province, if paid quarterly in advance by either the publisher or by the party to whom they are delivered, may pass at the following rates:—

Once a week.....	6½ cents a quarter.	Thrice a week,.....	20 cents a quarter.
Twice ".....	13 "	Daily.....	40 "

If not paid in advance at the commuted rate, the charge is the same as on papers received from the United States: 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies to the United States, United Kingdom, and the Lower Provinces. To Newfoundland the postage is 3 cents each. Exchanges from the Lower Provinces, United States and Canada, pass free of Canadian postage.

Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom.

The following are the Regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between Canada and the United Kingdom:—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post as samples, provided they be packed so as to be convenient to the mails and the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded shall not be forwarded.

3rd. No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 ozs. in weight.

Colonial and Foreign Pattern and Sample Post.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to France, must not exceed 24 inches in length, width or depth; to any other place abroad, must not exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in breadth or depth. Patterns or samples sent to Germany or Belgium, must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight.

None of the articles named in Rule 2 may be sent as patterns or samples to any place abroad, except Germany, Belgium, or the British Colonies, and not to these places when addressed "via France."

Closed bags, though transparent, must not be used for the transmission of seeds to foreign parts.

CANADA.—Continued.

Canadian Money Orders.

All Money Order Offices in Canada are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to 100 dollars, and as many orders of 100 dollars each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders up to \$10	5 cents.	Over \$40 and up to \$60	30 cents.
Over \$10 and up to \$20	10 "	Over \$60 " \$80	40 "
" \$20 " \$40	20 "	" \$80 " \$100	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Canadian Money Order Offices also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and grant as many Orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg.	25 cents.	Over £5 and up to £7	75 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5	50 "	Over £7 " £10	\$1.00

Money Orders on the Lower Provinces.

Canadian Money Order Offices grant and pay Orders on all the Money Order Offices in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10.

For Orders up to £5 stg. 25 cents. | Over £5 and up to £10 stg. 50 cents.

Postmasters are furnished with lists, and will afford every information required by applicants.

Postage Stamps.

Postage Stamps are on hand, for sale, of the following value:—1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, and 17 cents; and medallion envelopes for 5 cents and 10 cents. The 5 cent envelopes are sold at \$5.50 per 100, or 66 cents per dozen; singly at 6 cents; and the 10 cent envelopes at \$10.50 per 100, or \$1.26 cents per dozen; singly, 11 cents.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions from 1856 to 1865 inclusive:—

Year.	Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Comis'on ac'r'g to P. O. Deprt.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1856....	.....	\$ 647,859 13	\$2,470 93	.....	.....
1857....	20,892	1,432,104 67	3,670 08	20,871	\$1,431,751 62
1858....	24,865	2,198,869 27	6,299 91	24,800	2,197,679 21
1859....	25,361	1,097,671 85	6,170 95	25,506	1,073,473 34
1860....	32,252	1,228,399 81	8,677 55	25,551	1,125,268 51
1861....	32,056	1,078,086 86	8,664 09	22,733	944,257 23
1862....	32,509	892,536 35	9,470 88	21,276	716,409 34
1863....	36,866	1,024,372 35	11,782 10	25,387	834,063 98
*1864....	33,107	1,027,547 46	9,995 43	24,291	883,080 41
1865....	45,473	1,454,083 18	13,277 50	36,063	1,301,092 00

* For nine months only.

As the advices of British orders have to pass through the head office at Ottawa, such orders should be obtained two days previous to the closing of the mails by Canadian steamer.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Net Postal Revenue, &c., in Canada for the last 100 years.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. Miles of Mail Route.	No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.	No. Letters by Post per annum.	Postal Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
1766	3	170				
1791	10	600				
1817	25	1,200				
1820	39					
1824	69	1,992	369,616			
1828	101	2,368	455,936			
1831	151	2,865	713,976	340,000		
1832	227	3,460	787,472			
1836	289	4,377	1,005,524			
1837	375	5,370	1,176,508			
1838	380	5,486	1,345,000	1,000,000	146,000 00	
1840	405	5,736	1,473,264			
1848	538	6,895	2,225,000	2,000,000	260,000 00	
1851	601	7,595	2,487,000			
1852	840	8,618	2,930,000	2,132,000		
1853	1,016	9,122	3,430,000	4,255,000	230,629 00	276,191 78
1854	1,166	10,027	4,000,000	5,100,000	278,587 00	301,228 56
1855	1,293	11,104	4,550,000	6,000,000	320,000 00	379,947 97
1856	1,375	11,839	4,800,000	7,000,000	368,166 00	511,726 16
1857	1,506	13,253	5,383,000	8,500,000	374,295 00	507,886 62
1858	1,566	13,600	5,520,000	9,000,000	402,163 00	651,904 80
1859	1,638	13,870	5,604,000	9,000,000	541,153 00	680,374 49
1860	1,698	14,202	5,712,000	9,500,000	578,426 00	657,290 88
1861	1,775	14,608	5,855,000	9,400,000	658,451 00	692,347 92
1862	1,858	14,927	5,992,000	10,200,000	683,034 00	719,056 37
1863	1,974	15,327	6,110,000	11,000,000	723,052 97	750,514 16
1864	2,055	15,669	6,195,000	11,500,000	759,475 55	753,057 06
1865	2,197	16,309	6,350,000	12,000,000	834,096 83	851,870 69

* For nine months only.

TABLE OF

Country

Algeria...
Australia...
Austria...
Baden...
Bavaria...
Belgium...
Brazil...
Bremen...
Brunswick...
Buenos Ay...
Cape of Go...
Ceylon...
Chili...
China...
Constantin...
Denmark...
Ecuador...
Egypt...
France...
Galatz...
Gibraltar...
Greece...
Grey Town...
Guatemala...
Hamburg...
Hayti...
Holland...
Hong Kon...
India...
Ionian Isl...
Italy...
Japan...
Jerusalem...
Lubeck...
Madeira...
Malta...
Mauritius...
Mecklenbu...
Mexico...
Natal...
New Gran...
New South...
New Zeala...
omania...
Norway...
Oldenburg...
Panama...
Papal Sta...
Peru...
Portugal...
Prussia...
Russia...
Saxe Cob...
Venezuel...
Victoria...

5 cts.
Steamer

Bill
valued a

Lay

TABLE OF RATES to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, passing through the United Kingdom per Canadian Steamer.

Country, &c.	Not over ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not over 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not over 3 oz.	Above 3 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Registration Fee.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Algeria	17	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional.
Australia, South	23	34	51	68	85	25
Australia, West	23	34	51	68	85	25
Austria	23	34	51	68	85	25
Baden	23	34	51	68	85	25
Bavaria	23	34	51	68	85	25
Belgium	19	34	51	68	85	25
Brazil	35	34	51	68	85	25
Bremen	23	34	51	68	85	25
Brunswick	23	34	51	68	85	25
Buenos Ayres	35	34	51	68	85	25
Cape of Good Hope	35	34	51	68	85	25
Ceylon	23	34	51	68	85	25
Chili	60	34	51	68	85	25
China	35	34	51	68	85	25
Constantinople	23	34	51	68	85	25
Denmark	19	34	51	68	85	25
Ecuador	60	34	51	68	85	25
Egypt	23	34	51	68	85	25
France	17	34	51	68	85	17 per ½ oz. additional.
Galatz	23	34	51	68	85	23 per ½ oz. additional.
Gibraltar	23	34	51	68	85	25
Greece	29	34	51	68	85	29 per ½ oz. additional.
Grey Town	36	34	51	68	85	25
Guatemala	36	34	51	68	85	25
Hamburg	23	34	51	68	85	25
Hayti	35	34	51	68	85	25
Holland	17	34	51	68	85	25
Hong Kong	35	34	51	68	85	25
India	23	34	51	68	85	25
Ionian Islands	31	34	51	68	85	25
Italy	23	34	51	68	85	25
Japan	35	34	51	68	85	25
Jerusalem	23	34	51	68	85	25
Lubeck	23	34	51	68	85	25
Madeira	19	34	51	68	85	25
Malta	23	34	51	68	85	25
Mauritius	23	34	51	68	85	25
Mecklenburg	23	34	51	68	85	25
Mexico	36	34	51	68	85	25
Natal	35	34	51	68	85	25
New Granada	36	34	51	68	85	25
New South Wales	23	34	51	68	85	25
New Zealand & Tas- mania	23	34	51	68	85	25
Norway	27	34	51	68	85	25
Oldenburg	23	34	51	68	85	25
Panama	36	34	51	68	85	25
Papal States	29	34	51	68	85	29 per ½ oz. additional.
Peru	60	34	51	68	85	25
Portugal	19	34	51	68	85	19 per ½ oz. additional.
Prussia	23	34	51	68	85	25
Russia	31	34	51	68	85	25 & 8c. post. p. ½ oz. ad.
Saxe Coburg Gotha	23	34	51	68	85	25
Venezuela	35	34	51	68	85	25
Victoria	23	34	51	68	85	25

5 cents per ½ oz. in addition to these rates will be charged on letters forwarded by the Cunard Steamers.

Bill Stamps.

Bill Stamps are issued to about 700 of the principal Post Offices in Canada for sale to the public, valued at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each, and of the value of 1, 2 and 3 dollars.

Law Stamps.

Law Stamps may also be had at the larger Post Offices of Canada East, valued at 10 cents.

sum up to 100
following are the

... 30 cents.
... 40 "
... 50 "

United Kingdom
be needed.

... 75 cents.
... \$1.00

Offices in New
are made pay-

... 50 cents.
... applicants.

... 10 cents,
... envelopes are
... at \$10.50

... of Orders
... paid.

... 31.751 62

... 97.679 21

... 73.473 34

... 25.268 51

... 14.257 23

... 14.409 34

... 14.063 98

... 13.089 41

... 13.092 00

... orders should

... at 100 years.

Total
... expenditure.

... cts.

... \$, 191 78

... 1, 228 56

... 0.947 97

... 1, 726 16

... 7, 886 62

... 1, 904 80

... 0.374 49

... 7, 290 88

... 0.347 92

... 0.056 37

... 5, 514 16

... 0.057 06

... 0.972 71

... 8, 700 69

TABLE OF RATES on all matter *not* Letters forwarded by Post—within Canada—to the United Kingdom, Lower Provinces, United States, and France.

DESCRIPTION.	In Canada.	Great Britain by Canadian Steamer.	Great Britain by Cunard Steamer.	France by Canadian Steamer.	Lower Provinces.	United States.
Books & Cartes de Visite.	{ 1 c. 3/4 oz. payable in advance by Stamp.	British Book Post.	Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet.	French Book Post.	1 cent per oz.	1 cent per oz.
Circulars, printed.	{ 1 cent each when sent singly.	do	do	do	do	do
Hand-bills	{ 1 c. 3/4 oz. payable in advance by Stamp.	do	do	do	do	do
Lithographed Letters & Circulars	{ 1 cent each when sent singly or 1 c. per oz.	do	do	do	do	do
Newspapers	See Newspaper Post.	By Newspaper Post.	Newspaper Post & 1d. sterling on delivery.	By Cunard Steamer, 7 c. French Book Post.	Same as Canada.	Same as Canada, but on delivery 1 c. each do
Newspapers, transient.	1 cent each	1 cent each	1 c. each & 1d. on delivery.	French Book Post.	do	do
Pamphlets, and Annual Publications	1 cent per oz.	British Book Post.	Cannot be sent by Cunard packet.	do	1 cent per oz.	1 cent per oz. Letter Rate
Patterns of Merchandise.	1 c. per 4 oz. if package contains 1 or more Nos.	in Canada; if Foreign, British Book Post.	do	do	Same as in Canada.	Same as in Canada
Periodicals	Parcel Post.	British Book Post.	do	Letter Rate.	Parcel Post.	Letter Rate
Photographs in Cases, or in Albums	{ 1 c. p. oz., payable in advance by postage stamp.	2 c. each or in bulk at Letter Rate.	2 cents each.	do	Letter Rate.	do
Prices Current.	do	British Book Post.	Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet.	French Book Post.	1 c. per oz. to Newfoundland by Canadian Steamer	1 cent per oz.
Printers Proof.	do	do	do	do	Letter Rate.	do
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, Grafts, &c.	do	Book Post.	do	do	Letter Rate.	do
BRITISH BOOK POST.						
Under 4 ozs.	7 cents.	Under 2 oz.	5 cents.	Under 1 lb.	25 cents.	
Between 4 and 8 ozs.	12 1/2 "	Between 2 and 4 ozs.	10 "	Between 1 lb. and 2 lbs.	50 "	
8 and 12 ozs.	19 "	" 2 and 8 ozs.	20 "	" 2 lbs. and 3 lbs.	75 "	
" 12 and 1 lb.	25 "	" 8 and 1 lb.	40 "			
" 1 lb. and 1 1/4 ozs.	32 "					
FRENCH BOOK POST.						
Parcel Post in and between Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.						
Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post, Printer's Proof and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers and all such things not strictly letters.						

STATEMENT

Year.

1861
1862
1863
1864
1865

Post

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CANADA.—Continued.

STATEMENT shewing the Correspondence, &c., between Canada and Europe by Canadian Mail Steamers.

Year.	To and from Canada.			To and from United States.		Annual Revenue.	Average Passage.		Mean.
	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Letters.	Papers.		East.	West.	
1861	374,307	414,044	7,596	192,499	206,903	\$ cts. 140,951 56	d. h. 11 15	d. h. 12 17	d. h. 12 4
1862	532,558	531,058	11,695	168,199	204,085	142,837 81	11 8	13 14	12 11
1863	877,000	991,000	21,400	311,000	330,000	149,771 32	11 11	12 19	12 3
1864	900,000	985,000	27,290	320,000	300,000	153,971 06	10 23	11 1	11
1865	880,000	1,046,000	31,000	300,000	300,000	147,479 31	10 23	12	11 11

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Postmaster-General: Hon. J. McMillan; Secretary: J. Hale; Accountant: W. Paisley.

Letter Rates.

Letters circulating within the Province, if paid, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to the United States, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Letters to and from England *via* Halifax, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; *via* New York, 17 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if posted unpaid, an additional 6d. sterling is charged as a fine on delivery.

Letters to and from England per Canadian Packet,—if from Quebec, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if from Portland, 17 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; when posted unpaid, 6d. stg. additional will be charged as a fine on delivery.

Registration.

Any letter may be registered on pre-payment of 5 cents as a registration fee; if unpaid, 10 cents; to Great Britain, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Newspapers and Periodicals, if published in New Brunswick, pass free within the Province and to England, except by way of United States, when 2 cents is collected at destination.

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may pass through the post of this Province at a rate of 25 cents per lb. No parcel to exceed 3 lb. in weight; must not contain anything in the nature of a letter, or anything liable to injure the mails. Parcels may be registered at a fee of 5 cents, which, together with the postage, must be pre-paid by stamps.

Books, Periodicals, Printed matter, &c.

The above pass free of postage if under 2 oz.; 2 ounces and upwards, 1 cent per oz., must be pre-paid.

Nothing in the nature of Books, Patterns, or Newspapers, or other matter, can be forwarded by Post between New Brunswick and Great Britain, over 2 feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Printed Circulars, when sent unsealed, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, must be pre-paid 1 cent. Circulars from other countries will be charged 1 cent each on delivery.

Postage Stamps.

Postage Stamps are provided of the following denominations: 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 17 cents.

Money Orders.

No Single Order shall exceed \$100.

The following table shows the commission charged:—

Not exceeding \$10.....		5 cents.	Exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$60..		30 cents.
Exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$20..		10 "	" " " " " "		35 "
" " " " " "		15 "	" " " " " "		40 "
" " " " " "		20 "	" " " " " "		45 "
" " " " " "		25 "	" " " " " "		50 "

The following offices are authorized to issue Sterling Orders, payable in Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the United Kingdom:—

Bathurst,	Dalhousie,	Richibucto,	Sussex Vale,
Bend,	Fredericton,	St. John,	Sackville,
Chatham,	Newcastle,	St. Andrews,	Shediac,
		Woodstock.	

The offices of Grand Falls and Hillsborough will also issue Orders on Canada, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island.

As the advices of British orders have to pass through the head office at Fredericton, orders for the United Kingdom should be obtained two or three days previous to the closing of the English mail at that city.

Commission on Orders for the United Kingdom:—

Not Exceeding £2 stg.,.....		25 cts.	Exceeding £5 stg., and not over £7 stg..		75 cents.
Exceeding £2 stg., and not over £5 stg..		50 cts.	" " " " " "		10 stg. . 50 cents.

Scale of commission on Sterling Orders for Canada, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island,
Not exceeding £5 stg. 25 cents. | Exceeding £5 stg., and not over £10 stg. . 50 cents.
No Sterling Order to exceed £10.

Parcel Post may contain any thing contained in the British Book Post, Printer's Proof and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers and all such things not strictly letters.

Pay number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be either written printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

List of Post Offices, New Brunswick.

Andover,	Carleton,	Grand Manan,	Oromocto,	St. Andrews,
Baie Verte,	Chatham,	Harvey,	Ossekeag,	St. George,
Bathurst,	Dalhousie,	Hillsborough,	Petitcodiac,	St. John,
Bend,	Dorchester,	Kingston,	Richibucto,	St. Martin's,
Buctouche,	Edmundston,	Lepreau,	Sackville,	St. Stephen,
Campbelltown,	Florenceville,	Memramcook,	Salisbury,	Sussex Vale,
Campo Bello,	Fredericton,	Milltown,	Shediac,	Upham Vale,
Canterbury,	Gagetown,	Mouth of Nerepis,	Sheffield,	Upper Mills,
Caraquet,	Grand Falls,	Newcastle,	Springfield,	Woodstock,

and 366 Way-Offices.

Table showing the extent of Mail service, Net Postal Revenue, &c., in New Brunswick, from 1856 to 1865, inclusive.

Years.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Way Offices.	No. of Miles of Mail Routes.	No. miles of Mail Travel.	Net Revenue.	Annual Expenditure.	Annual Deficiency.
1856..	38	208	2,720	536,608	\$36,950 90	\$59,046 82	\$22,095 92
1857..	38	214	2,658	547,720	37,007 94	60,921 60	23,853 66
1858 } 13 mos }	39	231	2,658	571,236	41,043 56	65,121 39	24,078 83
1859..	38	251	2,692	568,760	40,743 10	60,791 47	20,048 37
1860..	41	279	2,741	677,864	44,250 72	69,276 47	25,025 75
1861..	41	302	2,764	699,812	46,658 00	71,187 77	24,529 77
1862..	41	329	2,807	712,286	46,489 04	69,625 52	23,136 48
1863..	42	333	2,934	723,814	46,143 77	67,384 32	21,240 55
1864..	42	355	2,959	730,938	51,184 84	71,974 42	20,789 58
1865..	45	369	3,172	751,728	53,278 88	71,906 66	18,627 78

In 1849 there were 28 Post Offices, and 70 Way-Offices established, and the gross postage was \$35,394 89.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions for 1864 and 1865:

Years.	Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Com-mission.	Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders paid.	Total issued and paid.	Total Amount of Orders Issued & paid.
1864..	2,925	\$136,042 72	\$ 721 50	\$2,889	\$134,775 63	5,814	\$270,813 35
1865..	4,664	211,313 20	1,385 50	4,009	187,820 92	8,673	482,131 55

The Money Order system was established 1st November, 1865.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.

Postmaster-General: Arthur Woodgate, Esq.; Examiner: F. M. Passon; Dead-Letter Clerk: Captain Southall; Superintendent Money Order Office: J. S. Thompson.

Letter Rates.

Letters circulating within the Province, if unpaid, 7 cents; paid, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if for delivery within the country where posted, 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.The postage to all places in British North America is 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; pre-payment optional except within the Province.To Canada "by Royal Mail Steamer via Boston," 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, payment optional.Newfoundland and Bermuda, 10 cents, posted at Halifax; if posted in the interior, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, pre-payment compulsory.Via Bermuda for Havana, Honduras, Laguayra, Mexico, Venezuela, the British and Foreign West Indies, 10 cents; when posted in the interior, 12 cents; for Chagres and the Pacific Coast, Chili and Peru, 33 cents; if posted in the interior, 38 cents, pre-payment compulsory. Unpaid letters from Newfoundland are charged 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents additional per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if for Halifax, for the interior, 13 cents.To the United Kingdom, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; if unpaid, 6d. stg. is added as a fine on delivery. If specially addressed "per closed mails via New York," the postage is 17 cents, subject to fine if unpaid.

Newspapers.

British and Colonial newspapers and small religious periodicals free. All other newspapers (except exchanges), one cent each; prepaid, if mailed within the Province.

Periodicals.

Periodicals published within the Province, free; if posted without the Province, two cents. If posted within the Province for delivery within or without the Province, two cents pre-paid by stamp.

Circulars, Hand-bills, &c.

Circulars, hand-bills, lithographed letters, &c., posted in this Province for any place in or out of Nova Scotia, 1 cent per oz. up to 48 ounces, prepaid by stamp.

Books and Pamphlets.

Books and pamphlets circulating within the Province, 1 cent per oz. pre-paid by postage stamp, up to 48 ounces. Books and pamphlets from Nova Scotia to Great Britain, and vice versa, postage to be pre-paid by stamps.

Not exceeding 4 ounces..... 7 cents. | Exceeding 8 ozs., not exceeding 16 ozs. 25 cents.
Exceeding 4 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Adding 25 cents for every lb. or fraction of a lb. One book package may contain separate books, publications, almanacs, maps and paper, parchment or vellum; the latter may be written or printed on; the package may contain the name and address of the sender. Rollers may accompany prints and maps, and markers may be sent in books. No package must exceed two feet in length, width or depth.

British reprints of copyright works from the United States, by land mail or steamers, charged letter postage.

Money Orders.

Single Orders may be issued for any sum up to \$100.

The following table shews the commission charged:—

Under and up to \$10.....	Commission 5 cts.	Over \$50, not exceeding \$60, Commission 35 cts.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20...	10 cts.	60 " 30 "
" 20 " 30 "	15 "	70 " 40 "
" 30 " 40 "	20 "	80 " 45 "
" 40 " 50 "	25 "	90 " 50 "
		100 " 50 "

Money Orders are interchanged between the Money Order Offices of Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Nova Scotia. The Post Office at Halifax exchanges Orders with the Money Order Offices of the United Kingdom.

The Colonial Money Orders are exchanged in sterling rates at the following scale:—
Up to £5 stg. 1s. od. sterling commission. | From £5 to £10 stg. . 2s. od. sterling commission.
£10 being the maximum of any single order.

Scale of Orders to the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg.	1d. stg. commission.	Exceeding £5 up to £7 stg. . 3d. stg. commission.
Exceeding £2 up to £5 stg. . 2d. "		£7 " £10 " 4d. "

No Order can be granted for more than £10 stg., but any number for that amount.

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be posted for delivery within the Province at the following rates:—

Less than ½ lb.	12½ cents.	Over 2 lbs., not exceeding 3 lbs. 75 cents.
Over ½ lb., not exceeding 1 lb.	25 "	Registration fee. 10 "
" 1 lb., 2 lbs.	50 "	

No parcel shall exceed 3 lbs., or contain anything liable to injure the mail. If insufficiently paid, the unpaid postage and 10 cents is added as a fine.

Pattern Post.

Patterns and samples of merchandize are forwarded to Great Britain under the same regulations as the British Book Post. Seeds, drugs, &c., may be sent in bags not sealed. No Packet shall exceed 2 feet in length, breadth or depth. Must be prepaid.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster-General: John Delaney, Esq. Accountant: J. Healy. Superintendent—Money Orders: J. Healy.

Letter Postage.

For Inland Letters, under ½ oz. 5 cents | Over ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz. 10 cents; and 5 cents additional for every ½ oz. The Postage to Canada is 20 cents per ½ oz.; to Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, United States, Bermuda, and West Indies, 13 cents per ½ oz.; Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, via Bermuda, 43 cents per ½ oz. All Letters must be prepaid by Postage Stamps, or the receiver will have to pay double postage. Parties wishing to sell Postage Stamps will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent.

Table of Foreign Rates.

	Per ½ oz.	Per 1 oz.		Per ½ oz.	Per 1 oz.		Per ½ oz.	Per 1 oz.
Algeria	16	34	Chili	58		Italy (except Pap'l St's) }	22	44
Australia	34	34	China	34		Lanarca	32	44
Austria	22	34	Cuba	34		Lubeck	22	34
Baden	22	34	Constantinople	20	40	Madeira	16	34
Bavaria	22	34	Denmark	28	34	Malta	34	34
Belgium	23	34	Ecuador	58	34	Mauritius	22	34
Belize (Honduras) }	34	34	Egypt	22	34	Mecklenburg	22	34
Bolivia	58	34	Galatz	20	40	Mexico	34	34
Brazil	34	34	Gibraltar	22	34	Naples	22	34
Bremen	22	34	Greece	28	56	Natal	34	34
Brunswick	22	34	Greytown	34	34	New Granada	34	34
Buenos Ayres	34	34	Guatemala	34	34	New South Wales	34	34
Cape of Good Hope }	34	34	Hamburg	22	34	New Zealand	34	34
Ceylon	34	34	Hayti	34	34	Norway	34	34
			Holland	26	34	Oldenburg	22	34
			India	30	34	Papal States	28	56
			Ionian Islands	30	34			
						Peru & West Coast }	58	
						Poland	30	
						Porto Rico	34	
						Portugal	22	44
						Russia	22	34
						Russia	30	30
						S'th America (W. & E. Co'st) via }	32	
						Bermuda	34	
						S'th America (W'st C'st) via Eng- land	58	
						Tasmania	34	
						Tenedos	32	
						Thesme	32	

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Continued.

Newspapers.

All Newspapers must be prepaid, or they cannot be forwarded, except they are deposited in the Government Agent's Bag as merchandise.

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded to any Post-Office (not a Way-Office) at the following rates:—

Less than 1 lb. 24 cents | Over 2 lbs., and not exceeding 3 lbs. 72 cents.
Over 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lbs. 48 cents | Registration Fee 10 cents.

No parcel shall exceed 3 lbs., or be more than one foot in length or breadth, or six inches thick. No parcel shall contain anything likely to injure the Mails.

Book Post with Great Britain.

Books, Pamphlets, and Magazines are forwarded at the following rates:—

Not exceeding 4 oz. 6 cents | Exceeding 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb. 24 cents.
Exceeding 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz. 12 cents

Adding 12 cents for every additional 8 oz. or fraction thereof.

Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom and Canada. The following are the commissions charged:—

For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg. 1s. stg. | From £5, up to £7 3s. stg.
From £2, up to £5 2s. stg. | From £7, up to £10 4s. stg.

For Canada.

Up to £5 stg. 1s. stg. | From £5 to £10 stg. 2s. stg.

No single order can be granted for more than £10, and no $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be introduced.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Net Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland from 1852 to 1865 inclusive.

Years.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Way Offices.	No. Miles of Mail Routes.	No. Miles of Mail Travel.	Net Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Packet Postage.	
1852	15	2	750	55,000	\$1,063	\$7,690	\$6,554	Postage up to this period, 1s. p. oz. letter. Postage reduced this year to 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter.
1853	15	2	750	55,000	1,428	7,690	6,187	
1854	15	6	750	55,000	1,724	8,090	4,303	
1855	16	7	750	55,000	3,194	8,545	4,430	
1856	16	14	850	61,000	2,688	9,784	4,584	
1857	16	14	850	61,000	2,836	11,023	3,880	
1858	16	15	850	61,000	2,328	12,980	4,320	
1859	16	15	850	61,000	2,990	13,680	4,248	
1860	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,217	17,058	5,035	
1861	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,678	16,195	4,728	
1862	17	16	1,136	75,000	4,273	15,337	4,320	
1863	17	18	1,136	64,000	4,490	14,015	4,848	
1864	18	21	1,136	64,000	4,439	15,047	4,848	
1865	18	24	1,136	64,000	4,965	16,489	4,754	

NOTE.—Exclusive of the Routes, &c., given in this Table, a Steamer runs North and South alternately every fortnight, landing mails at 20 Post and Way Offices on her route, for which service, a subsidy is paid by the Local Government of \$20,000 per annum. The distance to Twillingate the Northern terminus, is 180 miles, and to Channel the Southern-most Port of call, 370 miles, total 550 miles.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions for years 1864 and 1865.

Year.	Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Commission.	Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Total Issued and Paid.	Total amount of Orders Issued & Paid.
1864	508	\$8,954 86	\$218 40	72	\$1,570 84	580	\$10,525 70
1865	590	10,569 32	257 28	117	2,542 60	707	13,111 92

Post Towns.

Those marked thus * are Money Order Offices.

*Brigus, *Burges, *Fogo, *Harbor Grace, *Placentia, *Trinity,
*Bonavista, *Bay Bulls, Ferryland, *Harbor Breton, *Twillingate, New Pelican,
*Burrin, *Carbonear, *Greenspond, Little Placentia, *Trepassey, La Poile.

Way Offices.

Bay Roberts, Channel, Hermitage, Lamaline, Portugal Cove,
Blackhead, Fortune, Hant's Harbor, Oderin, Salmonier,
Bay de Verds, Garnish, Holywood, Old Pelican, St. Mary's,
Catalina, Grand Bank, Island Cove, Paradise, Topsail,
Cat's Cove, Harbor Main, King's Cove, Port de Grave,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

L. C. Owen, Esq., Postmaster-General; P. Des Brisay, Assistant Postmaster-General; W. H. Freight, additional Assistant Postmaster-General.

Letter Postage.

On Letters circulating within the Island the postage is (if pre-paid) 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To Canada or New Brunswick 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., pre-payment optional. To Nova Scotia, if paid, 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 6d.; United States, 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. On letters to the United Kingdom the charge is 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid a fine of 6d. additional is charged on delivery. The rate to New Zealand, Australia, or India is 1s. 4d., which must be pre-paid. On letters for California or Oregon the rate is 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., pre-payment optional.

Book Post.

Books may be forwarded to the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

Under 4 ounces..... 4d. | Over 8 ounces, and under 1 lb..... 1s. 6d.
Over 4 ozs., and under 8 ozs..... 9 d. | and 9d. additional every 8 ounces.
Printed matter, Prices Current, and Hand-Bills, 1d. per ounce.

Newspapers.

Newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands, and Foreign Countries, must be pre-paid 1d. stg. each; on those to India and Australia, 2d. stg. each, must be pre-paid.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded at the following rates:—

Under 1 lb..... 1s. 3d. | Exceeding 2 lbs. and under 3 lbs..... 3s. 9d.
Exceeding 1 lb. and under 2 lbs..... 2 6 | Registration fee..... 0 3

The Parcel must be posted under the following conditions:—No parcel must exceed 3 lbs. in weight, or 1 foot in length; the postage must be pre-paid by stamps; the words "By Parcel Post" must be plainly written on the outside. No letters can be enclosed. When the name and address of the sending party are written on the outside of the parcel, should it fail in delivery, it will be returned to the party posting it.

The mails from P. E. Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up twice-a-week during the Summer both for Pictou and Brulé, and for New Brunswick and the United States, *via* Shediac, three times. Steamers are under contract with the Government to perform this service. During the winter these mails all cross by ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice-a-week.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a statement showing the extent of Mail Service and amount of Postal Revenue of all the British American Provinces for the year 1865:—

	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Miles of Mail Route.	No. of Miles of Annual Mail Travel.	No. of Letters per Annum.	Postal Revenue.	Postal Expenditure.
Canada	2,197	16,309	6,350,000	12,000,000	\$834,097	\$851,871
New Brunswick	414	3,172	751,728	1,570,133	53,279	71,907
Nova Scotia	594	4,668	1,005,078	1,725,000	71,660	80,947
Newfoundland	42	1,136	64,000	*150,000	4,965	16,489
P. E. Island	95	*1,000	*200,000	*500,000	6,208	18,000
Total	3,342	26,285	8,370,806	15,945,133	\$970,209	\$1,039,214

The Money Order transactions were as follow:—

	No. Issued.	No. Paid.	Amount Issued.	Amount Paid.
Canada	45,473	36,063	1,454,083	1,301,092
New Brunswick	4,664	4,009	211,313	187,821
Nova Scotia	9,286	7,683	378,716	335,159
Newfoundland	590	117	10,570	2,543
P. E. Island	*800	*700	*20,000	*20,000
Total	60,813	48,572	2,074,682	1,846,615

The amounts marked thus * are estimated.



MUNICIPALITIES.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are three Counties in Prince Edward Island—Queen's, King's, and Prince's. The division is, however, simply geographical, the Counties having no Wardens, Councils, debts, &c. The only Corporation is that of Charlottetown, established 1855.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is no Municipal organization in Newfoundland, the Government taking charge of all the local improvements.

UPPER CANADA.

The Municipal system has attained very extensive development in Upper Canada. With the exception of two "unorganized districts,"—Algoma, to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior; and Nipissing, the region around the Lake of that name,—the whole of Upper Canada enjoys complete Municipal self-government. The people in every city, town, village and township elect persons to represent them in city, town, and township Councils, which have the power of borrowing money or raising it by direct taxation, and of expending it on roads, bridges, and other local improvements. All the Municipalities within a county are further represented by the heads of their local Councils, called Reeves, (and in the case of large ones, by their Deputy Reeves), in the Council of the county, whose jurisdiction is general over the whole county. The cities are not considered within the counties for Municipal purposes, and a few towns have also withdrawn themselves from the jurisdiction of the County Councils.

The last official report gives as the acres assessed, the number of ratepayers, and the assessed value of real estate in the following Municipalities:—

Name of the Municipality.	No. of Acres Assessed.	No. of Rate-payers Ass.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Name of the Municipality.	No. of Acres Assessed.	No. of Rate-payers Ass.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.
Brant	223,879	5,377	\$5,250,061	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry ..	760,035	9,596	\$5,961,223
Carleton	551,388	6,032	3,783,117	Victoria	511,928	4,918	2,975,778
Elgin	445,227	6,303	4,016,338	Waterloo	314,801	6,956	6,204,811
Essex	381,657	5,809	3,080,333	Welland	220,904	5,353	5,398,903
Frontenac	439,909	5,774	2,644,965	Wellington	729,924	10,296	9,096,145
Grey	1,033,953	9,739	3,640,567	Wentworth	270,772	6,552	6,036,448
Haldimand	284,802	4,724	3,602,171	York and Peel ..	842,774	15,469	18,782,238
Halton	227,189	4,068	4,822,365	CITIES.			
Hastings	560,215	7,272	3,663,047	Hamilton	2,307	5,471	7,932,716
Huron and Bruce.	1,418,233	17,929	10,809,309	Kingston	2,930	3,331	3,967,800
Kent	540,422	6,552	4,244,627	London	1,245	3,940	4,452,010
Lambton	652,300	5,994	4,800,543	Ottawa	1,829	5,129	4,325,500
Lanark & Renfrew	1,163,789	10,438	4,202,066	Toronto	4,885	14,121	20,290,456
Leeds & Grenville.	728,957	11,293	6,830,038	TOWNS			
Lennox & Add'gton	329,612	6,384	3,770,931	[separated from Counties.]			
Lincoln	193,087	5,461	6,764,890	Belleville	1,250	1,659	2,139,966
Middlesex	755,245	11,644	6,105,563	Cobourg	2,600	1,294	1,340,283
Norfolk	364,898	5,340	4,436,358	Peterborough ..	570	1,002	942,063
Northumb'land & Durham ..	805,478	12,646	9,971,679	Port Hope	1,038	1,031	1,091,565
Ontario	484,184	8,472	6,377,607	St. Mary's	2,850	803	570,650
Oxford	473,640	8,117	9,123,252	St. Thomas	600	434	24,729
Perth	505,917	7,191	4,370,563	Total, U. C. 1865	18,587,783	291,477	232,782,016
Peterborough ..	557,869	4,390	2,091,936				
Prescott & Russell	558,941	3,919	1,813,088				
Prince Edward ..	224,839	4,230	4,239,777				
Simcoe	989,731	9,015	4,763,083				

The sums opposite the name of each County are the aggregate of all the Towns and Townships within the County, as well as of the County itself, as a separate Corporation.

The total revenue of the Municipalities from taxation is nearly \$4,000,000 per annum, of which all but \$350,000 is raised in the rural districts.

LOWER CANADA.

The Municipal system of Lower Canada is not so complete in its practical operation as that of Upper Canada. In several of the Counties, the County Council never meets, and the Township and Parish organizations are very imperfect. This does not proceed from the difference of race between the people of Upper and Lower Canada, because several of the Counties, where the French element prevails almost exclusively, have developed this kind of self-government very thoroughly. It would rather seem to proceed from the sparser population and comparative poverty of some of the rural districts—so that in time, when these causes disappear, we may expect to see the Municipal system as universally well administered as it is in the western portion of the Province.

LOWER CANADA.--Continued.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has published statistics respecting the Municipalities of Lower Canada for 1865, from which we extract the following:—

Name of Municipality.	No. of Acres Assessed.	No. of Rate-payers Ass.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Name of Municipality.	No. of Acres Assessed.	No. of Rate-payers Ass.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.
Argenteuil	216,035	2,337	\$1,357,564	Pontiac	349,226	2,569	\$1,082,821
Arthabaska ...	393,259	3,386	1,438,224	Portneuf	55,446	4,466	2,457,010
Bagot	299,502	3,925	3,329,885	Quebec	300,000	2,328	1,662,732
Beauce	300,000	4,500	3,000,000	Quebelleu	363,910	2,643	1,240,004
Beauharnois ...	110,131	2,393	1,205,253	Richmond	311,629	1,992	1,198,115
Bellechasse ...	214,397	3,825	1,435,139	Rimouski	164,011	4,752	1,758,116
Berthier	227,050	3,181	3,283,029	Rouville	259,027	3,292	2,707,068
Bonaventure ...	180,000	2,500	2,000,000	St. Hyacinthe, including the city	204,153	4,343	2,413,152
Brome	283,938	2,563	1,880,898	St. Johns	98,450	1,681	1,378,902
Chambly	114,332	1,793	1,849,934	St. Maurice	23,637	2,141	853,779
Champlain	206,552	3,059	1,783,935	Saguenay	150,000	1,000	500,000
Charlevoix	400,000	3,000	2,500,000	Shefford	250,519	3,687	2,072,104
Chateauguay ..	92,724	3,236	1,527,322	Soulanges	98,941	1,816	1,375,359
Chicoutimi, 1st Division, }	11,126	584	436,001	Stanstead	218,246	2,131	2,222,353
Chicoutimi, 2nd do.	30,340	200	115,190	Temiscouata ..	362,175	3,767	412,170
Compton	662,894	3,605	3,301,362	Terrebonne	262,929	4,365	1,255,495
Dorchester	12,156	1,193	1,172,513	Two Mountains ..	143,074	2,885	1,737,148
Drummond	33,839	3,508	1,514,467	Vaudreuil	126,292	2,632	844,989
Gaspé	400,000	3,000	2,500,000	Vercheres	155,954	2,348	2,674,466
Hochelaga	73,743	2,976	3,048,812	Wolfe	264,491	1,784	691,676
Huntingdon	201,190	2,716	1,889,214	Yamaska	474,767	4,059	2,132,500
Iberville	161,341	1,809	1,624,252	Total	13,143,069	170,982	108,498,938
Jacques Cartier ..	65,640	1,716	1,896,423	CITIES.			
Joliette	235,800	3,506	761,239	Montreal-Cor- poration	4,000	17,500	37,933,808
Kamouraska	129,485	3,768	2,026,240	Do., Water Works			
Laprairie	100,228	1,885	1,315,276	Quebec-Cor- poration (re- turn of 1864).		11,150	15,129,500
L'Assomption ..	150,000	3,000	2,000,000	Do., Water Works			
Laval	86,186	1,804	1,267,490	Three Rivers- return of 1864.)	1,000	1,287	845,719
Levis	177,142	3,138	3,158,332	Total, Lower Canada, 1865.)	13,143,069	200,919	162,407,965
L'Islet	64,100	2,235	1,535,964				
Lotbinière	412,382	3,205	1,948,278				
Maskinongé	220,000	3,000	2,000,000				
Megantic	400,000	3,000	2,000,000				
Missisquoi	268,362	2,832	3,375,058				
Montmagny	111,577	1,612	1,702,707				
Montmorency	173,304	1,777	1,452,428				
Montcalm	405,132	3,334	800,240				
Napierville	102,370	2,396	1,742,608				
Nicolet	240,627	4,006	2,464,756				
Ottawa	539,248	4,829	2,158,651				

The sums opposite the name of each county are the aggregate of the villages, townships, and parishes within that county and of the county itself, as a separate Corporation.

The revenue of the Lower Canada Municipalities is about \$1,500,000 per annum, of which only \$220,000 is raised in the rural districts—the balance (including \$220,000 from Water Works) in the cities.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Municipal system in New Brunswick is, as yet, very imperfect, St. John being the only place where the Corporation exercises its functions freely and noticeably.

The system of taxation there is peculiar. It is provided that "the value of all real and personal estate and joint stock shall be deemed to be, and shall be put down for taxation at one-fifth of the real value thereof." And "a portion of the assessments for working, repairing, altering, and improving the streets, &c., shall be raised by a tax of five shillings upon the poll of all male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards, not being in indigent circumstances." The taxes are payable at the office of the City Chamberlain, no Collectors being appointed. At elections, each Ward returns an Alderman, a Councillor, and a Constable. The Mayor is elected by all the Wards on a different day. Voting is in all cases by ballot.

Fredericton is also incorporated.

Three of the Counties in the Province—viz., York, Sunbury, and Carleton—have adopted the Municipal system, but few particulars of their position are obtainable. The debt of York is \$7,920, the city of Fredericton being liable to the county for \$2,313, a portion thereof.

The counties not under the Municipal system have the amount of their taxes annually determined by their respective Quarter Sessions. The Assessors assess the amount payable by each person rateably the same as in St. John, with this exception, that one-eighth of the whole amount must be levied as a Poll Tax.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Municipal law of Nova Scotia is very complete, but the people do not seem inclined to adopt the system. Even in Halifax the streets are repaired and other necessary improvements paid for out of special funds, which is done to evade the law, providing that certain judicial expenses and other matters properly municipal shall be paid for by the city, if it has funds, but if not, by the Province. The taxation is therefore very light. The Quarter Sessions still manage almost all the local business of the various counties.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the IMPORTS into Canada, (Goods entered for consumption) from Great Britain, the British Colonies in North America, and the West Indies, the United States, and all other Countries, from 1850 to the present time. (Coin and Bullion excluded from the Total.)

Years.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From other Countries.	Totals.	Quinquennial Averages.	Coin and Bullion.	Duties.
1850	\$ 9,631,921	\$85,620	\$6,372,494	\$305,216	\$16,759,702		\$ 222,366	\$2,462,283
1851	12,037,993	436,971	8,935,972	570,266	20,281,837		439,933	2,949,750
1852	10,671,133	480,954	8,477,193	570,266	20,281,837		....	2,937,955
1853	14,496,121	632,660	12,773,098	1,075,598	31,081,477		....	4,374,055
1854	22,993,330	675,185	17,731,098	1,355,109	40,520,325		....	4,899,005
1855	18,393,560	865,988	16,838,677	1,675,776	36,886,165	\$26 110.362	....	3,535,282
1856	16,212,934	1,032,804	14,735,135	1,675,776	33,584,387		....	4,508,882
1857	17,559,835	751,866	16,212,934	868,231	39,410,558		....	3,925,951
1858	12,286,853	451,366	15,635,520	732,083	39,077,832		....	3,385,320
1859	14,707,872	351,370	17,535,265	703,893	33,535,913	30,342.984	675	4,437,846
1860	15,839,320	393,454	17,535,265	703,893	33,535,913		35,594	4,758,465
1861	17,945,570	499,177	17,535,265	993,265	36,432,431		3,394,671	4,768,193
1862	21,635,915	535,469	20,266,080	1,098,063	40,780,191		2,610,694	4,632,749
1863	20,635,915	570,113	22,642,860	1,671,844	45,322,266		4,632,749	5,169,173
1864	11,875,907	91,631	18,457,683	2,034,631	31,459,252		2,475,594	3,668,368
1865-66	21,035,871	511,570	14,820,577	3,274,644	39,851,991	40,403.535	4,768,478	5,563,378

EXPORTS.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the EXPORTS from Canada to Great Britain, the British Colonies in North America, and the West Indies, the United States, and all other Countries, from 1850 to the present time. (Coin and Bullion excluded—"Short Returns" added to exports to the U.S.)

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To the United States.	To other Countries.	Totals.	Quinquennial Averages.	Coin and Bullion.	Duties.
1850	\$ 4,893,399	\$1,808,776	\$ 5,933,243	\$108,281	\$12,943,795		Not returned.	None.
1851	6,021,401	1,917,519	4,917,439	164,144	13,810,604		....	....
1852	6,756,857	812,139	7,536,155	188,495	15,397,607		....	....
1853	11,435,468	1,380,466	10,725,455	229,074	23,801,303		....	....
1854	10,876,714	1,429,275	10,418,883	185,329	23,010,190	\$177.76.500	....	....
1855	6,738,441	1,023,447	20,002,291	420,533	28,188,461		....	....
1856	10,467,644	1,086,941	20,218,654	263,775	32,047,017		....	....
1857	11,102,045	875,239	14,762,651	266,699	27,005,624		....	....
1858	8,893,611	960,476	13,372,138	240,432	23,472,609		....	....
1859	7,973,106	808,475	15,586,917	355,806	24,763,399	27,095.608	\$ 3,652	89,228
1860	12,740,891	723,534	20,668,348	370,899	34,542,662		....	....
1861	18,787,592	1,010,849	16,188,374	380,395	36,369,682		....	....
1862	15,045,420	12,382	16,980,810	550,252	33,417,128		....	....
1863	17,401,856	13,775	20,010,533	841,002	40,146,129		....	....
1864	4,700,244	24,016	8,022,093	94,029	13,179,342		....	....
1865-66	14,637,153	41,313	24,213,582	835,850	40,792,960	36,081.436	1,688,191	

No. 3.—

Years.

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1864-5

No. 4.—

Years.

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1862
1863
1864

No. 5.—

Years.

1850
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1862
1863
1864

CANADIAN TRADE.—NATURE OF EXPORTS.

No. 3.—Statement of the nature of the merchandize exported from Canada in each year, from 1850 to the present time. ("Short returns" given in a separate column, the greater part of which should be added to "Products of Agriculture," for purpose of comparison.)

Years.	Products of Agriculture.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Ships.	Manu- factures.	Products of the Fisheries.	Products of the Mine.	Other Articles.	Short Returns.
1850	\$4,237,896	\$5,442,937	\$630,321	\$1,281,721	\$26,708	\$146,051	\$36,582	\$159,496	\$982,083
1851	3,804,320	6,063,516	879,538	1,666,200	63,208	249,296	86,755	151,883	845,884
1852	4,725,457	6,578,339	1,183,719	1,050,400	79,133	297,850	33,576	107,501	1,251,633
1853	8,032,546	9,421,020	1,370,525	2,480,750	104,735	340,003	109,357	63,294	1,739,073
1854	7,316,161	9,981,367	833,273	2,208,250	216,640	349,711	298,923	44,985	1,769,881
1855	13,030,400	7,947,923	1,595,184	1,219,545	476,077	459,920	125,835	68,563	3,205,014
1856	14,972,276	10,019,883	2,564,059	1,213,778	373,628	456,347	165,648	43,198	2,238,900
1857	8,832,825	11,730,387	2,107,240	1,383,444	398,821	540,113	286,469	121,120	1,556,205
1858	7,904,400	9,284,514	2,625,978	743,640	325,376	718,296	314,823	112,538	1,443,044
1859	7,339,798	9,663,962	3,789,502	421,566	487,231	817,423	468,512	110,732	1,604,603
1860	14,259,225	11,012,253	4,221,257	749,268	502,037	832,646	558,306	137,240	2,270,430
1861	18,236,476	9,572,645	3,681,468	1,411,480	289,130	663,700	461,118	154,718	1,896,947
1862	15,041,002	9,482,897	3,923,590	988,428	415,327	703,896	702,906	242,002	1,917,080
1863	13,472,134	13,543,926	5,502,633	2,287,901	868,782	789,913	871,549	325,649	2,483,642
1864	4,368,691	4,167,161	2,103,691	927,707	277,789	99,683	146,230	111,694	976,696
1864-5	10,451,509	14,283,207	8,486,382	1,923,594	1,094,714	765,816	574,664	339,842	2,873,223

TONNAGE INWARD.

No. 4.—Statement of the Tonnage, &c., of Vessels entered at Canadian Ports—showing the countries whence they came, from 1850 to the present time.

Years.	FROM SEA.				Totals.			FROM INLAND PORTS.	
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From other Foreign Countries.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Quinquennial Aver- ages.	From the United States, (ferrage excluded.)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.				Tons.	No. Tons.
1850	332,656	27,624	126,981	34,855	1,500	522,116	18,466	602,894	No Returns.
1851	446,552	29,643	98,725	33,960	1,732	600,104	20,506		No Returns.
1852	381,844	28,615	115,046	38,737	1,729	504,242	22,803		No Returns.
1853	413,932	46,736	116,593	45,318	1,798	622,579	22,392		3,821,989
1854	501,488	53,825	85,491	64,628	1,890	705,342	24,401		15,431,354,052
1855	279,986	50,730	38,706	50,131	1,168	419,553	14,252		19,595,610,100
1856	353,526	47,196	32,849	112,022	1,494	550,573	18,076		19,452,610,939
1857	477,263	63,237	88,902	119,023	2,047	748,435	30,490		16,547,453,544
1858	475,451	51,155	12,557	74,650	1,657	613,813	22,537		15,880,438,839
1859	438,703	58,815	65,379	78,705	2,715	641,662	24,029		14,447,363,162
1860	615,063	74,557	27,493	114,411	1,992	831,434	30,043	594,280	15,314,784,160
1861	835,760	66,120	24,291	150,957	2,442	1,077,128	37,091		14,506,241,229
1862	697,843	77,519	10,931	136,146	2,187	922,439	33,151		1,745,400,186
1863	781,552	72,128	7,843	180,156	2,463	1,041,679	35,851		10,235,353,701
1864	207,392	30,868	16,621	111,087	773	365,968	11,824		6,233,157,036
1864-5	656,595	88,309	45,498	148,544	2,043	938,046	31,184	641,381	19,319,499,896

TONNAGE OUTWARD.

No. 5.—Statement of the Tonnage, &c., of vessels cleared from Canadian Ports—showing the countries for which they cleared, from 1850 to the present time.

Years.	FOR SEA.				Totals.			FOR INLAND PORTS.	
	For Great Britain.	For B. Colonies.	For the U. S.	Other Foreign countries.	Numb'r.	Tons.	Men.	Quinquennial averag's.	For the United States, (ferrage excluded.)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.				Tons.	No. Tons.
1850	503,443	18,650	19,812	2,058	1,587	543,963	19,116	641,575	No Returns.
1851	610,569	34,860	8,582	2,865	1,807	645,246	21,847		No Returns.
1852	542,501	24,693	5,031	5,769	1,567	578,959	19,073		No Returns.
1853	618,014	33,485	2,700	4,654	1,821	658,853	21,003		3,648,323
1854	737,768	37,778	1,401	4,808	2,018	781,755	26,286		12,190,279,909
1855	412,782	27,545	3,000	7,914	1,219	451,241	15,314		18,503,598,394
1856	536,303	28,623	3,575	5,147	1,532	573,648	19,880		18,641,604,638
1857	683,681	28,513	13,479	5,604	1,848	731,307	23,541		15,767,413,389
1858	572,601	41,966	9,350	8,129	1,662	632,046	22,705		13,752,877,858
1859	590,109	32,671	12,620	5,171	1,618	640,571	24,184	605,775	15,458,349,708
1860	773,529	30,883	5,346	12,033	1,923	821,791	28,894		15,027,360,778
1861	995,479	42,629	9,833	11,720	2,389	1,059,667	36,678		13,509,281,296
1862	845,337	41,875	7,449	14,433	2,124	905,004	31,517		15,960,305,171
1863	983,047	44,281	3,864	30,915	2,514	1,071,107	35,723		15,724,368,432
1864	232,823	14,586	894	2,834	611	271,137	9,700	5,788	1,523,398
1864-5	1,030,520	48,759	4,322	29,785	2,195	1,113,386	32,400	953,124	18,702,406,740

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and amount of Duty collected on, the Articles of British and Foreign Merchandise entered for consumption during the fiscal year ending on 30th June, 1866, of which the imports were valued at \$100,000, and indicating from what country imported.

ARTICLES.	Total Value of Imports.	From British Colonies.		From the United States.	From France.	From Germany.	From other Foreign Countries.		Amount of Duties received.
		From Great Britain.	West Indies.				\$	cts.	
<i>Specific and ad valorem.</i>									
30 per cent.—Brandy, 165,141 gallons.....	186,435	21,879	749	\$ 831	164,757	\$ 137	70	80,142 73	
10 per cent.—Molasses, 2,070,614 gallons.....	470,037	1,910	27,324	238,738	168,603	20	168,603	143,821 69	
5 per cent.—Coffee, Green, 1,222,833 lbs.....	177,637	3,754	7,146	48,338	165,153	20	6,284	44,822 16	
15 per cent.—Sugar, refined, 270,786 lbs.....	18,093	16,093	119	80	365	706	705 766	9,586 20	
10 per cent.—Sugar, other than refined, 37,381,463 lbs.	1,827,516	367,323	63,851	501,510	5		319,901	99,523 44	
15 per cent.—Tea, 6,773,561 lbs.....	2,315,307	1,688,562	9,173	376,703				607,119 34	
<i>20 per cent. ad valorem.</i>									
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.....	306,870	303,958		3,601		308	11	61,243 80	
Chinaware, Earthenware, and Crockery.....	191,439	181,636	516	16,241	2,406		12	37,265 72	
Cordage.....	110,345	82,769	1,213	16,153				10,761 08	
Cottons.....	7,149,569	6,955,297	8,536	166,130	11,561	8,385		1,408,842 04	
Dried Fruits, and Nuts of all kinds, 6,612,581 lbs.	323,721	190,279	597	34,693	22,700	35	75,682	64,332 42	
Drugs, not otherwise specified.....	190,354	138,572	150	34,687	19,103	70		87,083 11	
Fancy Goods and Millinery.....	688,942	132,271	20	121,250	48,363	12,898	1,226	133,300 90	
Glass and Glassware.....	345,817	108,556	88	37,191	57,094	7,509	46,101	68,304 70	
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets.....	369,055	228,134	60	107,478	37,052	7,361		73,327 01	
Hosiery.....	230,378	228,134		1,774	2,462		3,431	51,841 46	
Iron and Hardware.....	1,442,390	901,798	4,632	507,974	156,300	22,440	3,317	281,879 86	
Leather.....	240,814	63,075	407	17,685	9,200	6,957	9	303,826 51	
Linen.....	1,019,437	1,005,925		10,765	3,638	7,224	765	30,509 73	
Manufactures of Leather, or imitation of Leather.....	197,735	72,088		17,960	114		3,152	60,007 22	
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks.....	103,686	6,007		58,922	4,363		550	51,381 32	
Other Machinery.....	256,917	44,439	1,537	20,808	35,230	835	8,172	31,456 89	
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared, 201,909 gallons.....	160,885	95,098	106	30,523	35,230	835		240,590 65	
Paints and Colors.....	122,843	93,252		39,637	110,036	20,808	7,955	246,125 70	
Silks, Satins, and Velvets.....	1,123,513	975,236	106	68,334	83,008	8,931	154,816	67,605 65	
Small Wares.....	1,254,157	1,062,630	374	16,900	86,008	16,256	31,991	1,357,094 34	
Wine, of all kinds, in casks, 578,362 gallons.....	341,904	6,353,414	7,969	107,544	124,006	134,056	2,537	44,511 70	
Woolens.....	6,855,317	6,353,414	837	116,366	9,691	849			
Unenumerated Articles.....	263,562	131,646	277	116,366					
<i>10 per cent. ad valorem.</i>									
Copper, Brass, or Iron Tubes, and Piping, when drawn.....	153,622	145,361		8,261				15,362 04	
Cotton Yarn and Warp.....	242,144	100,877	62	14,265				24,028 70	
Jewellery and Watches.....	242,144	100,877		32,269	29,384	3,785	9,033	25,352 80	
Iron—Canada Plates and Tin Plates.....	218,713	218,138	23	532				21,814 46	
Iron—Railroad Bars, wrought Iron Chairs and Spikes.....	125,316	116,137		9,119		501		11,234 75	
Steel, wrought or cast.....	175,968	161,895	10	13,562				17,360 54	
<i>FREE GOODS.</i>									
Animals—Horses, 1,230.....	104,404	1,688	949	101,767					
Articles for the public uses of the Province.....	459,055	81,232	150	377,417			256		

124	53	81,134	1,110	1,680	5,277
10	207,512	40,493	220	1,165	
30,888					
120,266					
470,368					
Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and Drugs—used solely in domestic Periodicals and Pamphlets—not elsewhere					

Beer, wrought or cast.....	218,158	32,769	23,584	3,785	9,033	2,225 78
Animals—Horses, 1,239.....	116,197	532	.....	.....	.....	22,332 80
Articles for the public uses of the Province.....	161,895	9,119	.....	.....	.....	21,814 46
.....	1,688	13,562	.....	501	.....	11,254 75
.....	81,232	101,767	.....	.....	.....	17,350 64
.....	450,035	377,417	.....	.....	256	.....

Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and Drugs—used solidly in Great Britain.....	120,266	30,988	124	53	81,134	1,110	1,680	5,277	.....
Books (printed), Periodicals and Pamphlets—not elsewhere specified.....	470,363	220,908	10	.....	207,512	40,498	220	1,165	.....
Cars, Carriages and Vehicles of Travellers, &c.....	184,740	13,614	.....	.....	184,740	1,008	.....	.....	.....
Clothes, 18,636 1/2 lbs.....	282,472	419,847	30,003	.....	217,850	.....	.....	900	.....
Coal and Coke, 20,270 tons.....	905,700	138,736	.....	.....	455,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissionariat and Ordnance Stores.....	138,617	7,773	.....	.....	281,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Wool.....	288,848	77,289	.....	.....	107,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax, Hemp, and Tow—undressed.....	185,221	8	.....	.....	119,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish—Fresh.....	123,519	5,790	4,011	.....	145,046	.....	754	309	.....
do Salt.....	462,111	2,610	300,612	.....	67,873	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish Oil—Crude.....	266,437	13,786	135,974	.....	219,354	1,906	.....	.....	.....
Fruit, Green.....	230,246	83,533	96	.....	28,041	.....	17,038	4,104	.....
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed.....	148,039	19,427	19,427	.....	300,004	432	24	.....	.....
Flour, 81,945 barrels.....	402,277	240	10,977	.....	1,062,012	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grains—Indian Corn, 2,075,834 bushels.....	1,062,012	1,887	.....	.....	2,162,802	.....	.....	8,287	.....
Wheat, 2,038,450 bushels.....	2,161,749	7,904	1,616	.....	637,322	.....	.....	285	.....
Hides and Horns.....	665,129	4,075	5,209	.....	762,895	.....	1,106	.....	.....
Meats, Fresh, Smoked, and Salt, 7,619,561 lbs.....	771,570	374,493	4,623	.....	0,967	.....	1,768	6,377	.....
Military and Naval Stores.....	382,683	428,353	322	.....	33,062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper.....	212,008	203,102	334	.....	6,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	103,891	99,338	38	.....	6,892	568	.....	.....	.....
Salt Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash.....	984,707	152,002	3,583	.....	215,778	68	129	12,676	.....
Salt.....	177,004	42,844	49	.....	133,556	716	37,822	95,005	.....
Scallops.....	882,388	322,808	2,184	12	423,707	200	.....	.....	.....
Settler's Goods.....	200,884	462	.....	.....	290,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow, 20,975 1/2 lbs.....	140,700	68	2,872	.....	137,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber and Lumber of all sorts, manufactured.....	381,048	344	.....	.....	305,504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 4,232,561 lbs.....	483,079	47,381	.....	.....	435,698	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, 1,640,104 lbs.....	149,534	487	.....	.....	160,047	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firearms, &c., as per Order in Council, 21st March, 1866.....	185,474	26,980	1,318	.....	137,176	.....	.....	.....	64,540 88
Goods paying Specific Duty.....	5,227,592	2,201,302	101,317	.....	1,280,520	177,516	20,217	1,261,780	2,007,756 18
do Specific and <i>ad valorem</i> Duties.....	170,189	107,200	566	.....	45,340	5,645	1,447	15,856	51,580 30
do 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	121,732	92,225	6,408	.....	17,062	8,931	494	.....	21,048 85
do 25.....	24,976,506	20,873,587	71,649	3,151	2,483,790	901,590	285,115	374,074	4,980,413 58
do 10.....	2,019	1,501	.....	.....	431	37	.....	.....	30,902 76
do 15.....	2,582,615	2,166,347	1,811	23	855,359	36,894	4,503	17,678	255,076 28
do 10.....	5,191,842	9,931	53	.....	5,181,898	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Goods—Coin and Bullion.....	15,355,201	3,515,007	619,669	710	10,880,067	88,427	63,034	107,567	.....
Other Free Goods.....	53,748,880	28,994,530	857,922	105,000	20,421,253	1,215,000	393,810	1,810,615	7,330,724 83
Totals.....	3,439	.....	.....	.....	3,439	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Reprints of English Copyright Works.....	53,802,319	28,994,530	857,922	105,000	20,424,692	1,215,000	393,810	1,810,615	7,330,724 83
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS—1866.

Goods paying Specific Duty.....
do Specific and *ad valorem* Duties.....
do 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.....
do 25.....
do 10.....
do 15.....
do 10.....
Free Goods—Coin and Bullion.....
Other Free Goods.....

Totals.....
Foreign Reprints of English Copyright Works.....

Grand Total.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce and Manufactures Exported during the Fiscal Year ending on the 30th June, 1898, of which the Imports were valued at \$100,000, and the Exports at \$1,754,733.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Total Quantity.	Total Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.
				North America.	West Indies.				
THE MINE:									
Copper Ore.....	3,637	\$ 213,049	\$ 198,440			\$ 14,609			
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	5,654	132,691	5			132,686			
THE FISHERIES:									
Fish, Dried and Smoked.....	147,312	790,496	79,381	32,324	16,860	3,162			598,759
Fish, Pickled.....	30,891	116,716	2,097	21,733	2,166	90,720			
THE FOREST:									
Ashes, Pot.....	29,797	965,109	616,796	354		348,049			
Pearl.....	4,797	133,804	82,384			57,420			
Timber,--									
Elm.....	29,493	255,670	250,443	51		508	4,088		220
Oak.....	64,026	710,861	618,824	934		78,828	11,764		9,413
White Pine.....	450,930	2,324,063	2,088,912	74	40	197,310	23,995		6,254
Red Pine.....	85,938	563,194	577,275	2,296	150	1,270	9,294		7,478
Standard Staves.....	2,417	346,968	296,166	417	500	27,239	17,223		2,480
Other Staves.....	8,441	258,652	1,056,056	5,416	3,276	85,960	9,028		14,340
Deals.....	53,947	1,962,633	1,960,317	516	401	7,530	7,081		916
Planks and Boards.....	465,812	4,983,075	34,531	4,528	4,289	4,608,554	5,611	4,210	5,608
Firewood.....	240,193	462,566	12			147,022	418		21,352
Shingles.....	77,848	101,455		12,449	1,566	182,770	2,300		
Other Woods.....		196,680	11,564	986		118,796			1,000
Saw Logs.....	128,336	118,796							
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:									
Animals,--									
Horses.....	27,811	2,500,725		220		2,500,505			
Horred Cattle.....	146,641	4,312,922		20		4,312,142	60		
Swine.....	30,632	319,774				319,774			
Sheep.....	167,433	570,202		8		570,194			
Poultry.....		100,412		24		100,388			
Produce of Animals, Bacon and Hams.									
Beef.....	14,521	174,500	154,936	769		18,835			
Butter.....	16,246	150,626	20,925	5,978		132,723			
Cheese.....	10,448,789	2,094,270	753,104	82,036		1,254,450			4,674
Eggs.....	8,703	123,494	84,042	5,509		33,943			
Furs,--									
Dressed.....	1,811,100	241,190		275		240,907	8		
Undressed.....		473				473			
Hides.....		367,689	270,044	1,542		95,303			
Pork.....	74,869	107,376	1,787	1,644		103,945			
		618,536	19,978	64,517		534,041			

ANIMALS, &c.--Continued.

Sheep's Pelts.....Lbs. 1,754,733

Wood.....Lbs. 104,188

2,975

151

104,188

756,239

753,119

\$

\$

\$

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
United Kingdom...	\$ 2,581,805	\$ 2,578,099	\$ 1,721,201	\$ 2,269,515	\$ 2,286,192	\$ 1,712,728	\$ 1,965,024	\$ 2,584,396	\$ 3,568,125	\$ 2,284,449
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	5,731	5,742	11,136	17,189	18,228	10,592	10,592	11,007	18,581	17,631
Canada...	186,710	156,475	156,832	190,915	190,675	191,572	177,328	245,020	247,274	247,274
Newfoundland...	2,429	5,789	8,160	4,085	1,325	1,325	1,894	1,894	11,872	4,117
Prince Ed. Island...	71,933	92,046	92,026	133,498	118,808	82,240	108,086	112,728	115,570	115,570
Nova Scotia...	720,003	825,187	865,973	917,443	796,571	861,652	1,094,281	1,360,342	1,071,463	1,071,463
Bermuda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4,407	3,984	3,984
Bahamas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	530	94,430	94,430
Turks Island...	893	2,129	1,338	5,299	650	719	1,356	1,526	850	850
Antigua...	13,234	2,717	...	2,078	10	521	...	...	...	...
Nevis...	...	1,483	...	...	...	...	1,650	...	...	...
Saint Kitts...	...	5,357	4,160	11,398	7,860	...	...	150	940	940
Anguilla...	...	...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados...	31,579	30,427	34,949	34,157	23,940	27,562	12,915	9,779	17,917	17,917
Saint Vincent...	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	436	924	...	...
Trinidad...	...	...	...	168	4,752	...	4,522	...	...	...
British Guiana...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	...	...
Jamaica...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...
British Honduras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,536	9,074	9,074
Holland...	34,968	37	10,235	3,072	18,316	19,344	17,180	63,286	32,375	32,375
Spain...	...	...	607	314	377	893	466	...	...	...
Portugal...	...	...	370	624	638	...	125	2,570	3,070	3,070
Madeira...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape De Verd Islands...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. States of America...	3,429,672	3,016,848	2,708,376	3,129,456	3,303,442	3,014,736	2,980,703	3,550,383	3,316,824	3,086,369
Saint Thomas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,183	2,183
Hayti...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,392	2,919	2,919
Cuba & Porto Rico...	143,549	15,125	99,777	28,344	33,679	73,370	95,231	178,332	121,799	121,799
St. Pierre Miquelon...	897	...	225	182	32	...	9	68	1,295	1,295
Saint Martin...	...	...	...	225	...	...	472	...	...	...
Martinique...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	2,505	...	...
Mexico...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. N. A. Colonies...	1,029,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British West Indies...	37,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other B. N. Colonies...	6,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
except the U. S. of America...	214,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	\$ 7,301,654	\$ 6,810,925	\$ 5,581,300	\$ 6,796,063	\$ 6,944,368	\$ 5,943,030	\$ 6,199,701	\$ 7,658,462	\$ 9,945,352	\$ 7,086,555
Quinquennial A'gs	...	...	...	6,687,030	...	...	...	...	7,166,030	...

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE ABOVE YEARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
United Kingdom...	\$ 3,589,392	\$ 2,957,322	\$ 2,567,358	\$ 3,428,863	\$ 2,626,387	\$ 3,077,739	\$ 2,283,776	\$ 2,888,482	\$ 2,732,733	\$ 2,594,651
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	...	14,371	13,439	4,553	1,159	7,900	5,065	...	...	...
Gibraltar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,870	...	...
Cape & Good Hope...	...	...	...	998	...	...	...	...	2,180	2,180
Canada...	4,326	5,508	1,493	...	...	...	1,532	5,928	60,237	60,237
Newfoundland...	4,513	8,554	35,899	44,943	51,292	48,090	43,112	69,044	7,467	12,620
Prince Edward Is...	31,126	31,311	36,173	18,821	18,821	11,555	12,229	85,261	96,518	96,518
Prince Edward Is...	47,794	32,218	68,174	87,715	59,879	80,932	98,771	85,261	96,518	96,518
Nova Scotia...	373,776	286,478	301,891	306,192	286,016	341,727	400,524	556,924	560,351	560,351
Bermuda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,894	22,876	42,740	8,755
Bahamas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,817	1,313	...	...
Turks Island...	4,948	3,168	...	...	...	2,281	...	...	...	...
Antigua...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	...	969	1,277	1,277
Nevis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,338	25,953	25,953
Saint Kitts...	43,992	37,445	40,634	24,043	38,414	26,198	33,918	1,920	...	...
Barbados...	...	2,650	2,170	...	...	8,920	...	...	2,697	2,697
Trinidad...	11,582	5,120	9,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana...	6,187	840	4,848	9,634	3,432	5,955	4,600	8,640	1,003	2,677
Jamaica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,490	15,068
Holland...	936	...	3,627	10,392	32,644	11,373	13,162	6,068	8,826	8,826
France...	...	11,281	20,381	13,306	4,563	8,400	7,218	10,560	1,960	2,889
Austria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,854	...
Spain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	11,737
Portugal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,308	...
Teneriffe...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy...	6,413	...	...	...	5,558	...	11,054	11,236	...	...
Naples...	...	...	...	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madeira...	4,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	...	4,093
Morocco...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape De Verd Islands...	...	...	...	...	2,095	...	...	...	...	...
U. States of America...	832,726	761,746	785,769	1,132,567	1,192,214	843,141	889,416	1,244,915	1,266,148	1,737,398
Saint Thomas...	...	1,978	1,262	1,206	...	...	8,447	7,220	2,803	4,729
Hayti...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574	21,915	1,013	5,269
Cuba & Porto Rico...	53,400	72,014	34,421	39,451	87,350	76,083	83,130	158,424	300,528	300,528
St. Pierre Miquelon...	4,560	6,216	2,117	4,445	1,679	1,957	3,238	3,181	4,686	4,686
Dutch Guiana...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,980	...	...
Martinique...	...	...	998	...	1,410	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe...	1,220	...	1,133	...	...	1,982	12,275	3,065	1,600	1,600
Montevideo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,970	18,122	12,554	12,554
Chili...	29,556	...	16,869	21,768	12,650	...	...	6,599	7,947	7,947
Mexico...	...	...	...	...	...	834	...	6,425	7,910	7,910
B. N. A. Colonies...	513,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British West Indies...	34,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other B. N. Colonies...	68,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
except the U. S. of America...	129,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	\$ 5,152,084	\$ 4,406,795	\$ 3,961,739	\$ 5,152,125	\$ 4,398,586	\$ 4,548,030	\$ 3,856,838	\$ 4,980,781	\$ 5,033,679	\$ 5,531,726
Quinquennial A'gs	...	...	...	4,600,330	...	...	...	...	4,786,933	...

TONNAGE OUTWARD.

Statement of the Tonnage, &c., of Vessels cleared from New Brunswick Ports, showing the countries for which they cleared, from 1856 to the present time :--

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	441,711	388,088	313,478	435,709	339,408	386,951	254,744	350,457	347,271	342,008
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, & Sark)	119	232	428	270	431	238	208	165	.....	.....
Scilly Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	.....	.....
Malta	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	.....
British East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
New Zealand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope .....	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	.....
Australia	2,746	337	600	848	.....	.....	.....	289	1,505	.....
Canada	4,160	3,771	7,208	9,743	14,506	15,270	12,704	10,916	11,100	10,648
Magdalene Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland	2,298	4,803	4,993	5,431	2,844	2,641	1,821	1,707	1,496	2,657
Prince E. Island	11,269	16,328	16,191	11,818	18,979	17,202	18,978	23,411	48,855	63,823
Nova Scotia	64,454	64,040	99,915	96,143	94,781	98,191	99,851	98,735	102,980	121,105
Bermuda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	289	.....
Bahamas, via New Providence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	1,157	1,245	525
Antigua	543	501	309	.....	.....	144	134	221	.....	.....
Nevis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
Saint Kitts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	131
Barbadoes	3,054	562	4,718	4,321	2,627	4,039	3,146	3,738	5,529	2,906
Trinidad .....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	.....
British Guiana .....	.....	1,210	520	853	.....	801	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica	226	674	633	546	611	362	405	136	1,115	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422
France	510	69	.....	536	1,444	4,603	2,707	2,320	653	2,318
Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
Spain	1,161	613	1,165	652	870	116	173	931	440	334
Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	233
Teneriffe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	135	404	.....
Fayal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	287
Siilly .....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy .....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....
Naples .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Madeira .....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	172	172	.....	.....
China, Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	884	2,886	.....
Hong-Kong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	2,074	.....
Africa, French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
Morocco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	454
Cape de Verd Isl'ds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of America	162,462	165,052	139,895	176,922	181,847	204,803	182,051	200,894	192,250	228,486
Saint Thomas	188	.....	233	144	188	.....	279	661	739	485
Hayti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	800	1,148	385
Cuba and Porto Rico	6,250	4,373	5,297	2,396	3,163	5,181	7,995	8,671	13,881	23,553
St. Pierre Miquelon	295	663	926	305	629	325	541	790	559	849
Dutch Guiana	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....
Martinique .....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadeloupe .....	.....	143	.....	124	.....	.....	188	87	430	156
Monte Video .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,641	.....
Buenos Ayres .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430	.....	2,001
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550	.....	.....
Chili	1,267	2,104	.....	2,041	3,019	1,702	.....	2,434	901	1,194
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	664	.....	871
Total Tons	704,149	659,277	597,151	748,773	665,555	744,092	586,973	727,722	742,696	807,161
Total No. of Vessels	3,375	3,181	3,157	3,362	3,310	3,342	2,969	3,541	3,640	3,838
Total No. of Crews	25,562	25,381	21,974	27,690	26,345	26,834	22,567	26,900	26,892	28,295

NATURE OF EXPORTS.

Statement of the nature of the merchandize exported from New Brunswick in the years 1862-3-4 and 5.

Years.	Products of Agric'l'tre.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Manufac- tures.	Products of the Fisheries.	Products of the Mine.	Other Articles.	Ships.
1862..	\$11,738	\$2,787,020	\$41,760	\$37,146	\$393,477	\$220,183	\$455,214	\$1,180,200
1863..	24,709	3,651,370	26,373	41,043	265,724	270,566	661,096	1,950,600
1864..	27,017	3,399,952	56,527	19,112	395,682	324,359	922,126	1,760,400
1865..	103,610	3,643,522	72,651	59,675	412,127	293,744	958,399	1,257,900

Note.—About one-half of the new ships built yearly are sold in England. The value of these have never been included amongst the exports of the Province.

ports, showing the

1864.	1865.
Tons.	Tons.
347,271	342,008
420	254
1,605	
11,100	10,648
1,496	2,657
48,855	63,823
102,080	121,105
280	
1,245	525
	131
5,629	2,006
1,115	425
953	2,318
440	354
404	233
155	169
2,886	
2,674	217
	454
192,250	228,486
739	485
1,148	385
13,881	23,253
559	849
138	
430	156
2,641	
	2,001
901	1,194
664	871
742,696	807,161
3,640	3,838
26,892	28,295

1862-3-4 and 5.

Ships.

\$1,180,200
1,950,600
1,760,400
1,257,900

of these have

NOVA SCOTIA.

I.—Imports.—The Imports into Nova Scotia since 1852 have been of the undermentioned value Halifax dollars :

1852.....	\$5,970,877	1857, (9 mos.).....	\$7,246,390	1862.....	\$8,445,042
1853.....	7,085,431	1858.....	8,075,590	1863.....	10,201,391
1854.....	8,955,410	1859.....	8,100,955	1864.....	12,604,642
1855.....	9,413,515	1860.....	8,055,439	1865.....	14,381,662
1856.....	9,349,160	1861.....	7,603,227		

It is only possible to give the Imports from each country for two years past, the form of the Trade Tables having been changed in 1863. Previous to that time the classification was not more detailed than in Canada. The Imports for 1864 and 1865 were:—

1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Great Britain.....	\$5,407,843	Brazil.....	\$ 6,493
Canada.....	403,956	France.....	48,513
New Brunswick.....	375,307	Madeira.....	6,236
Newfoundland, &c.....	220,960	Mexico.....	1,661
Prince Ed. Island.....	188,843	Portugal.....	9,567
British W. Indies.....	440,767	Prussia.....	125
Dutch West Indies.....		Holland.....	17,076
French do.....	1,123,557	Spain.....	39,523
Spanish do.....		St. Pierre.....	1,991
St. Domingo.....			4,476
United States.....	4,303,016	Total.....	\$12,604,642
	4,325,857		\$14,381,662

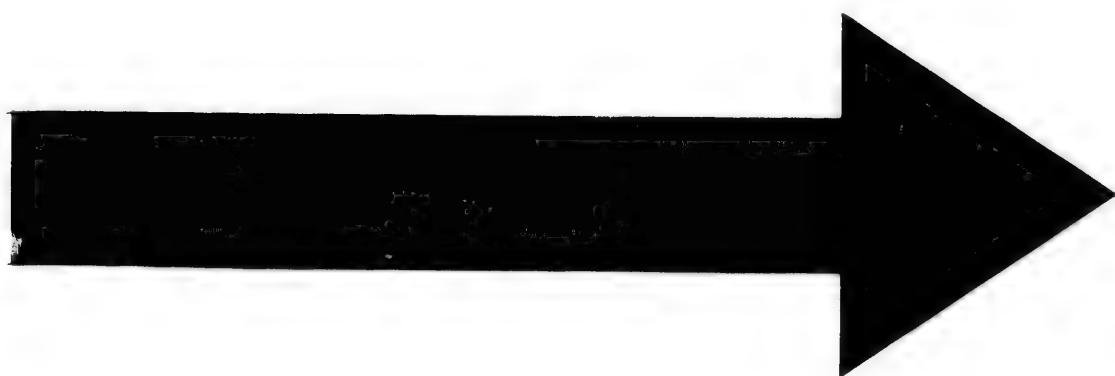
The Duties on these Imports were, in 1864, \$964,4327; in 1865, \$1,040,583.

The nature of the Imports in 1865 is shown by the following table:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale and Porter.....	103,334 gals.....	\$ 54,171	Hardware, 3rd, lbs 760,630	13,312 pkgs.....	271,645
Animals, horned cattle &c.....	118 hves 331 sheep	12,518	Hats and Caps.....	1,003 do.....	60,022
Arms and Ammunition, lbs 7,745	pkgs 4,682	16,647	Hides and Skins, undressed	No 25,311 pkgs 248	64,633
Beef, Pork, Hams, carc. 221	576 lbs 12,891 bns	212,077	India Rubber manufactures	633 pkgs.....	15,225
Bread, fine.....	86,353 lbs.....	8,843	Jewelry, Inc Watches &c Inc	492 do.....	61,561
Bread, Navy, pkgs.....	648 lbs 109,167	7,737	Leather manuf's Inc. Furs	4,159 do.....	214,334
Burning Fluid.....	1,549 gals.....	1,936	Do. Sole.....	240,791 lbs.....	71,766
Butter and Lard, pkgs.....	13 lbs 221,801	32,023	Molasses and Treacle.....	2,008,345 gals.....	425,323
Candles, Tallow.....	61,869 lbs.....	9,333	Naval Stores, Inc oakum lbs	58,834 pkgs 5,508	57,583
Do. other.....	9,127 lbs.....	5,974	Oil, Rock and Coal.....	265,384 gals.....	93,718
Cheese.....	73,271 lbs.....	9,890	Do. Fish, pkgs.....	15 gals 62,034	43,307
Chocolate or Cocoa Paste.....	159 lbs.....	37	Do. Linseed, etc., pkgs.....	377 gals 103,960	72,569
Cinnamon or Cassia.....	1,037 lbs.....	326	Paper Mfgs, Incl. Stationery	3,133 pkgs.....	65,717
Cloaks.....	6,473	57,092	Do. Printed Books, etc.....	3,852 do.....	114,455
Coal, chald 510.....	4,580 tons.....	51,604	Paint and Putty.....	562 lbs 1,825 pkgs	14,422
Coffee, green.....	317,560 lbs.....	8,817	Spirits, Brandy & Cordials	59,942 gals.....	92,014
Do. roasted.....	15,507 lbs.....	423,764	Do. Geneva and Whiskey.....	116,613 do.....	65,445
Corriage and Canvas.....	13,637 pkgs.....	9,626,466	Do. Rum.....	222,762 do.....	105,708
Cotton, Lincn, Silk, &c.....	570 do.....	46,215	Do. Spirits or Strong Waters	185 do.....	450
Cotton Warp, &c.....	743 lbs 608 pkgs.....	11,072	Do. Wine, doz 3,437	90,917 gals.....	130,327
Confectionary.....	144,526 pkgs 8,390	117,092	Sugar, raw.....	13,415,781 lbs.....	794,954
Drugs, Dyo Stuffs, &c., lbs	60 lbs 671 pkgs.....	13,766	Do. refined.....	795,363 lbs.....	76,214
Do. Patent Medicines.....	200,085 pkgs.....	121,200	Salt, pkgs 1,659.....	1,004,333 bush.....	334,134
Earthware, Glass & China	353,358 Dols.....	1,876,164	Stone, manufc, pks 1,673	1,764,662 No.....	17,766
Flour, Wheat.....	555 bbls 26,943	106,576	Do. unmanf, Inc lime, tonst	276,039 pk 16381 pk	25,479
Do. all other, bags.....	3,312 pkgs.....	17,322	Tea, black.....	1,546,075 lbs.....	515,890
Fruit, Apples, Pears, &c.....	238,556 lbs.....	39,864	Do. green.....	1,183 lbs.....	825
Do. Raisins.....	310 lbs 2,583 pkgs.....	19,068	Tobacco, viz., Leaf, pkgs 4	47,889 lbs.....	54,156
Do. other, Inc nuts 19,59	3,214,575 lbs.....	86,257	Do. manufactured.....	317,089 lbs.....	98,464
Fish, dry fish.....	10,931 bbls 68,051	143,622	Do. Cigars and Snuff.....	308 pkgs.....	28,634
Fish, Herring, Allowies by	1,591 bbls 2,150	45,588	V-etable, Onions, pkgs.....	127 lbs 606,014	12,330
Do. Salmon, Trout.....	3,900 bbls.....	25,657	Do. all other, pkgs.....	119 lbs 155,073	52,490
Do. Mackerel, Shad, &c.....	1,994 pkgs 5,611	32,958	Woodware, manufactured.....	37,565 pkgs.....	131,115
Do. Shellfish, &c., bush.....	12,762 pkgs 11,807	65,882	Do. unmanufactured.....		105,138
Ginger, Pepper, & Pimento	7,415 lbs.....	1,332	Unenumerated articles.....		34,523
Grain, Rice, lbs.....	143,537 pkgs 1,994	18,860	Do. do.....		1,583
Grain other than Rice, bus	209,951 pkgs 312	117,794	Do. do.....		2,443,632
Hardware, Ist, lbs 9,233.....	69,568 pcs and pkgs	664,317	Sundries from Warehouse.....		
Do. 2nd, lbs 1,571,437.....	238,035 pcs and pkgs	473,497			

II.—Exports.—The value of the total Exports of Nova Scotia since 1852 has been:—

1852.....	\$4,853,900	1857, (9 mos.).....	\$5,135,940	1862.....	\$5,646,967
1853.....	5,393,535	1858.....	6,321,490	1863.....	6,546,488
1854.....	6,238,340	1859.....	6,889,130	1864.....	7,172,817
1855.....	7,361,075	1860.....	6,619,539	1865.....	8,336,693
1856.....	6,864,790	1861.....	5,774,334		



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5.6
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28.0
31.5
36.0
40.0
45.0
50.0
56.0
63.0
71.0
80.0
90.0
100.0

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

The countries to which the exports were sent in 1864 and 1865 were:—

	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.
Great Britain.....	\$ 330,523	\$ 764,742	Montevideo		307
Jersey	20,219	20,017	Africa	2,896	45,690
Canada	330,587	438,191	France		2,500
New Brunswick.....	643,699	477,944	Madeira	6,293	8,870
Newfoundland.....	477,455	468,669	Mexico	11,485	14,331
Labrador.....	6,316	49,473	Italy	17,883	18,161
Prince E'wd. Island..	255,976	315,950	Portugal	12,180	9,160
British West Indies..	1,899,031	1,966,459	Belgium		3,076
Dutch		1,617	Spain	15,582	10,280
Danish		9,069	New Hebrides.....	855	
French	644,255	153,273	Mauritius.....	6,346	
Spanish.....		380,894	St. Pierre.....	17,572	18,884
St. Domingo.....		21,067			
United States.....	2,446,770	3,619,797	Total.....	\$7,172,816	\$8,830,693
Brazil.....	26,263	12,000			

III.—*Nature of Exports.*—The Exports consisted chiefly of Fish, Coal, Lumber, and West India produce. The values of the principal exports in 1864 and 1865 were:—

	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.
Fish	\$2,946,540	\$3,282,016	Sugar	\$279,366	\$588,753
Fish Oil.....	101,702	194,505	Molasses.....	254,086	380,600
Coal	865,314	1,253,650	Horned Cattle....	226,116	201,948
Lumber.....	880,556	776,034	Butter and Lard..	149,823	114,133

IV.—*Tonnage inward and outward.*—The Tonnage inward and outward in 1865 was:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Inwards	6,834	929,929	49,683
Outwards.....	5,681	772,017	40,393

Of the above there were British vessels:—

Inwards	4,412	535,666	30,424
Outwards.....	5,189	643,704	36,090

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I.—*Imports.*—The value of the Imports into Prince Edward Island since 1860 has been:—

1860.....	\$1,150,270	1862.....	\$1,056,204	1864.....	\$1,689,639
1861.....	1,049,678	1863.....	1,467,156	1865.....	1,905,075

The Imports of 1864 and 1865 were from the following countries:—

	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.
United Kingdom.....	\$770,767	\$800,655	West Indies.....	\$ 33,543	\$ 23,960
Canada	22,957	36,820	United States.....	418,303	454,000
Nova Scotia.....	290,169	350,840	St. Pierre.....	772	1,255
New Brunswick.....	137,933	221,990			
Newfoundland.....	15,195	15,555	Total.....	\$1,689,639	\$1,905,075

The detailed imports for 1865 are not yet made up, but the leading articles imported are Dry Goods, Tea, Sugar and Cordage.

II.—*Exports.*—The Exports of Prince Edward Island since 1860, have been of the following values:—

1860.....	\$1,007,171	1862.....	\$ 752,745	1864.....	\$1,013,340
1861.....	815,572	1863.....	1,047,363	1865.....	1,512,825

These were sent in 1864 and 1865 to the undermentioned countries:—

	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.
United Kingdom....	\$ 185,463	\$ 327,950	West Indies.....	\$ 38,501	\$ 37,035
Canada	2,936	10,080	United States.....	387,213	654,820
Nova Scotia.....	244,773	273,805	St. Pierre.....	5,700	7,765
New Brunswick.....	93,458	129,075			
Newfoundland.....	55,297	72,295	Total.....	\$1,013,341	\$1,512,825

These values do not include the value of ships sold and transferred, which were, in 1864, \$639,660; and in 1865 118 vessels, 22,700 tons, \$737,750.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Continued.

III. *Nature of Exports.*—The staple exports of Prince Edward Island are oats and potatoes. The Returns do not show the values of the total exports of particular articles, but a table was published in 1864, giving the following as the quantities exported from 1860 to 1863 :—

Year.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Turnips, bushels.	Oatmeal, tons.	Dry Fish, quintals.	Pckld Fish barrels.	Pork and Beef, brls.
1860	1,290,062	103,756	519,198	45,108	196	12,908	14,972	2,209
1861	948,620	48,411	419,861	36,792	235	13,754	10,630	2,048
1862	943,109	59,229	327,964	17,045	219	6,931	4,753	2,380
1863	1,459,130	74,959	408,122	9,893	201	15,086	7,570	491

IV.—*Tonnage inward and outward.*—The Tonnage inward and outward at the various ports of the Island, in 1864 and 1865 was :—

	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	1,411	157,402	7,797	1,483	176,070	8,173
Foreign	47	6,496	401	45	6,486	421
1865	1,458	163,898	8,198	1,528	182,556	8,594
1864	1,266	138,912	6,856	1,334	162,759	7,853

NEWFOUNDLAND

I.—*Imports and Exports.*—The Imports of Newfoundland in 1865 were of the value of \$5,299,603; the Exports of the value of \$5,493,005. The details not having yet reached the mainland, we give the table which shews the direction of the trade in 1864 :—

	Imports from	Exports to		Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom.....	\$2,276,540	\$1,415,615	Italian States.....	\$	\$ 194,005
Jersey.....	71,040	16,645	Sicily.....	3,450	.....
Canada.....	226,250	63,605	Sardinia.....	450	.....
Nova Scotia.....	509,295	108,605	Greece.....	.....	8,000
New Brunswick.....	12,705	5,395	United States.....	1,534,255	208,870
Prince Edward Island.....	44,250	6,385	Foreign West Indies..	300,765	208,110
British West Indies..	76,960	409,665	Brazil.....	.....	776,345
Malta.....	.....	8,425	St. Pierre.....	8,120	105
Hamburg.....	204,895	.....	Total.....	\$5,335,310	\$5,556,630
Spain.....	29,165	1,214,020			
Portugal.....	37,170	912,835			

II.—*Nature of Trade.*—The Imports of Newfoundland are chiefly breadstuffs and animal food. In 1864 the imports were :—

Of Flour.....202,718 bbls.....\$912,230 || Of Pork...26,157 bbls.....\$402,555
 " Bread.....35,778 cwt.....136,590 || " Butter..16,536 cwt.....254,500
 besides the usual assortment for a population of consumers only of dry goods, groceries, &c.

The exports are exclusively of Fish, and the products of animals living in the water. In 1864 the chief exports of this nature were :

Dry Cod.....849,339 qnls..\$3,977,300 || Cod Oil.....2,253 trs...\$568,785
 Haddock.....1,024 .. 3,588 || Do. refined.....171 trs...131,900
 Herring, pickled....40,290 bbls...151,085 || Seal Oil.....1,605 trs...381,235
 Salmon.....1,763 trs., 1,251 brls....46,600 || Seal Skins.....125,950 No. .. 94,465

III.—*Tonnage entered and cleared.*—The Tonnage entered and cleared at the various ports of Newfoundland in 1864 was :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Entered.....	1,115	148,834	8,627
Cleared.....	941	132,310	7,712

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPORTS AND VALUE DURING THE YEARS 1863, '64, AND '65:

1863.	1864.	1865.
982,221 quintals Codfish @ 17s. 6d. per qt. £815,893 7 6 280,732 Sealskins @ 3s. 43,617 6 0 4,036 tons Seal and Whale Oil @ £45. 181,170 0 0 2,578 " Cod Oil @ £48. 123,744 0 0 203 " Refined do. @ 8s. per gallon. 20,787 4 0 4,741 tierces Salmon @ 65s. 15,408 5 0 80,551 barrels Herrings @ 14s. 56,392 14 0 603 " " Trout @ 60s. 1,824 0 0 £1,238,636 16 6	980,694 quintals Codfish @ 18s. £882,624 12 0 125,773 Sealskins @ 3s. 18,865 19 0 1,720 tons Seal and Whale Oil @ £47 10 81,700 0 0 1,962 " Cod Oil @ £50. 98,100 0 0 212 " Refined do. @ 10s. per gal. 27,135 0 0 2,397 tierces Salmon @ 80s. 9,588 0 0 42,907 barrels Herrings @ 15s. 32,180 5 0 448 " " Trout @ 60s. 1,344 0 0 £1,151,538 16 0	1,019,081 quintals Codfish @ 21s. £1,019,081 0 0 243,145 Sealskins @ 4s. 48,629 0 0 3,391 tons Seal and Whale Oil @ £40 135,640 0 0 2,917 " Cod Oil @ £50. 145,850 0 0 401 " Refined do. @ 6s per gal. 24,096 16 0 3,644 tierces Salmon @ 110s. 40,084 0 0 46,956 barrels Herrings @ 15s. 35,217 0 0 323,430 " " Trout @ 60s. 7,020 0 0 215 tons Blubber @ 5s. 1,075 0 0 1,551 barrels Cod Bots @ 15s. 1,163 5 0 880 cwt. Halibut @ 10s. 440 0 0 £1,443,147 1 0 £1,151,538 16 0 £1,258,636 16 6 £3,856,322 13 6 * Average per year. £1,283,440 17 10 Probable value of all kinds of Fish consumed in the Island. £100,000 0 0 Total Value. £1,383,440 17 10

The above statement includes the exports of the Newfoundland trade from Labrador.

Number of boats and other craft employed in the Cod Fishery about 12,538 - Value £286,000.
 Number of men employed in the Cod Fishery about 39,000, of whom 12,000 go to the Seal Fishery also.
 Number of vessels employed in the Seal Fishery about 207
 Capital employed in the Trade of the Island. about £490,000

* This is under the amount of a general average, owing to the short fisheries of the last three years.

* It is to be observed that the vessels employed in the Seal Fishery were engaged in this pursuit, but the success which attended the experiment makes it more than probable that the present number will be at least doubled next spring. Indeed it is to be expected that a short time the Seal Fishery will be prosecuted exclusively by steamers, the superiority of the agency of steam to sailing power manifesting itself as clearly in this as in all other instances in which it is employed.

REPORT

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SYNOPSIS OF THE

REPORT of the Commissioners from British North America, appointed to inquire into the Trade of the West Indies, Brazil, and Mexico.

When it became evident that the United States were indeed about to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, under which the main staples of Canadian produce had been freely admitted into their markets, it was decided that fresh outlets should be sought out for us abroad. It was at first intended that a commission of three gentlemen from Canada should proceed to investigate the Trade of the West Indies, but the Imperial authorities suggested a modification of the plan. Under their auspices a Confederate Council for Trade, at which several of the Provinces of British North America were represented, was held in Quebec, in September, 1865, and it was resolved that the Maritime Provinces should unite with Canada in forming the delegation. The gentlemen, who finally proceeded on their mission, in December, 1865, were:—From CANADA, Hon. Wm. McDougall, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary; Hon. Thos. Ryan, M.L.C.; J. W. Dunscombe, Esq., Collector of Customs for Quebec; and A. M. Delisle, Esq., now Collector for Montreal. From NOVA SCOTIA: Hon. Jas. Macdonald, M.P.P., Financial Secretary, and Hon. Isaac Levesconte, M.P.P. From NEW BRUNSWICK: Wm. M. Smith, Esq., Controller of Customs at St. John. From PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Hon. W. H. Pope, M.P.P., then Colonial Secretary. The party divided at St. Thomas, W. I., into two, Messrs. Dunscombe, Levesconte and Pope going to Brazil, the others visiting the West Indies. The movements of the latter body were aided by the services of a man-of-war steamer, placed at their disposal by the Admiralty.

The instructions given to the Commissioners were to report "the nature and extent of the productions of the respective countries they visited," and particulars as to their "trade, tariffs, and all other burdens imposed upon commerce, the ordinary prices current, &c." Also to offer suggestions tending to remove obstructions to the rapid increase of direct trade between British America and tropical regions.

In the West Indies the Commissioners arrived at an agreement with the Governors of Demerara, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, that "Customs duties and port charges on the produce and shipping of the respective colonies shall be levied solely for revenue purposes, and for the maintenance of indispensable establishments; and that the several governments will be prepared to consider, in a liberal spirit, any complaint having reference to impost, that may be preferred by another government, on the ground that such imposts are calculated to obstruct trade." They also made with these colonies a conditional agreement to aid in the establishment of improved postal communication between British North America and the West Indies.

In Brazil they were the means of hastening the throwing open of the coasting trade of the empire, of which they were the first to receive communication, and other concessions were promised, to follow, in due time, the close of the war with Paraguay.

On their return, the Commissioners presented to Parliament a report, containing minute details as to the existing trade and Trade Regulations of all the places they visited, embodying suggestions both of a Political and Commercial character.

The Political suggestions were as follow:—

- 1st.—To establish promptly a line of steamers suitable for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight, between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, touching (until the completion of the Intercolonial Railway) at Portland, in the United States, so as to ensure regular semi-monthly communication between the ports mentioned.
- 2nd.—To make a convention or agreement with the Postal authorities of the United States for the prompt transmission of letters, &c., from Canada and the Maritime Provinces, by every United States mail which leaves the ports of Boston or New York for the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, &c., and also for the transmission through United States mails of correspondence originating in those countries.
- 3rd.—To establish a weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax, and to complete as soon as possible the Intercolonial Railway.
- 4th.—To procure, by reciprocal treaties or otherwise, a reduction of the duties now levied on flour, fish, lumber, pork, butter, and other staple productions of British North America, in the West Indies, and especially in Brazil and the Colonies of Spain.
- 5th.—To obtain, if possible, from the Spanish and Brazilian authorities a remission of the heavy dues now chargeable on the transfer of vessels from the British to the Spanish and Brazilian flags.
- 6th.—To procure, by negotiation with the proper authorities, an assimilation of the Tariffs of the British West India Colonies in respect to Flour, Lumber, Fish, and the other staple products of British North America, a measure which would greatly facilitate commercial operations, and may well be urged in view of the assimilation about to be made in the tariffs of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.
- 7th and lastly.—To promote by prudent legislation, and a sound fiscal policy, the rapid development of the great natural resources of the British North American Provinces, and to preserve, as far as it lies in their power, the advantage which they now possess, of being able to produce at a cheaper cost than any other country, most of the great staples which the inhabitants of the Tropics must procure from northern ports.

We epitomize briefly the leading suggestions to commercial men as under:—

British Guiana.—To introduce among the planters the use of boxes for packing sugar, instead of bags. Boxes to hold as much as two bags could be sold there at less than \$1; bags cost 55 cents each, and do not keep the sugar so sound. To import in return Demerara sugar, which is made by improved machinery and of a very superior quality. Also to pay more attention to Demerara as a lumber market, a great quantity of broad plank being required, not only for huts for the Coolies, but to make boats for the canals, which there, as in Holland, supersede roads.

Trinidad.—This island having but a small market, cargoes should be assorted. Pork to be fat; fish of the coarse kind, such as is produced at Ragged Island, N. S.; flour, to be sent in barrels with round hoops.

Barbados is the distributing point for the neighbouring group of islands. Lumber to be chiefly 1 inch plank, with an assortment of 2 and 3 inch, and none less than 15 inches broad; staves to be red oak; shingles split, not sawed; flour in round hooped barrels; peas all yellow, none black; corn to be yellow, white and mixed being unsaleable; beef to be in half barrels; pork in barrels, and fat; codfish to be small and well cured; lard and butter in packages of about 25 lbs.; coal oil in tins.

Cuba.—This market is especially recommended on account of its enormous consumption of British American staples. Sugar box shooks, nails, hay, ale and beer, beans, black oats, potatoes, machinery, furniture, brooms, bricks, yellow corn, red onions, butter and lard, are pointed out as likely to be exportable with profit, and minute instructions as to the sizes and kinds are given. The Commissioners' Report has had the direct effect of causing a trade from Quebec to Havana, by steamer, to be commenced.

Porto Rico.—Similar details are given with respect to trade with Porto Rico, which is, however, shewn to be a poorer island, with a less extensive demand for Northern produce.

* This is under the amount of a general average, owing to the short fisheries of the last three years.
† In the number of sailing vessels, it was not until 1860 that steamers were engaged in this pursuit, but the success which attended the experiment makes it more than probable that the present number will be at least doubled. It is regarded as a certainty that in course of a short time the Seal Fishery will be prosecuted exclusively by steamers, the superiority of the agency of steam to sailing power manifesting itself as clearly in this as in all other instances in which it is employed.

REPORT.—Continued.

Hayti is especially alluded to, and from the magnitude of the trade with the United States, it is argued that British America could form profitable business connections with it, especially because its inhabitants speak and write French, which is the language, too, of many of the merchants of Lower Canada.

Brazil.—A large space in the Report is directed to Brazil. Flour for this country and the tropics generally should be "prepared with care, and from selected kiln-dried wheat." Agricultural implements might form a large staple of export from the factories of the Provinces. Ice, coal, ships, nails, sewing machines, and a great variety of articles are indicated as profitable exports, while the qualities required and the extent of the market for each, are particularly stated.

The Commissioners give the following as the population, imports and exports of the regions they visited:—

British West Indies.	Imports, 1864.	Exports, 1864.	Population, 1861.
British Guiana.....	\$7,542,800	\$9,226,760	155,907
Jamaica.....	5,714,595	4,734,530	441,264
Barbados.....	4,549,680	4,614,485	152,727
Trinidad.....	4,419,700	5,507,555	84,438
Bahamas (normal years).....	1,000,000	800,000	35,487
Honduras (1863).....	1,328,760	1,953,220	25,635
St. Christopher.....	943,345	627,040	24,455
Antigua (1863).....	860,560	1,198,150	36,412
Grenada.....	544,940	726,355	31,900
St. Vincent.....	506,330	782,065	31,755
St. Lucia.....	451,815	556,915	26,674
Tobago.....	248,010	321,430	15,410
Turks Islands (1863).....	245,813	169,474	4,372
Dominica.....	217,790	244,045	25,065
Nevis.....	141,130	80,295	9,822
Montserrat (1863).....	100,500	74,690	7,654
Virgin Islands.....	40740	61,530	6,051
Total.....	\$28,866,408	\$31,678,539	1,115,028
Spanish West Indies.			
Cuba.....	\$129,542,383	\$166,446,718	1,396,470
Porto Rico.....	10,379,824	4,965,382	603,181
Total.....	\$139,922,207	\$171,412,100	1,999,651
West India Possessions of other Powers,.....(say)	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	420,000
Independent West Indies.			
Hayti.....	\$10,226,665	\$9,475,000	1,000,000
St. Domingo, say.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	150,000
Total.....	\$11,706,665	\$10,975,000	1,150,000
Brazil.....	\$61,522,937	\$64,735,350	10,045,000
Grand total.....	\$255,038,217	\$291,800,987	14,729,676

The argument naturally follows, that the trade of British America with countries so commercially active, having so considerable a population, whose products are different from ours, yet as necessary to us as ours to them, ought to increase from its present magnitude, viz.: \$3,727,862 of Imports, and \$4,670,653 of Exports, to several times the amount.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN—1865.

Foreign articles imported:—[ooo's omitted.]		British Produce, &c., exported:—[ooo's omitted.]	
Raw materials,)	Cotton Wool..... £66,032	Manufactures,)	Cottons..... £46,904
Textile.....)	Sheep's Wool..... 15,367	Textile.....)	Yarn..... 10,351
	Silk..... 18,135		Woollens..... 20,102
	Flax..... 5,370		Yarn..... 5,424
	Hemp..... 3,531		Silk..... 1,884
	Indigo..... 2,004		Yarn..... 294
			Linen..... 9,155
			Yarn..... 2,505
	110,439		96,619

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Population, 1861.
155,907
441,264
152,727
84,438
35,487
25,635
24,455
36,412
34,900
34,755
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15,410
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2,595

96,619

Raw Material —Various—Hides.....	3,044	ManufacturesSewed Apparel.....	2,640
Oils.....	4,311	Haberd'ry & Miln'y	5,014
Metals.....	5,185		7,654
Tallow.....	3,125		
Timber.....	11,501		
	27,166	Metals.....Hardware.....	4,334
		Machinery.....	5,214
		Iron.....	13,451
		Copper and Brass....	3,166
		Lead and Tin.....	2,847
		Coals and Culum....	4,432
			33,444
" Agric'tl—Guano	2,776		
Seeds.....	3,983		
	6,659	Ceramic manufactures ---Earthen and	
		Glassware.....	2,186
Tropical & Pr'dce—Tea	10,044	Indigen's man'fac , Beer & Ale.....	2,060
Coffee.....	4,604	Butter.....	334
Sugar and Molasses..	13,002	Cheese.....	111
Tobacco.....	3,250	Candles.....	109
Rice.....	1,331	Salt.....	276
Fruits.....	1,371	Spirits.....	245
Wines.....	3,914	Soda.....	1,125
Spirits.....	1,508		4,260
	39,024	Various-man'f's , Books.....	517
Food.....Grain and Meal....	20,643	Furniture.....	290
Provisions.....	10,295	Leather manufact's..	2,462
	30,938	Soap.....	184
Remainder of enumerated articles	5,525	Plate and Watches..	404
Unenumerated Imports	54,937	Stationery.....	493
			4,260
Total Imports, 1865, millions of £ 274,688		Remainder of enumerated articles	9,703
		Unenumerated articles	7,736
do. 1864.....	282,568	Total Exports, 1865, millions of £ 165,862	
do. 1863.....	248,980	do. 1864.....	160,436
do. 1862.....	226,592	do. 1863.....	146,489
do. 1861.....	217,109	do. 1862.....	124,138
		do. 1861.....	125,115

Bullion Imported, 1865	millions of £	21,461
do. Exported.....		15,211
Excess of Imports of Bullion	1865...	6,250
do. do.....	1864...	4,570
do. do.....	1863...	3,191

DEBT, REVENUE, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES IN AMERICA.

We compile from the latest available sources the following table respecting the Population, Area, Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of the principal States of America. At the present time, when several of the principal countries of South America are engaged in costly wars, many of the sums mentioned are changing, but the figures stated are a fair approximation to the truth and sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

American States.	Rulers.	Titles & ages.	Populat'n	Area in sq. miles	Revenue.	Expendit'g	Debt.	Year.
Monarchies.								
Brazil.....	Pedro II.....	Emp. 41	10,045,000	3,134,000	\$39,086,638	\$39,182,278	\$98,000,000	1863-4
Mexico.....	Maximilian I.....	do 34	8,295,353	1,330,448	20,000,000	45,000,000	317,900,000	1864
Republics.								
Arg'tine Conf'd.....	Bartholomew Mitro.....	Pres'd't.	1,171,800	849,789	8,900,000	9,300,000	20,000,000	1865
Buenos Ayres.....	Mariano Melgarejo.....	do.	1,987,352	473,296	1,978,000	1,739,000	100,000	1864
Bolivia.....	José Joaquín Perea.....	do.	1,678,243	249,938	6,700,000	7,000,000	15,000,000	1864
Chil.....	Jesus Ximenes.....	do.	185,750	81,404	1,000,000	1,000,000	17,000,000	1863
Costa Rica.....	Gabriel García Moreno.....	do.	1,040,371	287,638	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1865
Ecuador.....	Vincent Cerna.....	do.	1,000,000	40,777	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1865
Guatemala.....	Nich. Fabro Goffard.....	do.	1,000,000	10,081	3,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	.....
Haiti.....	Gen. José María Medina.....	do.	350,000	47,091	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Honduras.....	Gen. Thos. Martínez.....	do.	400,000	56,167	3,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1864
Nicaragua.....	Fr. Solano López.....	Dictat'r	1,397,431	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	Jil Colanjo.....	Pres'd't.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	Gen. Mig'l Antonio Pezet.....	do.	2,865,000	508,986	21,000,000	22,000,000	105,000,000	1864
St. Domingo.....	Francisco Duena.....	do.	600,000	7,335	750,000	755,000	1,000,000	1865
San Salvador.....	Andrew Johnson.....	do.	35,900,000	2,959,846	*400,000,000	400,000,000	2,800,000,000	1866
U.S. of America.....	Manuel Marullo.....	do.	2,794,474	621,948	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. of Colombia.....	Gen. Venancio Flores.....	do.	250,000	73,538	3,500,000	3,500,000	30,000,000	1864
Uruguay.....	Gen. Juan Chry. Falcon.....	do.	1,800,000	495,712	6,000,000	6,000,000	50,000,000	1864
Venezuela.....								

* The figures for the United States of America are approximations or estimates.

The statistics of the corresponding particulars respecting the principal States of Europe are given on the next page, in tabular shape, corrected in accordance with the changes produced by the late war.

EUROPEAN STATES. MONARCHIES.	Rulers.	Titles and Ages.	Amount of civil list & other expenses, in avgs of civil Expenditure.	Percent	Population.	Area in sq. miles.	Revenue for the year.	Expenditure.	Debt.	—	Merchant marine. No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph II.....	Emperor.....	\$5,360,000	3	32,572,944	254,301	\$360,000,000	\$343,000,000	\$120,000,000	9,143	211,247	
Belgium.....	King.....	King.....	840,280	3	4,891,071	11,313	31,567,560	30,495,610	127,800,000	97	21,267	
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	1,183,000	1	1,811,000	14,383	10,128,000	10,128,000	\$3,850,755	1835-6	3,157	
France.....	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	5,300,000	14	37,474,723	211,832	427,184,915	426,181,765	2,360,460,000	15,952	143,350	
German States, viz.:.....												953,535
Bavaria.....	Ludwig II.....	King.....	1,100,000	23	4,801,768	27,411	17,000,000	17,000,000	142,876,460	1867	.....	
Prussia.....	Charles I.....	King.....	640,000	7	2,282,240	6,777	9,267,260	9,267,260	46,291,125	1853	.....	
Württemberg.....	Charles I.....	King.....	1,730,000	6	1,730,000	7,940	6,335,040	6,335,040	39,480,745	1853	.....	
Baden.....	Friedrich I.....	Grand Duke.....	389,415	41	1,161,615	3,676	4,987,180	4,984,745	14,300,000	1867	.....	
Hesse Darmstadt.....	Ludwig II.....	Grand Duke.....	381,415	8	1,161,615	3,676	4,987,180	4,984,745	14,300,000	1867	.....	
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Alexander I.....	Grand Duke.....	93,000	6	873,250	1,431	1,344,046	1,340,945	3,420,000	1865	.....	
Saxe Meiningen.....	Bernhard I.....	Duke.....	137,350	13	172,341	923	803,455	768,760	1,914,175	1865	.....	
Saxe Coburg Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	170,250	18	272,400	609	617,490	600,255	783,515	1864	.....	
Saxe Coburg Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	170,250	18	272,400	609	617,490	600,255	783,515	1864	.....	
Brunswick.....	William I.....	Duke.....	165,540	13	282,400	1,535	872,720	872,720	925,765	1863	.....	
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Fredk. Francis II.....	Grand Duke.....	1,160,000	50	518,148	4,834	no budgts.	published	not known	.....	419	
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Fredk. William II.....	Grand Duke.....	1,160,000	100	99,060	997	no budgts.	published	not known	.....	419	
Oldenburg.....	Frederick.....	Grand Duke.....	127,500	7	335,243	2,417	1,750,420	1,750,420	3,146,975	1863	.....	
Anhalt.....	Feodor I.....	Prince.....	117,500	11	181,814	989	1,424,510	1,388,380	1,526,155	1863	.....	
Swartzburg Sonderhausen.....	Gunderb I.....	Prince.....	117,500	11	181,814	989	1,424,510	1,388,380	1,526,155	1863	.....	
Swartzburg Rudolstadt.....	Gunderb I.....	Prince.....	60,540	19	71,913	346	346,000	346,000	770,000	1863	.....	
Lichtenstein.....	Johann I.....	Prince.....	none	...	7,150	64	27,500	27,500	none	1863	.....	
Waldeck.....	George Victor I.....	Prince.....	183,675	56	25,694	466	238,550	233,865	1,469,250	1163	.....	
Wurtemberg.....	Henry XXVIII.....	Prince.....	44,130	146	147,560	146	147,560	147,560	185	1865	.....	
Besse Schleiz.....	Henry XXVIII.....	Prince.....	44,130	146	147,560	146	147,560	147,560	185	1865	.....	
Schaumburg Lippe.....	Adolphus I.....	Prince.....	125,000	45	39,774	277	31,100	36,475	538,925	1860	.....	
Lippe Detmold.....	Leopold II.....	Prince.....	50,000	23	108,513	445	165,760	165,760	not known	.....	.....	
Luxemburg and Limburg.....	That King of the Netherlands.....	Grand Duke of Luxg.....	40,000	7	413,831	1,686	603,630	603,630	400,000	1863	.....	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Queen.....	Queen.....	2,350,000	7	23,381,288	119,974	331,960,070	330,685,040	3,693,553,975	1865-6	23,632	
Greece.....	Victor Emmanuel II.....	King.....	3,672,323	5	94,130,000	109,941	15,370,105	15,370,105	1,080,000,000	1863	2,000	
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel II.....	King.....	3,672,323	5	94,130,000	109,941	15,370,105	15,370,105	1,080,000,000	1863	2,000	
Netherlands.....	William III.....	King.....	575,000	1	3,972,659	10,965	43,287,265	40,911,675	1,080,000,000	1864-5	2,989	
Portugal.....	Louis I.....	King.....	760,000	5	3,384,657	85,510	17,075,755	18,789,590	168,355,510	1864-5	6,839	
Prussia.....	Charles I.....	King.....	640,000	7	2,282,240	6,777	9,267,260	9,267,260	46,291,125	1853	.....	
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	8,516,145	3	22,794,593	135,554	130,385,485	130,385,485	280,000,000	1867	2,310	
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	8,516,145	3	22,794,593	135,554	130,385,485	130,385,485	280,000,000	1867	2,310	
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles XV.....	King.....	1,674,868	41	7,612,874	30,821	300,821,968	300,821,968	469,433,640	1864-5	3,539	
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz I.....	Sultan.....	3,000,000	10	18,000,000	168,048	131,203,660	131,203,660	725,554,130	1864-5	4,640	
The Papal States.....	Pius IX.....	Pope.....	600,000	75	35,350,410	1,812,048	73,685,125	73,685,125	255,400,000	1864-5	not known	
Switzerland.....	M. Martin Knutli.....	President of Fedt'l Council.....	2,000	...	2,534,243	15,323	4,124,310	4,064,465	30,450,000	1653	.....	
The Free Towns, viz.:.....	Burgomaster.....	Burgomaster.....	44,357	...	1,017,015	406,316	1,017,015	1,017,015	1,825,500	1863	37	
Breuck.....	Burgomaster.....	Burgomaster.....	106	...	1,310,870	1,489,630	1,310,870	1,489,630	8,900,630	1864	302	
Hamburg.....	Burgomaster.....	Burgomaster.....	910,373	...	3,265,275	2,950,275	3,265,275	3,265,275	22,176,140	1863	536	
Totals.....			\$47,453,000	24	300,243,963	1,862,107	\$2,007,971,553	\$2,047,960,550	\$11,988,947,755	...	...	...
Rectified Totals for Europe proper.....			\$44,056,000	24	283,465,003	6,125,034	\$1,967,417,505	\$2,007,496,500	\$11,988,947,755	...	...	...

And proportionate sums for the other items mentioned, in which allowance is made for the Revenue, Debts, &c., not specifically stated.

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Availing ourselves of these and the data given elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK, we discover that the place of the proposed Confederation of British America among the nations, as it respects the important elements of national wealth and strength, will be as follows :—

<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<i>Russia, including all her possessions.....</i>	<i>415,000,000</i>
<i>British America, including the Bay of</i>	<i>7,612,874</i>
<i>Territory, Vancouver's Island, and British</i>	
<i>Columbia.....</i>	<i>3,400,000</i>
<i>Brazil.....</i>	<i>3,131,000</i>
<i>United States of America, territories, &c.,</i>	<i>2,900,918</i>
<i>(organized into States and territorial go-</i>	
<i>vernments, about 1,100,000 sq. miles).</i>	
<i>Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa.....</i>	<i>1,819,018</i>
<i>China.....</i>	<i>1,267,000</i>
<i>Mexico.....</i>	<i>1,030,442</i>
<i>Argentine Confederation, including El Gran</i>	
<i>Chaco and Patagonia.....</i>	<i>842,789</i>
<i>United States of Colombia.....</i>	<i>531,948</i>
<i>Peru.....</i>	<i>524,301</i>
<i>Bolivia.....</i>	<i>473,298</i>
<i>Venezuela.....</i>	<i>436,713</i>
<i>British America, (the five Atlantic Colonies).....</i>	<i>119,345</i>
<i>Kendur.....</i>	<i>287,000</i>
<i>Chili.....</i>	<i>340,393</i>
<i>France.....</i>	<i>21,852</i>
<i>Spain.....</i>	<i>182,758</i>
<i>Sweden and Norway.....</i>	<i>168,042</i>
<i>Prussia.....</i>	<i>135,554</i>
<i>Great Britain and Ireland.....</i>	<i>119,394</i>
<i>Italy.....</i>	<i>107,794</i>
<i>do., do., do.</i>	
<i>China.....</i>	<i>415,000,000</i>
<i>Russia.....</i>	<i>73,023,373</i>
<i>France.....</i>	<i>37,023,382</i>
<i>Turkey.....</i>	<i>25,350,000</i>
<i>United States (estimate).....</i>	<i>33,000,000</i>
<i>Austria.....</i>	<i>32,572,911</i>
<i>Great Britain and Ireland.....</i>	<i>29,343,293</i>
<i>Italy.....</i>	<i>24,167,763</i>
<i>Spain.....</i>	<i>21,852,000</i>
<i>Prussia.....</i>	<i>16,301,250</i>
<i>Brazil, (one-fifth slave).....</i>	<i>10,015,100</i>
<i>Mexico.....</i>	<i>8,295,553</i>
<i>Sweden and Norway.....</i>	<i>5,331,073</i>
<i>Belgium.....</i>	<i>4,801,071</i>
<i>Bavaria.....</i>	<i>3,743,000</i>
<i>British America, (the five Colonies).....</i>	<i>3,075,244</i>
<i>Portugal.....</i>	<i>3,584,677</i>
<i>Holland, (the Netherlands).....</i>	<i>3,372,652</i>
<i>Peru.....</i>	<i>2,865,000</i>
<i>United States of Colombia.....</i>	<i>2,704,174</i>
<i>Switzerland.....</i>	<i>2,551,244</i>
<i>Saxony.....</i>	<i>2,225,240</i>
<i>Bolivia.....</i>	<i>1,587,232</i>
<i>Venezuela.....</i>	<i>1,800,000</i>
<i>Wartemburg.....</i>	<i>1,720,243</i>
<i>Chili.....</i>	<i>1,676,800</i>
<i>Denmark.....</i>	<i>1,399,201</i>
<i>Baden.....</i>	<i>1,389,201</i>
<i>Greece.....</i>	<i>1,332,508</i>

If we look to the position in the above respects of the five Colonies among tributary States or Colonies, we shall find it to be as under:—

Area.		Population.	
Australian Colonies, with Tasmania and New Zealand	2,587,070	British India, with Ceylon	180,596,965
India, with Ceylon	1,029,316	Java, with adjacent islands	13,619,108
British America, (the Five Colonies)	419,345	Egypt	5,125,000
Egypt	175,812	British America, the Five Colonies	3,976,243
Cuba	150,000	Algeria	2,000,838
Cuba, with Porto Rico	227,550	Cuba, with Porto Rico	1,902,416
Cuba, with Madeira	51,330	The Australian Colonies, with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,326,433

The mercantile marine of British America, the sixth in the world reckoning by number of vessels, is the third when tonnage, the truer test, is taken as the standard, far exceeding already the commercial navies of many European countries distinguished from of old as ship-owning communities. The figures are:—

<i>Number of vessels.</i>		<i>Tonnage of vessels.</i>	
Great Britain.....	23,632	Great Britain.....	5,627,860
United States*.....	(not stated in the Returns)	United States*.....	1,678,604
France.....	15,062	British America.....	1,781,743
Austria.....	9,143	Sweden.....	985,325
British America.....	7,943	France and Norway.....	760,028
Sweden and Norway.....	6,944	Italy.....	700,000
Spain.....	6,000	The Netherlands.....	654,244
Denmark.....	3,840	Spain.....	360,000
Russia.....	2,459	Russia.....	365,759
Prussia.....	2,310	Greece.....	300,000
The Netherlands.....	2,286	Prussia.....	292,256
Austria.....	899	Hamburg.....	238,768
Oldenburg.....	687	Bremen.....	207,720
		Denmark.....	143,320

* The Shipping Returns of the United States are very defective. They do not show the No. of vessels registered, but simply the tonnage. The tonnage given above is new admeasurement; the old admeasurement giving 3,516,787 tons. The tonnage of British America, above, is new admeasurement.

Without entering into comparative statements as to our material resources, for which we have supplied the data, let us now examine the burdens we have to bear at this fresh starting point in the race of rivalry with other countries.

The *amount* of the Public Debt *per* head of the Population in each Province is stated elsewhere. We will here supplement that statement by showing the *annual* charge on account thereof, throwing into one Table several other items of interest also.

	"Ordinary" revenue per head of the Population.	Portion raised by duties of Customs and Excise.	"Ordinary" Expen- diture per head of the Population.	Portion thereof paid for interest, & charges on Public Debt.
Nova Scotia.....	\$4.11	\$2.85	\$3.99	\$0.77
Newfoundland.....	3.71	3.29	4.45	0.53
New Brunswick.....	3.62	2.63	3.95	1.33
Canada.....	3.38	2.25	3.73	1.22
Prince Edward Island.....	2.25	1.78	2.34	0.20
Average.....	\$3.45	\$2.61.	\$3.76	\$1.12

The Totals are rectified for Europe proper by the following subtractions:—
Area.—For Russia in Asia and America, 5,132,453; for Turkey in Asia a
Population “ “ 5,646,400 ;

British America's Relative Position.

We have here the materials for comparing the position of British America with that of any of the nations with whom we are brought in contact, and we shall find the comparison to be as follows:—

Amount of Public Debt per head.

Great Britain.....	\$134.14
Holland.....	193.47
United States.....	80.18
France.....	63.53
Austria.....	37.15
Belgium.....	29.11
British America.....	23.50

Annual interest and charges on Public Debt, per head.

Great Britain.....	\$4.30
United States.....	4.22
Holland.....	3.66
France.....	3.49
Austria.....	2.00
British America.....	1.12
Belgium.....	0.98

* The Debt of the United States is expressed in the fluctuating currency of that country. The interest is payable about half in gold, the other half in paper.

	"Ordinary" Revenue, per head.	"Ordinary" Expenditure, per head.	Revenue from Customs and Excise, per head.
Holland.....	\$12.80	\$12.13	\$1.48
United States.....	11.50	10.70 (about)	5.03 (about)
France.....	11.41	11.30	6.75 (about)
Great Britain.....	11.30	11.29	6.75
Austria.....	7.37	7.46	3.35
Belgium.....	6.45	6.23	1.71
British America.....	5.45	3.78	2.01

We might pursue these remarks to great length, but we conclude with a short table of the usual Exports and Imports per head of the chief commercial nations, by which the activity of our trade is clearly shown:—

	Imports, per head.	Exports, per head.
The Netherlands.....	\$64	\$46
Great Britain.....	50	41
British America.....	19½	19
France.....	7	19
United States.....	7	6

The Imports and Exports of the several Provinces were:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Imports, per head.	Exports, per head.
Canada, 1865-'6.....	\$48,610,477	\$53,930,789	\$16	\$17
New Brunswick, 1865.....	7,080,668	5,531,796	26	20
Nova Scotia, 1865.....	14,381,669	8,830,893	30	24
P. E. Island, 1865.....	1,905,475	1,512,825	21	17
Newfoundland, 1865.....	5,335,310	5,536,630	43	43
* Total.....	\$77,319,119	\$75,365,663	\$19½	\$19

* Less Coin and Bullion.



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PORTS OF ENTRY AND CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

CANADA.

Warehousing Ports are marked *; Out-ports, †; Out-stations, ‡; Collectors, (a); Officer in charge, (b).

Amherst *.....	J. J. Fox (a)	Gananoque *.....	Jno. Ormiston (a)	Pictou *.....	J. Roblin (a)
Amherstburg *.....	E. Anderson (a)	Rockport †.....	Ed. Nalty (b)	Milford †.....	N. Dodge (b)
Anderdon †.....	W. Gratfield (b)	Gaspé *.....	J. C. Belleau (a)	Wellington †.....	F. W. Mandeville (b)
Belleville *.....	W. F. Mendell (a)	Perce †.....	G. L. Boutillier (b)	Potterton *.....	Geo. Gunn (a)
Brantford *.....	D. Curtis, jr., (a)	Seven Islands †.....	A. Talbot (b)	Prescott *.....	A. N. Striker (a)
Brighton *.....	D. Y. Leslie (a)	Goderich *.....	D. Cameron (a)	Quebec *.....	J. W. Dunscomb (a)
Brockville *.....	E. Webster (a)	Penetangont. †.....	R. McIntosh (b)	Chicoutimi †.....	C. McKenzie (b)
Maitland †.....	D. Jones (b)	Guelph *.....	E. Carthew (a)	Escoumains †.....	Jno. E. Barry (b)
Coles' Ferry †.....	W. M. Dunham (b)	Hamilton *.....	W. H. Kitson (a)	Murray Bay †.....	Wm. Harvey (b)
Burwell *.....	E. A. Dunham (a)	Galt †.....	H. Munro (b)	Tadoussac †.....	J. Radford (b)
Rytown *.....	D. Graham (a)	Wellington Sq. †.....	H. Lemon (b)	Three Rivers †.....	G. H. Gobby (b)
Chatham *.....	J. G. Pennethather (a)	Hemmingford †.....	M. Sweet (a)	Queenstown *.....	P. B. Clement (a)
Rondeau †.....	J. Duck (b)	Hope *.....	M. Whitehead (a)	Rimouski *.....	P. L. Gavreau (a)
Chippawa *.....	C. St. G. Yarwood (a)	Peterboro' * & †.....	T. Fortye (b)	Rowan *.....	P. Bennett (a)
Black Creek †.....	T. McLaughlin (b)	Kingston *.....	W. B. Simpson (a)	Russelltown *.....	R. Rogers (a)
Clarenceville *.....	Chs. Stewart (a)	Bath †.....	W. H. McLean (b)	Percy's Corn'r †.....	Jas. Botham (b)
Clifton *.....	W. Leggett (a)	Wolfe Island †.....	J. Murphy (b)	Sarnia *.....	J. Scully (a)
Niagara Falls †.....	J. McDonald (b)	Kingsville *.....	J. King (a)	Moore †.....	W. Gurd (b)
Cootcook *.....	J. Thompson (a)	Lacolle *.....	A. Holden (a)	Saugen †.....	W. Keith (a)
Hereford †.....	Aaron Workman (b)	London *.....	J. B. Strathy (a)	S't St. Marie *.....	J. Wilson (a)
Cobourg *.....	H. Easton (a)	Montreal *.....	A. M. Delisle (a)	Bruce Mines †.....	J. Bourker (b)
Colborne (W'land Canal) *.....	W. Pring (a)	Rouses Point †.....	B. Burdell (b)	Manatooah-ni-ging †.....	C. J. Dupont (b)
Cornwall *.....	R. K. Bullock (a)	Bona venture †.....	Thos. Barry (b)	Stanley *.....	J. Hemphill (a)
Aultsville *.....	W. D. Wilson (b)	Station †.....	A. McDonell (a)	Stanstead *.....	C. Bullock (a)
Cramahe *.....	J. M. Merriman (a)	Morrisburgh †.....	J. McCullough (b)	Bebe Plain †.....	Wm. McGowan (b)
Dalhousie, (St. Catherine's) *.....	J. Lamb (a)	Matilda †.....	John Benson (a)	Cedarville †.....	M. Dixon (b)
Dal'ousie (W'land Canal) *.....	J. S. Clark (b)	Napanee *.....	John Fraser (a)	Stratford *.....	W. McCrea (a)
Darlington *.....	A. Dixon (a)	New Carlisle *.....	E. Mann (b)	Sutton (Abercorn) *.....	Jno. Hamilton (a)
Dover *.....	W. H. Higman (a)	Carlton †.....	R. Bursteed (b)	Toronto *.....	B. Seaton (a)
Dundas *.....	W. B. Gwyn (a)	Cross Point †.....	H. Farncomb (a)	Collingwood †.....	Hon. R. Spence (a)
Dundee *.....	E. D. Phillips (a)	Newcastle *.....	J. W. Taylor (a)	Credit †.....	H. D. Wilson (b)
St. Regis †.....	Robt. Tyre (b)	Niagara *.....	R. K. Chisholm (a)	Trenton †.....	J. Melbourne (b)
Trout River †.....	M. M. Smith (b)	Oakville *.....	C. Walsh (a)	Wallaceburg †.....	A. Macaulay (a)
Dunnville *.....	W. A. Macrea (a)	Oshawa *.....	W. Stephens (a)	Baby Point †.....	C. Fraser (a)
Elgin (Edwardsburgh) *.....	R. P. McMillin (a)	Owen Sound *.....	F. H. Haycock (a)	Sombra †.....	H. Calder (b)
Fort Erie *.....	R. Graham (a)	Paris *.....	Penetanguishine *.....	Whitby *.....	W. Warren (a)
Freighsburg †.....	J. F. Parker (a)	Philipsburg *.....	W. Simpson (a)	Pickering †.....	J. Brennan (b)
			J. Henderson (a)	Windsor *.....	J. F. Elliott (a)
				Sandwich †.....	P. H. Morin (b)
				Woodstock *.....	Jordan Charles (a)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Treasurer and Controller.

St. John—Beverly Robinson, Provincial Treasurer; William Smith, Controller and Surveyor of shipping.

Deputy Controllers and Treasurers.

Campbellton.....	Chipman Botsford.	North Joggins.....	Rufus Cole.
Dalhousie.....	Dugald Stewart.	Dorchester.....	John Hickman.
Bathurst.....	Francis Meahan.	Moncton.....	James Robertson.
Caracquette.....	Jas. G. C. Blackhall.	Hillsborough.....	William Wallace.
Shippegan.....	P. J. N. Dumaresq.	Harvey.....	James Brewster.
Newcastle.....	William Parker.	St. George.....	A. J. Wetmore.
Chatham.....	Daniel Ferguson.	St. Andrews.....	J. H. Whitlock.
Richibucto.....	Henry Livingston.	St. Stephens.....	John Grimmer.
Buctouche.....	Robert Douglas.	West Isles.....	James E. Dixon.
Shediac.....	Hon. D. Hannington.	Bay Verte.....	Edward Wood.
Sackville.....	James Dixon.	Fredericton.....	Thomas R. Robertson.

Deputy Treasurers (not Controllers).

Woodstock.....	H. E. Dibblee.
Grand Falls.....	C. A. Hammond.
Tobique.....	Francis Tibbits.

NOTE.—The offices of Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer in New Brunswick answer respectively to those of Commissioner of Customs and Collectors of Customs in Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Port.	Collector and Controller.	Port.	Collector and Controller.	Port.	Collector and Controller.
Advocate Harbor	C. Ward.	Harborville	H. Morris	Port Mulgrave	V. J. Wallace
† Ankerst.	J. W. Delaney	Harbor-a-		Port Richmond	H. Marraud
† Annapolis	T. C. Tobias	Bouche	E. Corbet	Port Williams	A. Grant
† Antigonish	Hugh McPhie	Horton	E. DeWolf	Pubnico	P. S. D'Entremont
Apple River		Isaac's Hrb.	S. McMillan	† Pugwash	J. McNab
† Arichat	S. Donovan	Joggins	G. Seaman	Ragged Isl'ds	W. Stalker
† Baddeck	W. Kidston, j.	Lahave	J. Harley	Ratchford's R.	E. Hatfield
Barrington	W. Sargent	Lingan	F. Leaver	Sandy Cove	C. Gidney
Bear River	John Barr	Little River	J. Randall	St. Ann's	J. McAuley
Beaver River	R. Perry	† Liverpool	J. H. Freeman	St. Mary's	A. P. McKenzie
Belliveaus Cv	J. V. Stuart	Londonderry	D. A. Davidson	River	
Bridgetown	S. S. Thorne	Louisburg	L. Kavanagh	† Shelburne	J. Muir
Canada Creek	C. V. Rawding	† Lunenburg	H. M. Moyle	St. Peter's	M. J. Kavana's
Cape Canso	G. Norris	Mahone Bay	C. D. Mader	† Sydney	C. E. Leonard
Chester	D. Dimock	Main-a-Dieu	G. Rigby	Tangier	J. Browner
Cheverlie	T. A. Malcom	Maitland	Adam Roy	Tatamagouche	W. Campbell
Clementsport	G. F. Ditmars	Margaree	J. McRae	Thorne's Cove	A. B. Thorne
Cornwallis	E. Rand	Margarets'v'e	D. W. Landers	Truro	T. M. Crowe
Cow Bay	W. W. Bown	Merrigomish	R. Murray	Tusket	A. Lent
† Digby	B. Viets	North Sydn'y	T. M. Bown	Wallace	N. Nicolson
Five Islands	A. Y. Corbet	† Parrsborough	J. Ratchford	Walton	C. R. Allison
French Cross	R. Farnsworth	† Pictou	D. McCulloch	Westport	B. H. Ruggles
Glaco Bay	H. Rigby	Port Acadia	A. Bourneuf	Weymouth	S. Jones
Great Bras		Port Gilbert	R. Sanderson	Wilmot	R. Stone
d'Or	J. McNeil	† Port Hawkesbury	M. McDonald	† Windsor	E. O'Brien
† Guysborough	J. Marshall	Port Hood	E. D. Tremain	Yarmouth	T. E. Moberly
† Halifax	E. Binney	Port Medw'y	J. J. Letson		
Hantsport	N. T. Harris				

* Warehousing Ports.

† Ports of Registry.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Port.	Collector.	Port.	Collector.
Charlottetown	Hon. Fr'cis Longworth.	Orwell Bay	C. M. Willock
Richmond Bay	Benjamin Bearisto.	New London	John C. Sims.
Three Rivers	W. B. Aitken.	Rustico	Duncan McRae.
Colville Bay	Philip Leslie.	Murray Harbor	Archib'd McDonald.
St. Peter's	John Jardine.	Bay Fortune & Grand River	W. Norton.
Summerside	H. C. Green.	Pinette	Alexander McLean.
Caspeumpe	James Forsyth.		
Crapaud	Matthew Rogerson.		

* The Collectors are entitled "Collectors of Excise and Light Duties"; "Excise" in P. E. Island answering to "Customs" in Canada. Hon. F. Longworth is the Controller General for the Colony.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.—Hon. John Kent, Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Registrar of Shipping for Newfoundland and its dependencies. John Canning, Assistant Collector.

Outports.	Sub-Collectors.	Outports.	Sub-Collectors.
Brigus	John C. Nuttall.	Harbor Grace	Henry T. Moore.
Burin	Thomas Winter.	Lamaline	Henry Benning.
Carbonear	John McCarthy.	La Manche	Richard McGrath.
Fogo	John G. Lucas.	La Poile	Thomas Read.
Gaultois	Richard Bradshaw.	Trinity	Robert Bayley.
Greenspond	William Lang.	Twillingate	J. Pearce.
Harbor Breton	Thomas Birkett.		

Station.	Preventive Officers.	Station.	Preventive Officers.
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	Grand Bank	Josiah Blackburn.
Bay Roberts	George W. Hierlihy.	Green Bay (north side)	Patrick Power.
Bonavista and Catalina	John Miffen.	Great Placentia	W. G. Bradshaw.
Burgeo	F. A. Parsons.	Hants Harbor	James L. Mews.
Channel (Port au Basque)	John Hooper.	Little Placentia	Thomas Froeman.
English Harb'r (Fortune Bay)	Albert Stirling.	Pushthrough (Fortune Bay)	Henry Camp.
Ferry land	Luke Brown.	St. Lawrence	Hugh Vavasor.
Fortune	Thomas Rogers.	St. Mary's	James Murphy.
		Tropassay	John Devoreux.

Labrador—Collector of Duties: James Winter.

INLAND REVENUE COLLECTORS.

In Upper Canada their duties are to collect the Revenue arising from Licenses for Taverns, Distilleries, Spirits, Breweries, Malt Liquor, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

In Lower Canada, they collect the Revenue arising from Licenses for Taverns, Shops Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Distilleries, Spirits, Breweries, Malt Liquor, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Peddlers, Steamboats, Pawn brokers, Auctioneers, Auction Sales, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

UPPER CANADA.

Revenue Division.	Names.	Post Office.	Revenue Division.	Names.	Post Office.
1 Algoma Dist.	David Pim ...	Sault Ste. Marie	22 Middlesex & Elgin, No. 3	W. H. Armstrong.	Strathroy
2 Brant County.	D. W. Hart ..	Brantford	23 Norfolk	E. P. Ryerse ..	Port Ryerse
3 Bruce do ..	W. Withers ...	Kincardine	24 Northumberl'd	John Wilson ...	Cobourg
4 Carleton do	A. Graham ...	Ottawa	25 Oxford	J. Charles	Woodstock
5 Durham do	F. Murphy ...	Port Hope	26 Perth	J. Hamilton ...	Stratford
6 Essex, No. 1 Division	W. G. Hall ...	Windsor	27 Peterborough.	Thomas White ..	Peterborough
7 Essex, No. 2 Division	C. G. Fortier ..	Amherstburgh	28 Prince Edward	Charles Smith ..	Pictou
8 Frontenac, Lennox & Ad-dington	A. Thibodo ...	Kingston	29 Prescott and Russell	John Murray ..	L'Original
9 Grenville	S. B. Merrill ..	Prescott	30 Renfrew	Thos. Devine ..	Renfrew
10 Grey	M. McNab ...	Owen Sound	31 Simcoe	David Morrow ..	Barrie
11 Haldimand ..	J. Kinnear ...	Decewsville	32 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ...	Gordon Baker ..	Osnaburck C'tre
12 Halton	E. Benjamin ..	Milton	33 Victoria	J. P. Knowlson ..	Lindsay
13 Hastings	Chas. Widder ..	Belleville	34 Waterloo	R. F. Nellis ...	Galt
14 Huron	Geo. W. Foot ..	Goderich	35 Welland	W. Thompson ..	Chippawa
15 Kent	P. McGlashan ..	Chatham	36 Wellington ..	C. E. Romain ...	Guelph
16 Lambton	P. Douglas ...	Corruna	37 Wentworth ...	Thomas White ..	Hamilton
17 Lanark	G. C. Langley ..	Perth	38 York, 1st Div. and Division.	James Shaw ...	Toronto
18 Leeds	J. G. Conway ..	Brockville	39 York & Peel, and Division.	John Rose ...	do
19 Lincoln	D. Hanvey ...	St. Catharines	40 York & Ontario, 3rd Div.	H. Godson ...	do
20 Middlesex and Elgin, No. 1.	Peter McClary	St. Thomas	41 York County, 4th Division.	G. P. Dickson ..	Richmond Hill
21 Middlesex and Elgin, No. 2.		London			

LOWER CANADA.

1 Arthabaska...	F. Côté	Arthabaskaville	14 Montmagny ..	P. Verreau ...	St. Pierre, Ri-vière du Sud
2 Beauharnois ..	A. McEachron ..	Ormsdown	15 Ottawa	C. Symmes ...	Aylmer
3 Beauce	J.-Bte. Mercier ..	Beauce	16 Pontiac	Patrick Lynch ..	Allumet Island
4 Bedford	Wm. J. Cowie ..	Granby	17 Quebec	J. M. Lemoine ..	Quebec
5 Bonaventure ...	John Fraser ...	New Carlisle	18 Richelieu ...	A. Roy	Sorel
6 Chicoutimi ...	L. P. Lachance ..	Bagotville	19 Rimouski ...	D. T. De St. Aubin	St. Jérôme de Matanne
7 Gaspé	John Eden ...	Gaspé	20 St. Francis ...	John Griffith ..	Sherbrooke
8 Ibterville	Pierre Régnier ..	Ibterville	21 Saguenay	P. B. Belleville ..	Murray Bay
9 Joliette	A. Delisle ...	Village d'Indus-trie	22 St. Hyacinthe.	L. Taché ...	St. Hyacinthe
10 Kamouraska...	F. Deguise ...	Ste. Anne de Lapocatière	23 Terrebonne ..	Chas. Ouimet ..	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville
11 Montreal, 1st Division	R. Bellemare ..	Montreal	24 Three Rivers ..	J. S. Bureau ...	Three Rivers
12 Montreal, and Division	P. Durnford ...	do	25 Temiscouata..	Joseph Jones ..	St. Patrice, Ri-vière du Loup
13 Magdalen Isl'd	J. J. Fox	Amherst			

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

In those of the Maritime Provinces where there are Excise or Inland Revenue Duties, they are collected by the same officers who collect the Customs Revenue.



TARIFFS OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

CANADA.

(Sanctioned 15th August, 1886.)

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

(All goods not hereinafter enumerated are subject to 15 per cent duty.)

A	
Acids of every description except Acetic Acid and Vinogar.....	Free
Acetic Acid, &c., Vinogar (pkgs 15 per cent).....	5 cts ∇ gal
Advertising Pamphlets.....	15 ∇ cent
Agricultural Societies' Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when especially imported by, for the encouragement of Agriculture.....	Free
Alcohol.....	70 cts ∇ gal
Ale, Beer and Porter in casks do.....	7 cts ∇ gal
Do in bottles, 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.....	(packages 15 per cent) 5 cts ∇ gal
Do for Officers' Mess.....	Free
Almonds and Nuts of all kinds.....	15 ∇ cent
Alum.....	Free
Anatomical Preparations.....	Free
Anchors.....	Free
Angola Hair, unmanufactured.....	Free
Animals of all kinds from B. N. A. Provinces only.....	Free
Antimony.....	Free
Antiquities, collections, of.....	Free
*Apparatus, Steering.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing) and other personal effects and Implements of Husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing) of British subjects dying abroad.....	Free
Argentine, Alaska and German Silver, and Plated-ware, all kinds, manufactured.....	15 ∇ cent
Argol.....	Free
Arms for the Army and Navy, and Indian Nations.....	Free
Articles for the public use of the Province.....	Free
" " use of the Governor General.....	Free
" " use of Foreign Consuls, when such Consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade or commerce.....	Free
Asi—Pot, Pearl and Seal.....	Free
Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 ∇ cent
B	
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables.....	15 ∇ cent
Bark, Tanners'.....	Free
Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables Wood, and Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Barley Meal.....	(packages 15 ∇ cent) 25c ∇ 100 lbs
Barley.....	do 10c ∇ bush
Barilla or kelp.....	Free
Bears.....	(packages 15 ∇ cent) 10c ∇ bush
Bean Meal.....	do 25c ∇ 100 lbs
Beard and Bigg.....	do 10c ∇ bush
Beard and Bigg Meal.....	do 25c ∇ 100 lbs
Beer in Wood.....	do 5c ∇ gal
Beer in Bottles.....	do 7c ∇ gal
Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Boards, when imported directly by and for the use of Regimental Corps serving in Canada.....	Free
Belted, duck and Hose duck.....	Free
Berries used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Blacking.....	15 ∇ cent
Bleaching Powder.....	Free
Books, being reprint of British Copyright Works (see clause).....	Free
[CLAUSE—XXII Vic, Cap. II, Sec. 2—"But this Act shall not affect the Copyright Act, 13 and 14 Vic, Cap. 6, or any duty imposed under it."].....	
Books, printed, all kinds, except Copyrights and Books in course of printing in Canada.....	Free
Books, Maps and Charts, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become bona fide residents of the Province.....	Free
Books, printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British Copyright works; not Blank Account Books; not Copy-books; not Books to be written or drawn upon; not School or other Books printed in this Province.....	Free
Boots and Shoes (Leather).....	15 ∇ cent
Boat Felt.....	Free
Book, Map and News Printing Paper.....	15 ∇ cent
Bone, manufactured.....	15 ∇ cent
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.....	15 ∇ cent
Bibles, Testaments and Devotional Books.....	Free
*Binnacle Lamps.....	Free
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Bottle Plate.....	Free

Bolting Cloths.....	Free
Borax.....	Free
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.....	Free
Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of hair.....	15 ∇ cent
Brandy.....	(packages 15 per cent) 70 cts ∇ gal
Brandy for Officers' Mess.....	Free
Bran and Shorts.....	(packages 15 per cent) 25c ∇ 100 lbs
Brass and Copper, manufactured.....	15 ∇ cent
Brass in bars, rods or sheets.....	Free
Brass Tubes or Piping when drawn, or Iron.....	Free
Brass or Copper Wire and Wire Cloth.....	Free
Brass in scraps.....	Free
Brass and Tin Clamps, Slides, and Spangles, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Brimstone, roll or Hour.....	Free
Bristles and Hog's Hair of all kinds.....	Free
Britannia Metal Ware.....	15 ∇ cent
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....	15 ∇ cent
Broc. Corn.....	Free
Buckwheat.....	(packages 15 per cent) 10c ∇ bush
Buckwheat Meal.....	do 25c ∇ 100 lbs
Bulbs and Roots, other than Medicinal.....	Free
Bullion.....	Free
Bullion and Coins.....	Free
Burr Stones, wrought or unwrought, but not bound up in Mill-stones.....	Free
Busts, Casts, and Statues of Marbles, Bronze, or Alabaster; Paintings and Drawings, as works of art; specimens of Sculpture; cabinets of Coin; Modals, Gems and all collections of Antiquities.....	Free
Butter.....	(packages 15 per cent) 4 cts ∇ lb
*Bunting.....	Free

C

Cabinets of Coins.....	Free
Cables, iron chain.....	Free
Do Hemp.....	Free
Do Grass.....	Free
Cabinetware or Furniture.....	15 ∇ cent
Cards, playing.....	15 ∇ cent
Candles and Tapers, of Tallow, Wax or any other material.....	15 ∇ cent
Canada Plates, Tinned Plates, Galvanized Iron and Sheet Iron, Galvanized Spikes & Bolts, Free	
Cautchou or India Rubber or Gutta Percha, unmanufactured.....	Free
Cautchou or India Rubber, manufactured.....	15 ∇ cent
*Canvas, Sail, Nos. 1 to 6.....	Free
Caps, Hats, and Bonnets.....	15 ∇ cent
Carriages.....	15 ∇ cent
Carriages of travellers and Carriages employed in carrying merchandise (Hawkers and Circus Trops excepted).....	Free
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.....	15 ∇ cent
Cashmere, manufactured.....	15 ∇ cent
Castings, all other, Iron.....	15 ∇ cent
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic, unground.....	Free
Cement, Hydraulic, ground and caulked.....	15 ∇ cent
Cheese.....	(packages 15 per cent) 3 cts ∇ lb
Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.....	15 ∇ cent
Charts and Maps, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada, to become bona fide settlers in the Province.....	Free
Charts, Maps, and Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 ∇ cent
Chinaware, Earthenware, and Crockery.....	15 ∇ cent
Chinaware, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Charitable Societies, donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by.....	Free
Church Bells, when bona fide imported for the use of churches or other places of worship.....	Free
Chickory or other Root or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green.....	(pkgs 15 per cent) 3 cts ∇ lb
Do in dried, roasted or ground.....	3 cts ∇ lb
Cider, Cocks, Corks.....	15 ∇ cent
Cigars, viz:	
Value not over \$10.....	(packages 15 per cent) \$3.00 ∇ M
" over \$10 and not over \$20.....	do 4.00 ∇ M
" over \$20 and not over \$40.....	do 5.00 ∇ M
" over \$40.....	do 6.00 ∇ M
Cigars, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs (pkgs 15 ∇ ct).....	25 ∇ cent
Currents, dried fruits.....	15 ∇ cent
Clays, Earth, and Sand.....	Free
Coach and Harness Furniture.....	15 ∇ cent
Cocoa Paste from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Communion Plate, when bona fide imported for the use of churches and other places of worship.....	Free
*Composition Spikes and Nails.....	Free

* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

CANADA.—Continued.

C.—Continued.

*Compasses	Free
Clay Pipe	Free
Clocks	15 ¢ cent
Clothing and Arms for Indian Nations	Free
Clothing or Wearing Apparel made by hand or sewing machine	15 ¢ cent
Clothing for Army and Navy, or Indian Nations, or for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society	Free
Clothing, plain and military, imported for officers of the army serving in Canada	Free
Clothing and Arms for the army and military forces in the Province	Free
Coal and Coke	Free
Cochnical, and dyestuff	Free
Coffee, green	(pkgs 15 per cent) 3 ¢ ¢ lb
Coffee, ground or roasted	do 4 ¢ ¢ lb
Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by Minister of Finance	Free
Coke	Free
Colors and articles, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stationers, viz.: Lakes in ink, Scarlet and Maroon, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw, Blue-black, Paris and permanent Greens, Satin, and fine washed White, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead, and British Gum, for manufacturing purposes only	Free
Commissionariat Stores	Free
Confectionary	(packages 15 per cent) 53 ¢ 100 lbs
Copper Tubes and Piping, when drawn	Free
Copper, pig	Free
Copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets	Free
Copper or brass, manufactured	15 ¢ cent
*Copper Sheathing and Nails	Free
Corkwood, or the bark of the Corkwood tree	Free
*Cordage	Free
Cottons	15 ¢ cent
Cotton Warp, Yarn and Twist	15 ¢ cent
Cotton Wool	Free
Cotton Waste and Candlewick	Free
Cotton netting and woollen netting for India Rubber Shoes	Free
Corn, Indian	10 ¢ ¢ bush
Cordilla, other than Indian Corn, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder, and Currant Winos	(pkgs 15 ¢ cent) \$1.20 ¢ gal
Corks	15 ¢ cent
Cream of Tartar in crystals	Free
Cocoa Nut Oil, in crude, unrefined or natural state	Free
Coin and Bullion	Free
Cutlery, polished, all sorts	15 ¢ cent

D

*Dead Eyes	Free
*Dead Lights	Free
*Dock Plugs	Free
Diamonds and Precious Stones not set	Free
Dried Fruit	15 ¢ cent
Drugs not otherwise specified	15 ¢ cent
Drugs used chiefly for dyeing	Free
Dye Stuffs, viz.: Berries, Bark, Drugs, Nuts, and Vegetables, Woods and extracts of Logwood, used chiefly in dyeing	Free
Drain Tiles for Agricultural purposes	Free
Drawings, as works of art	Free
Donations of Clothing for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies	Free

E

Earth, Clays and Sand	Free
Eggs	Free
Electrotype Plates, printing purposes	Free
Emery Glass and Sand Paper	Free
Engravings and Prints	15 ¢ cent
Essences not elsewhere specified, and Perfumery	(packages 15 ¢ cent) 25 ¢ cent
Essential Oils of all kinds	Free

F

Factory and Mill Machinery of all kinds, or parts thereof	Free
Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz.: articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other metals	15 ¢ cent
Fan and Fire Screens	15 ¢ cent
Farming Implements and Utensils, when specially imported for encouragement of Agriculture	Free
Fanthers and Flowers	15 ¢ cent
Felt Hat Bodies and Hat Felt	Free
Fibrilla, Mexican Fibre, or Tampico, white or black, and other vegetables for manufacture	Free
Firebrick (not moulded into artificial or fancy shapes)	Free

F.—Continued.

Firewood	Free
Figs, Dried Fruits	15 ¢ cent
Fibres, do	15 ¢ cent
Firebrick and Clay	Free
Fireworks	15 ¢ cent
Fish, fresh	Free
Fish, salted or smoked	(packages 15 per cent) 1 ¢ ¢ lb
Fish and Vegetables, preserved	15 ¢ cent
Fishing Nets and Snares	Free
Fish Hooks, Lines and Fish Twines	Free
Flat Wire for Crinolines, covered	15 ¢ cent
Flax waste	Free
Flax, Hemp, Tow, undressed	15 ¢ cent
Flour of Wheat and Rye	(pkgs 15 per cent) 50 ¢ ¢ bri
Flour and Meal, of all other kinds, do	25 ¢ ¢ bri
Foreign Newspapers sent otherwise than through Post Office	15 ¢ cent
Fruits, dried	15 ¢ cent
Furs, Skins, Pelts, or Tails, undressed	Free
Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part	15 ¢ cent

G

Galvanized Iron	Free
Gazoline Oil	15 ¢ cent
Gems and Medals	Free
German Plates and Plated and Manufactured of all kinds	15 ¢ cent
Gin	(packages 15 per cent) 70 ¢ ¢ gal
Ginger, ground	25 ¢ cent
Glass and Glassware, plated and silvered, stained, painted or colored	15 ¢ cent
Glasses, Officers' Mess	Free
Globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges, Scientific and Literary Societies	Free
Goat Hair, unmanufactured	Free
Gold, Silver, and Electropate, manufactured	15 ¢ cent
Gold and Silver Leaf for Plating	Free
Goldbeaters' Beams, Moulds and Skins	Free
Grains—Barley and Rye	(pkgs 15 per cent) 10 ¢ ¢ bush
Beans and Peas	do do
Bear and Bigg	do do
Buckwheat	do do
Indian Corn	do do
Oats	do do
Wheat	Free
Grass, Oats, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, except plait, elsewhere mentioned	15 ¢ cent
Gravels	Free
Grasses and Scraps	Free
Grindstones, wrought or unwrought	Free
Gums, British, when imported by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stationers for manufacturing purposes only	Free
Gunpowder	15 ¢ cent
Guns, Rifles, and arms of all kinds	15 ¢ cent
Gutta Percha, manufactured	15 ¢ cent
Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined	Free
Gypsum, only when imported bona fide as manure	Free

H

Hardware, viz.: Cutlery, polished, all sorts, Japanese, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, and Edged Tools, Sythes and Snaiths, Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs, Stoves, and other Iron castings. Other Hardware, manufactured	15 ¢ cent
Harness and saddlery of Leather manufacture	15 ¢ cent
Hair, or Mohair, manufactured	15 ¢ cent
Hair—Human, Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, Hog or Mohair, unmanufactured	Free
Hat Plush	15 ¢ cent
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	15 ¢ cent
Hay	Free
Hemp, undressed	Free
Hides } and Pelts	Free
Horns }	Free
Hosiery	15 ¢ cent
Horse Hair, unmanufactured	Free
Hops	Free

I

Indian Corn	(packages 15 per cent) 10 ¢ ¢ bush
Indigo	Free
Ink of all kinds, except printing	15 ¢ cent
Ink, Printing	Free
Iron, Pig	Free
Iron—Scrap, Rod, Bar or Hoop	Free
" Nail or Spike Rod, round or flat	Free
" Hoop or Tire, for driving Wheels of Locomotives, bent and welded	Free
" Boiler Plates, punched or unpunched	Free
" Railroad Bars, Wrought Iron Chairs and Fish Plates	Free
" Rolled Plates	Free
" Wire	Free
Iron Tubes and Piping, when drawn	Free
*Iron Knives and Blades	Free

* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

CANADA.—Continued.

I.—Continued.

*Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.....	Free
Iron Bars, puddled.....	Free
Ivory, Bone, Pearl, Horn, manufactured.....	15 % cent

J

Japanned Tin, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware.....	15 % cent
Jewellery and Watches.....	15 % cent
Junk and Oakum.....	Free

K

Kryolite.....	Free
*Knives, Iron, Blades.....	Free

L

Lard.....(packages 15 % cent).....	1 cent 7/10
Lead, pig.....	Free
Lead, in sheet.....	Free
Lead, white, dry.....	Free
Lead, red, dry.....	Free
Leather, viz.: Sheep, Calf, Goat, and Chamels Skins, dressed, varnished, or enamelled.....	15 % cent
Leather, or Imitation of Leather, manufactured.....	15 % cent
Leather, Sole or Upper.....	10 % cent
Leather, Manufactures, viz.: Boots and Shoes, Harness and Saddlery.....	15 % cent
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway Cars and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods.....	Free
Locomotives, and Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and Cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the United States.....	Free
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars.....	15 % cent
Linen.....	15 % cent
Linen, table, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Linen Machine Thread for Boots and Shoes.....	Free
Liquors, malt, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Litharge.....	Free

M

Macaroni and Vermicelli.....	15 % cent
Machinery, Mill and Factory, of all kinds, and parts thereof.....	Free
Machine Silk Twist, & Machine Linen Thread, Free Mace, and packages.....	25 % cent
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass and Mosses, for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Manures.....	Free
Manufactured Marble, other than sawn slabs or blocks.....	15 % cent
Manufactures, viz.:—	
Marble or Imitation.....	15 % cent
Caoutchouc, India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part.....	do
Hair or Mohair.....	do
Paper Macho.....	do
Grass, Oiler, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, except plait, elsewhere mentioned.....	do
Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, and Ivory.....	do
Gold, Silver, Electro-plato, Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded Ware of all kinds.....	do
Brass or Copper.....	do
Leather or Imitation of Leather.....	do
Wood, not elsewhere specified.....	do
Cashmere.....	do
Meat, Fish and Vegetables, preserved.....	15 % cent
Maps, Charts and Atlases not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 % cent
Maps and Charts not imported as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become bona fide settlers in the Province.....	Free
Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished and not specially adapted.....	Free
*Masts, Iron, or parts of Iron Masts.....	Free
Meats, fresh, smoked and salt.....(pigs 15 % ct).....	1 ct 7/10 lb
Mead, Buckwheat.....	do 25c 100 lbs
Do, other, except Wheat and Rye.....	do
Medals.....	Free
Medicinal Root.....	Free
Medicines, Patent and Medicinal Preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	25 % cent
Medicine for hospitals.....	Free
Monagencies—horses, cattle, carriages, and harness.....	Free
Metal, Type, in blocks or pig.....	Free
Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined.....	Free
Military Clothing, and plan, imported by Officers of army serving in Canada.....	Free
Mill and Factory Machinery of all kinds and parts thereof.....	Free
Millinery of all kinds.....	15 % cent
Modals.....	Free
Molasses.....(packages 15 per cent).....	73c 100 %

* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

M.—Continued.

Mosses and Sea Grass, for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Musical Instruments for Military Bands.....	Free
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks.....	15 % cent
Mustard.....	15 % cent

N

Nails, Tacks and Brads.....	15 % cent
Newspapers, Foreign, sent otherwise than through the Post Office.....	15 % cent
Nitre or Saltpetre.....	Free
Nitrate of Soda.....	Free
Nuts of all kinds.....	15 % cent
Nuts used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Nutmegs and packages.....	25 % cent
Natural History, Specimens of.....	Free
Naphtha.....(packages 15 per cent).....	15 % cent
Naval and Military Stores.....	Free

O

Ochres, and Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed—dry, not calcined.....	Free
Oakum.....	Free
Ochres, ground and calcined.....	15 % cent
Officers' Mess:	
Cigars.....	Free
Silver or Plated Ware.....	do
Chinaware.....	do
Glassware.....	do
Table Linen.....	do
Spirits.....	do
Wines.....	do
Malt Liquors.....	do
Billiard Tables and Bagatelle Boards, when imported directly by and for use of Regimental corps serving in Canada.....	do
Oils—Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm, in their crude, unrefined or natural state.....	Free
Kerosene, Cont.....(packages 15 per cent).....	10 cts gal
Benzole, Benzine, Benzoin, Petroleum distilled, purified or refined (do 15 % ct).....	15 cts gal
Petroleum, crude.....	do 6 cts gal
Oil Cake or Linseed Cake.....	Free
Oils, in any way rectified, purified, refined, bleached, or prepared, not elsewhere specified.....(packages 15 % cent).....	15 % cent
Oil Cloths.....	15 % cent
Opium.....	15 % cent
Ordinance Skores.....	Free
Ores of all kinds of metals.....	Free
Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta or Composition.....	15 % cent
Oster or Willow, for basket makers' use.....	Free

P

Packages containing free goods, in which they are usually imported.....	Free
Packages, viz.:—Bales, trusses, cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, cases and casks containing dry goods, hardware and cutlery, crates or casks containing glassware or earthenware, and cases containing bottled wine or spirits, and other packages in which goods of the kind imported in them are usually imported, and which do not necessarily or generally accompany such goods when sold in the Province.....	Free
Packages containing goods paying specific duties only.....	15 % cent
Packages of all other kinds to pay same ad valorem duty as the goods they contain.....	15 % cent
Paint and Colors, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 % cent
Paper.....	15 % cent
Paper Hangings.....	15 % cent
Paper Macho.....	15 % cent
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	15 % cent
Patent Medicines, and packages.....	25 % cent
Pearl, Horn, Bone, and Ivory, unmanufactured.....	15 % cent
Pelts, Minks, and Horns.....	Free
Pepper, ground, and packages.....	25 % cent
Do unground, do.....	15 % cent
Perfumed Spirits, to be used as Perfumery only.....(packages 15 per cent).....	\$1.30 gal
Perfumery not elsewhere specified.....	25 % cent
Pine and Palm Oil, crude, unrectified, and natural state.....	Free
Phosphorus.....	Free
Pickles and Sauces.....	15 % cent
Pimento, ground, and packages.....	25 % cent
Do unground do.....	15 % cent
Pipe Clay.....	Free
Pipes, Tobacco.....	15 % cent
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined.....	15 % cent
Playing Cards.....	15 % cent
Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	15 % cent
Preserved Meats.....	15 % cent
Printed, Lithographed or Copper-plato Bill, Billheads, and Advertising Pamphlets.....	15 % cent
Produce, Fish, and Vegetables, preserved.....	15 % cent

P—Continued.

Plated Ware.....	15 ¢ cent
Porter in bottles.....	(packages 15 per cent) 7 ¢ gal
Porter in casks.....	do 5 ¢ gal
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper.....	Free
Pitch and Tar.....	Free
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies.....	Free
Plants, Shrubs and Trees.....	Free
Plank and Sawed Lumber of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Cherry.....	Free
Plank and Sawed Lumber of all kinds, except Walnut, Mahogany, Chestnut, Rosewood, and Cherry.....	15 ¢ cent
Printing Ink and Printing Presses, except Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	Free
Prohibited Articles, see Schedule below	Free
Provisions for Army or Navy or Indian Nations.	Free
Prunella.....	Free
Puddled Iron Bars.....	Free
*Pumps and Pump-gear.....	Free

R

Rags.....	Free
Railroad Bars.....	Free
Rattan, for Caning Chairs.....	Free
Real Lead, dry.....	Free
Resin and Rosin.....	Free
Rice.....	Free
*Riders and Knees—Iron.....	Free
*Rigging Wire, other than monoline.....	Free
Rockets and Bells, other than monoline.....	Free
Rifles, Guns, and Fire Arms of all kinds.....	15 ¢ cent
Room Paper Manufacturers—The colors and articles following, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Dealers for manufacturing purposes only, that is to say: Lakes in pulp, scarlet and morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw; Blue-black, Paris and permanent Greens, Saffron and fine washed white, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead and British gum.....	Free
Rum (packages 15 per cent).....	70 ¢ gal

S

Sails ready made.....	15 ¢ cent
*Sail Cloth or Canvas, from Nos. 1 to 6.....	Free
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda and Soda Ash.....	Free
Sand, Earth, and Clay.....	Free
Salt.....	Free
Sauces and Pickles.....	15 ¢ cent
Sea Grass, Manilla Grass, and Mosses for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes only.....	Free
Settlers' Wearing Apparel, and other personal effects, Implements of Husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province.....	Free
Scrap Brass and Scrap Iron.....	Free
Shawls.....	15 ¢ cent
Ships' Blocks and Patent Brushes for Blocks.....	Free

“ Binnacle Lamps.....	Free
“ Sail Cloth or Canvas from Nos. 1 to 6.....	Free
“ Compasses.....	Free
“ Dead Eyes.....	Free
“ Dead Light.....	Free
“ Deck Plugs.....	Free
“ Pumps and Pump Gear.....	Free
“ Shackles—Shoats.....	Free
“ Signal Lamps.....	Free
“ Travelling Trunks.....	Free
Yellow Metal in bars or bolts.....	Free
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	Free
Secure Apparatus.....	Free
Composition Spikes and Nails.....	Free
Sheathing Copper and Nails.....	Free
Iron Knees and Riders.....	Free
Wire Rigging.....	Free
Corlages.....	Free
Trenails and Wedges.....	Free
Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.....	Free
Shackles.....	Free
Sheaves.....	Free
Sheathing Copper and Nails.....	Free
Shells, manufactured.....	15 ¢ cent
Shrubs and Plants.....	Free
Silk, Satins and Velvets.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk, Woolen, Worsted, and Cotton Embroideries, and Tumbler Work.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk Twist and Silk and Mohair Twist not elsewhere specified.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk Twist for Hats, Boots and Shoes.....	Free
Silver and Gold Cloth.....	15 ¢ cent
Silver-plated Ware, Officers' Mess.....	Free
State.....	Free
Slotted Tapes, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Small Wares.....	15 ¢ cent

CANADA—Continued.

S—Continued.

Snuff—ground dry.....	(packages 15 per cent) 15 ¢ ts 15
“ damp, moist or pickled (pkgs 15 per cent).....	10 ¢ ts 15
Soda Ash.....	Free
Soap.....	(packages 15 per cent) 1 ¢ 100 ts
Spades, Shovels, Stoves and all other Iron Castings.....	15 ¢ cent
Spelter or Zinc in sheet.....	Free
Spelter in block or pig.....	Free
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany.....	Free
Spices, ground, including ginger, pimento and pepper.....	(packages 15 per cent) 25 ¢ cent
Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper.....	(packages 15 per cent) 15 ¢ cent
*Spikes and Nails, composition.....	Free
Spikes, Seythes and Smiths.....	15 ¢ cent
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, not being Whiskey (packages 15 per cent).....	70 ¢ ts gal
Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Spirits of Turpentine.....	(packages 15 per cent) 15 ¢ cent
Statues, Busts, and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, Paintings and Drawings as Works of Art, Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and Collections of Antiquities.....	Free
Stationery.....	15 ¢ cent
Steel, wrought or cast, in bars or sheets, circular or oblong.....	Free
Steel Wire, flat, and uncovered, for Crinolines.....	15 ¢ cent
*Steering Apparatus.....	Free
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes.....	Free
Steamboat and Mill Shafts, Cranks, forged in the rough.....	Free
Steam Fire Engines, when imported by municipal corporations, for use of such municipalities.....	Free
Stone, unwrought, and Lithographic Stone.....	Free
Straw, Tuscan, Grass and Fancy Plait.....	Free
Sulphur or Blimstone in roll or flour.....	Free
Sugar, Coffee and Tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.....	Free
Sugar—Candy, brown or white, Refined Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactured of Refined Sugar, including Succulac and Confectionery.....	(packages 15 per cent) \$3.00 100 lbs
White Clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to White Clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined.....	(pkgs 15 per cent) \$2.60 100 lbs
Yellow Muscovado and Brown Clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to Yellow Muscovado, and not equal to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed (pkgs 15 per cent).....	\$2.25 100 lbs
Brown Muscovado Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to Brown Muscovado, and not equal to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed (pkgs 15 per cent).....	\$1.90 100 lbs
Any other Sugar, not equal in quality to Brown Muscovado (packages 15 per cent).....	\$1.68 100 lbs
Cano Juice, Syrup of Sugar or Sugar Cano Syrup of Molasses, Molado, concentrated Molado or concentrated Molasses (pkgs 15 per cent).....	\$1.37 100 lbs

T

Table Linen, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Tallow.....	(packages 15 per cent) 1 ¢ cent 15
Tapes, Slotted, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Tea.....	15 per cent ad valorem and 7 ¢ ts 15
Tea, Sugar and Coffee, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse, for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.....	Free
Tenacels.....	Free
Thibet Hair, unmanufactured.....	Free
Thread and other articles embroidered with gold or for embroidery.....	15 ¢ cent
Thread Lace and Insertions.....	15 ¢ cent
Tiles, drain, for agricultural purposes.....	Free
Tin, granulated or bar.....	Free
Tin and Zinc or Spelter, in block or pig.....	Free
Tin Clamps, Slices or Spangles for manufacturing Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Tin Plates.....	Free
Tobacco, manufactured, viz: Cavendish.....	(packages 15 per cent) 15 ¢ ts 15
Common Cut.....	do 70 ¢ do
Fine Cut.....	do 40 ¢ do
Canadian Twist.....	(packages 15 per cent) 15 ¢ do
Snuff, and Snuff Flour, dry, do.....	4 ¢ do
Snuff, damp, moist or pickled, do.....	10 ¢ do

* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

When imported by shipbuilders for ship-building purposes, Free.

CANADA.—Continued.

T.—Continued.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Free
Tobacco Pipes.....	15 ¢ cent
Tow, unbleached.....	Free
Toys.....	15 ¢ cent
Trees, Plants and Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots.....	Free
*Travelling Trunks.....	Free
*Trenails and Wedges.....	Free
Tubes and Piping, of Copper, Brass, or Iron, when drawn.....	Free
Turpentine, Spirits of.....	15 ¢ cent
Turpentine, other than spirits of Turpentine.....	Free
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs.....	Free

U

Unenumerated Articles.....	15 ¢ cent
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V

Varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders.....	Free
Varnish, other than bright and black.....	15 ¢ cent
Veneering of wood or ivory.....	Free
Vegetables used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Vehicles of travellers (except those of hawkers and circus troops).....	Free
Vegetables, Fish and Meats, preserved.....	15 ¢ cent
Velvets, Silks and Satins.....	15 ¢ cent
Vinegar..... (packages 15 per cent).....	5 cts ¢ gal

W

Walnuts, Dried Fruits.....	15 ¢ cent
Wearing Apparel and Clothing made by hand or sewing machine.....	15 ¢ cent
Weaving or Tram Silk and Weaving or Tram Cotton for making elastic Webbing, and Crinoline Thread for covering Crinoline Wire.....	Free
*Wedges and Trenails.....	Free
Whale Oils, in their crude and natural state, not in any way rectified, racked, pumped, bleached or prepared.....	Free
Wheat.....	Free
Whitening or Whitening.....	Free
White Lead, dry, and White Zinc.....	Free
Whisky..... (packages 15 per cent).....	70 cts ¢ gal
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, and Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder, and Currant Wines, containing not over 25 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood..... (packages 15 per cent).....	10 cts ¢ gal
Wines of all kinds (except as above) containing over 25 degrees, and not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood (packages 15 per cent).....	25 cts do
Wines of all kinds (except as above) containing not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in bottles (package or bottle 15 per cent).....	Per doz. 75 cts gals 1.50 pints 75c
An additional duty of 3 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in wood or bottles—4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.	
Wine, Sparkling of all kinds, in bottles, when accompanied by a certificate of growth (package or bottle 15 per cent)—in quarts.....	¢ doz \$3.00
Do do do in pints.....	do 1.50
And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth, an additional duty of (package or bottle 15 per cent)..... in quarts.....	¢ doz \$1.00
Do do do in pints.....	do 0.50
Wines, Spirits and Fermented Liquors of all kinds, imported for Officers' Mess, and the packages containing the same.....	Free
Wire, iron.....	Free
Wire, flat, for Crinolines, covered.....	15 ¢ cent
*Wire Rigging.....	Free

* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sanctioned July 9th, 1886.

(Add 3 per cent. for Railway duties.—See below.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Animals, viz—Horses, Mares, Geldings, and Oxen.....	\$3.00 each
Neat Cattle, 3 years old and upwards.....	4.00 "
Cows and other Cattle, under 3 years old.....	2.00 "
Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight.....	2.00 "
Do do under 100 lbs. weight.....	50 cts "
Sheep.....	75 cts "
Axis, 3 lbs weight, and upwards.....	30 cts "
Candles of all kinds (except Sperm and Wax).....	2 cts ¢ lb
Candles, Sperm and Wax.....	6 cts "
Cider.....	5 cts ¢ gal
Coffee.....	2 ½ cts ¢ lb
Fruit, dried.....	2 cts "
Hams, smoked or dried.....	1 cent ¢ lb
Leather, Sole—Upper Leather, Harness and Belts.....	4 cts ¢ lb
Do. Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed.....	50 cts ¢ doz

W.—Continued.

Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured.....	Free
Woods and Drugs used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Wood, manufactured, not elsewhere specified.....	15 ¢ cent
Wool.....	Free
Woolens.....	15 ¢ cent
Writing Desks, Fancy and Ornamental Cases and Boxes, and other Fancy Goods.....	15 ¢ cent

Y

*Yellow Metal, in bars or bolts, and Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	Free
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Z

Zinc or Spelter in blocks or pigs.....	Free
Zinc or Spelter, in sheets.....	Free
Zinc, white.....	Free

FREE FOR USE OF H.M.'S ARMY SERVING IN CANADA.

Silver or Plated Ware, Glassware, Chinaware, Table Linen, and Cigars, for the use of any Regimental Mess of Officers serving in Canada.

The Statute provides that all importations for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy serving in Canada, or for the public uses of the Province shall be free.

The phrase being interpreted to mean that such importations are only free when the duty otherwise payable thereon would be borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or this Province.

Schedule of Goods, free of duty, from and after the passing of this Act.

The following goods, when of the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, viz: Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Animals of all kinds, Fresh, Smoked, and Salted Meats, Seeds and Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in the water, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part; Fish Oil, Gypsum, ground or unground.

Goods which may be made free of duty by proclamation or by order in Council.

Any other articles than those mentioned in the above schedule, being of the growth and produce of the said British North American Provinces, that may be specially exempted from Customs duty by order of the Governor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in this schedule, and when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be admitted into this Province free of duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements shall be entered into with the United States for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country.

EXPORT DUTY.

Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts of pine or spruce exported out of Canada, except the same be exported directly to any of the British North American Provinces: On every 1,000 feet, board measure, Pine.....\$1 00
Do do do Spruce.....0 50

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same be found:—
Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

Leather—Calf Skins, tanned.....	\$1 20 ¢ doz
Malt Liquors of every description (not being aged wiser, otherwise charged with duty) whether in bottles or otherwise.....	10 cts ¢ gal
Molasses and Treacle.....	2 cts ¢ gal
Pork and Beef, salted.....	\$1 00 ¢ bri
Pork and Beef, fresh.....	\$1 00 100 lbs
Rock or Coal Oil, Benzine, and Turpentine.....	6 cts ¢ gal
Soap, costing less than 10 cents per lb.....	1 cent ¢ lb
Spirits and Cordials, viz: Alcohol, of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	35 cts ¢ gal
Brandy.....	80 cts do
Rum, of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	35 cts do
Gin and Whisky.....	60 cts do
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, and Sauts.....	20 cts do
All other Cordials.....	50 cts do
Tinctures.....	30 cts do
All other Spirits not herein enumerated, of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.....	35 cts do

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.—Continued.

Sugar refined, in loaves.....	2½ cts ▽ lb
All other kinds of refined or white Bastard Sugar, or Sugar Candy.....	2 cts ▽ lb
Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not refined.....	1½ cts ▽ lb
Tea, (except Green).....	4 cts ▽ lb
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twaunkay, and other Green Teas.....	8 cts ▽ lb
Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars).....	5 cts ▽ lb
Wines costing two dollars per gallon, and upwards.....	90 cts ▽ gal
Wines costing one dollar and upwards per gallon, and less than two dollars per gallon.....	80 cts ▽ gal
Wines costing less than one dollar per gallon.....	30 cts ▽ gal
And on every hundred dollars of the true and real value of all Wines, in addition.....	\$12.50

AD-VALEOREM DUTIES.*

On the following articles, for every hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:

Anchors; Canvases; Cordage; Chain Cables, and other Chains.....	\$1.00
Cotton Warp; Copper and Patent Metals, in sheets, bars, bolts, and scrap.....	1.00
Felt, in rolls or sheets; Foreign Hides, green, dried, or salted.....	1.00
Fire Clay, Bricks and Tiles made of Fire Clay.....	1.00
Iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheets; Pig Iron.....	1.00
Railway Rails and Chairs; Oakum.....	1.00
Sails and Rigging for new Ships; Sheathing Paper.....	1.00
Silk Floss for Hatters' purposes; Block Tin; Tin Plates.....	1.00
Lead, in pig or sheets; Zinc in pig or sheets.....	1.00
Bar and sheet Steel; Brimstone, crude or roll.....	1.00
Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic Acid; Chloride of Lime.....	1.00
Soda Ash; Copperas; Alum; Phosphorus.....	1.00
Prussiate of Potash; Carbony; Nitro and Saltpetre.....	1.00

On the following articles, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:

Boots and Shoes, of whatever material, and parts of the same.....	\$15.00
Leather Manufactures.....	15.00
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs.....	15.00
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks.....	15.00
Household Furniture (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale).....	15.00
Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Brushes.....	15.00
Hats and Hat Bodies; Piano Fortes; Snuffs and Cigars.....	15.00
Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other vehicles, and parts thereof.....	15.00
Veneer and other Mouldings.....	15.00
Frames for Pictures and Looking Glasses.....	15.00
Wooden Ware of all kinds; Matches; Corn Brooms.....	15.00
And all Agricultural Implements; and parts thereof (except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks).....	15.00
Trunks; Valises; Portmanteaux.....	15.00
Iron Castings, viz.: Cooking, Close, Box, and Round Stoves, and parts thereof, except Square Stoves, designated as Canada Stoves.....	15.00
Apparatus for Cooking Stoves; Franklin Stoves.....	15.00
Register Grates; Fire Frames, and parts thereof.....	15.00

* Ad valorem duties are levied on the value of the articles at the market where the importer bought them.

AD-VALEOREM DUTIES.—Continued.

Kitchen Ranges and Browsers; Cast Iron Furnaces, and parts thereof.....	15.00
And all other Goods, Ware, and Merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with Duty, and not hereinafter declared to be free from Duty, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof.....	12.50

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

(Subject only to Railway duty.)

Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, Working Tools and implements used and in use of families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person, or persons, or for sale; Books, printed; Carriages of travellers, properly such, and not intended for sale; Coins and Bullion; Corn Broom Brush; Grain not malted; Flour, Meal, and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Rice ground and unground; Eggs and Poultry; Manures of all kinds; Fish of all kinds; Products of Fish and all other creatures living in the water; Palm Oil; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Firewood; Printing Paper, Types, Printing Presses, and Printers' Ink; Rags; Old Rope and Junk; Sals of kinds; Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked; Soap, Grease and Tallow; Butter; Cheese; Lard; Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; Linens and Twines; Shoe Thread and Book Binding; Wool; Wool, Cotton Bating; Seeds and Vegetables; Furs, Skins, or Tails, undressed; Stone or Marble in its crude or unwrought state; Slate, Ores of Metals of all kinds; Coal; Pitch; Tar; Turpentine; Ashes; Felt; Wool; Bark; Gypsum, ground or unground; Hops; wrought or unwrought Burr or Grindstones; Dye Stuffs; Flax, Hemp, Manila, and Tow, unmanufactured; Unmanufactured Tobacco; Resin; Horns; Hides; Barilla and Chalk.

EXEMPTIONS FROM B. N. A.

The following articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the B. N. A. Provinces, are admitted free under the Governor's proclamation, and not subject to Railway duty:—Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Vegetables; Fruits; Seeds; Hay and Straw; Animals; Salted and Fresh Meats; Butter; Cheese; Lard; Tallow; Hides; Horns; Wool undressed; Skins and Furs of all kinds; Irem in pigs and blooms; Copper; Lead in pigs; Ores of all kinds; Grindstones and Stone of all kinds; Earth; Coals; Lime; Ocher, ground and unground; Rock Salt; Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds; Firewood; Ashes; Fish; Fish Oil, viz., Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head matter and Blubber; Furs and Skins of Fish or creatures living in the sea. (Also by proclamation dated July 26th, 1866) Rock or Coal Oil, Benzole and Paraffine.

RAILWAY DUTY (additional.)

In addition to the ordinary Revenue, a duty of three per cent is imposed for Railway purposes on all Goods, Wares, Merchandise, except certain articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, namely:—Grain, and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Cotton Wool; Seeds and Vegetables; Fish of all kinds; Products of Fish and all other creatures living in the water; Poultry and Eggs or Hides; Stone or Marble, in its crude or unwrought state; Slate; Butter; Cheese; Tallow; Lard; Horns; Manures; Ores of Metals of all kinds; Pitch; Tar; Turpentine; Ashes; Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed; unmanufactured in whole or in part; Firewood; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Pelts; Wood; Fish Oil; Rice; Broom Corn and Bark; Gypsum, ground or unground; Hops, or wrought or unwrought Burr or Grindstones; Dye Stuffs; Flax, Hemp, and Tow, unmanufactured; Rags. And except Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, the Working Tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; Carriages of travellers, not intended for sale.

TARIFF OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From 1st April, 1866, to 31st March, 1867.

AN ACT TO REGULATE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and shall continue in force until the first day of April next thereafter.
2. There shall be collected and paid to Her Majesty for the use of the Province, upon all goods brought into this Province, by sea or land carriage, the several duties in currency set forth in figures on the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Duties," opposite the respective articles in such table mentioned, according to the value, number, or quantity of every such article.
3. The goods mentioned in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Exemptions," shall be free of duty.

5. The duties shall be collected, paid, and received, according to the weights and measures in use in this Province, and in the table of duties, such duties are imposed according to any specific value, quantity or number, the same shall apply in the like proportion to any greater or less value, quantity or number.
6. The duties shall be paid to the Collectors of the Colonial Revenue, and received at the office of the Receiver General, either in treasury notes, or in current coin at the legal rate of tender.
7. The Governor in Council may, whenever it shall be advisable so to do, declare any provisions of the British North American Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, or any of them, may be imported into the Province free of duty, and may de-

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

clear in what manner, and under what restrictions, the same may be imported.

9. Books, drawings, paintings or prints of an immoral or indecent character are prohibited to be imported into this Province under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, and the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which such prohibited articles may be found.

Table of Duties.

8 cts.

Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel	1.00
Ale, Beer, or Porter, in wood or bottles, per gal.	5
Bacon, per cental or 100 lbs.	2.00
Beef, salted, per barrel	1.00
Beef, fresh, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Biscuit, fine, and bread, including crackers or cakes, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Bread, Flour or Navy, per 100 lbs.	0.20
Butter, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Burning Fluid, per gallon	10
Candles, tallow, per lb.	3
all other Candles, per lb.	8
Cattle, viz., horses, mares, or geldings, each.	10.00
Neat cattle, viz., oxen or other neat cattle, 3 yrs. old or upwards, each	7.50
Cows and cattle under 3 years old, each	2.50
Sheep, each	75
Cattle, Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight each	5.00
of 100 lbs. weight, and under, each	5.00
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Coffee, green, per lb.	4
roasted, burned, or ground, per lb.	5
Flour, wheat, per barrel	25
Ginger, ground, per lb.	4
Geneva and Whiskey not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	90
Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Lard, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Leather, viz., sole leather, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	4
Molasses, per gallon	5
Onions, per 100 lbs.	50
Oil, viz., rock or coal oil and benzole, per gallon	7
Paraffine, per gallon	7
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel	1.00
Pork, salted, per bbl.	1.00
fresh per 100 lbs.	1.00
Pepper and Pimento, ground, per lb.	4
Raisins, per lb.	2
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon	75
Spirits, viz., brandy, cordials, and other spirits, except rum, Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion, &c.	1.20
Spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the head of some other denomination, with the exception of varnish (in any package), shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty per gallon, of	90
Sugar, brown or muscovado, not refined, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Candied, brown, crushed and bastard facings, and refined, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Teas:ouchong, congou, pekoe, bohea, pouchong, and all other black teas, per lb.	6
Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay and other green teas, per lb.	11
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb.	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Wines, viz., hock, constantin, malvasy, calawba, burgundy, hermitage, muscote, champagne, per dozen of five bottles to the gallon	3.00
On all other wine in bottles, per dozen of five bottles to the gallon	2.00
Port, sherry, madeira, and all other wines, (except French wines, imported direct, as hereafter mentioned,) in wood, per gallon	75
Wines, the growth and production of France, when imported direct, per gallon	40
Clocks, and all wheels, machinery, and materials used in their manufacture	22 00
Confectionery, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar	22 00
Cigars and snuff	22 00
Patent Medicines	22 00
For every \$100 of the value	22 00
Currents and figs	10.00
Leather, viz.: boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all kinds	10.00
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor	10.00
Meat, fresh, except beef or pork	10.00
Poultry of all sorts, dead	10.00
For every \$100 of the value	10.00

Table of Duties.—Continued.

Anchor, grapple, and anchor palms	45.00
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron or iron wire	45.00
Cotton yarn	45.00
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise	45.00
Iron, viz., in bars or bolts, pipes or tubes, sheet iron, iron spikes, clinch rings, boiler plates, hoop iron, iron rigging, iron chains, and iron knees for ships	45.00
Machinery of all kinds for mills, steamboats, and manufactories	45.00
Oakum	45.00
Pitch	45.00
Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas, sail twine, ready-made sails and grummets	45.00
Steel in bars, rods, or sheets	45.00
Tar	45.00
For every \$100 of the value	45.00
All other goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions	10.00
For every \$100 of the value	10.00

Table of Exemptions.

Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes	
Asses and mules	
Baggage and apparel of passengers in use and not intended for sale	
Barilla and soda ash	
Beans	
Bells, organs, and musical instruments for churches	
Books, or pamphlets not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom	
Bristles and hairs used in the manufacture of brushes	
Broom Corn	
Bullion, gold or silver	
Burr stones	
Coal	
Cocoa	
Coin: Gold and silver coins, and British copper coins	
Copper: Yellow metal, composition and zinc for ship sheathing, of a size forty-eight inches long by four feet six inches wide, and sheathing felt; copper, composition, and zinc bars or bolts, copper composition or zinc sheets, not thinner than wire gauge, for making nails, spikes and clinch rings for ship building	
Copper, viz., in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured	
Corkwood	
Corn, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice and buckwheat, unground; rice meal, barley meal, rye meal, Indian meal, oatmeal, buckwheat meal, peas and beans	
Cotton wool	
Crude saltpetre, for manufacturing purposes	
Cutich	
Engravings and photographs	
Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled	
Fish bone, or fish meal	
Fish Oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins or skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea	
Flax	
Furniture that has been in actual use, working tools and implements—the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside in the Province, and not intended for sale, not to include machinery, musical instruments and plate	
Hay	
Iron, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed	
Horns	
Hops	
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose	
Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, scrap iron, iron rails for railroads, and old iron fit only to be re-manufactured	
Lime and limestone	
Lines for the fisheries of all kinds	
Malt	
Manures of all kinds	
Maps and charts	
Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds	
Ores of all kinds	
Paintings	
Palm Oil	
Pig lead, and old lead fit only to be re-manufactured	
Plants, shrubs and trees	
Plate of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured	
Potatoes	
Printing paper, not less than demy size	
Printing presses and type, and printer's ink	
Rags, viz., old rags, old rope, junk, old fishing nets and old canvas	

Continued.

Salms.....
is substance, or
ether fitted for
or tubes, sheet
s, boiler plates,
salms, and iron
\$3.50

Twine, ready-
made, not other-
wise enumerated
10.00

one.
use and not intend-
ed for churches.
be imported into the
culture of brush.

ish copper coins.
and zinc for ship
pieces long by four-
t; copper, composi-
tion composition or
wire gauge, for
ings for ship build-
ing, or fit only to

ley, oats, rice and
barley meal, rye
wheat meal, peas

poes.

head matter and
fish or creature

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ical instruments

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n, iron rails for
manufactured.

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ing nets and

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Rosin.
Nails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this Province, and saved from vessels owned and registered in the Province, if wrecked on the coast of this Province or elsewhere.

Salt.
Sands of all kinds.
Seeds of all kinds, for agricultural purposes.
Skins, furs, pelts or tails undressed.
Stones unmanufactured, including slate.
Sheathing paper for ships.
Straw. Statuary.
Sugar of the maple.
Tallow.
Twines used in the fisheries.
Turpentine, raw.
Whale fin or bone.
Wood, viz.: boards, logs, planks, staves, square timber, shingles and firewood, but not to include woods used for dyeing.
Wool unmanufactured.
Zinc, viz.: zinc sheathing of a size forty-eight inches long by fourteen inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails.

Exemptions from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland by Proclamation, under Section 8.
Animals. Ashes. Bark. Butter. Cheese.
Chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa.
Coal. Copper. Earth.

Flour (wheat).
Fish. Firewood.
Fish Oil, viz.: train oil, sperm oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea.
Fruits.
Furs of all kinds, undressed.
Grains, broadstuffs of all kinds.
Grindstones.
Gypsum ground or unground.
Hay and straw.
Hides. Hops. Horns.
Iron in pigs and blooms.
Lard. Lead in pigs. Lime.
Lumber of all kinds.
Ochres. Ores of all kinds.
Rock salt.
Salted and fresh meats.
Seeds. Skins undressed.
Stones of all kinds.
Tallow. Timber of all kinds.
Vegetables. Wood. Wool.

Prohibitions, 16 and 17 Victoria, Cap. 107.

LIX. Gunpowder, ammunition, arms or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, and base and counterfeit coin, are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the British possessions in America.

Light Duty 10 cents per Ton.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Passed 23rd March, 1865.

Table of Duties.

Alc. Porter, Claret, and Perry..... 8 cts ∇ gal
Apples..... 30 cts ∇ bri
Bacon and Hams, Smoked Beef and Sausages. \$1 ∇ cwt
Beef and pigs' heads, salted and cured, bri 200 lbs 50 cts ∇ bri
Biscuit or bread..... 6 cts ∇ cwt
Butter..... 70 cts ∇ cwt
Cheese..... \$1.25 ∇ cwt
Chocolate and Cocoa..... 3 cts ∇ lb
Cigars..... \$2.64 ∇ M
Coffee..... 3 cts ∇ lb
Coals, imported or brought into the Port of St. John..... 25 cts ∇ ton
Confignatory..... \$3.30 ∇ cwt
Feathers and Feather Beds..... 3 cts ∇ lb
Fish, salted, dried and pickled, being of foreign catch and cured, for every cwt. imported..... \$1.32 ∇ cwt
Flour..... 12 cts ∇ bri
Fruit, dried..... 2 cts ∇ lb
" other descriptions, except Apples..... \$5 ∇ cent
Lumber..... 60 cts ∇ M
Molasses..... 5 cts ∇ gal
Oatmeal and Indian Meal..... 12 cts ∇ gal
Pork, per barrel of 30 lbs..... 70 cts ∇ bri
Salt..... 12 cts ∇ ton
Shingles..... 20 cts ∇ M
Shooks and Staves, manufactured and dressed \$11 per cent
Spirits, viz.: Brandy or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof \$1.50 per gal
All other Spirits, of greater strength than forty-three over proof, shall be deemed to be undefined Spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.
Gin and Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... 60 cts ∇ gal
Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..... 80 cts ∇ gal
Cornials, sherry and other spirits being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid..... 50 cts ∇ gal
Sugar—Loaf and Refined..... \$3.20 ∇ cwt
" unrefined..... \$1.08 ∇ cwt
" " Basterd..... \$2.40 ∇ cwt
Tea—Suchong, Congou and Bohea..... 8 cts ∇ lb
Tea, all other sorts..... 10 cts ∇ lb
Tobacco—Manufactured and Leaf..... 7 cts ∇ lb
Do. Stems..... 5 cts ∇ cwt
Timber..... 30 cts ∇ ton
Vinegar..... 6 cts ∇ gal
Wines, viz.:—Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy and Champagne..... \$1 per gal
Sherry, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*..... 75 cts ∇ gal
Spanish Red, Sautian, Figniera Red, Lieben Comben, Manzanilla, Malaga, Cape and Claret..... 24 cts ∇ gal
All other Wines 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*..... 60 cts ∇ gal
Anchors and Chain Cables, Copper and Composition Metal for Ships, viz.: Bar, Bolt and Sheathing Nails. Iron, viz.: Bar, Bolt,

Table of Duties—Continued.

Sheathing, and Sheet, Wrought Nails.
Cordage and Hemp Cables. Oakum. Canvas. Corks and Corkwood. Fishing Tackle.
Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Raw Turpentine, Staves undressed. Mats and Spars. Barley.
Oats, Rice, Indian Corn, Pease, Bran, Medicines..... \$5.50 ∇ cent
Goods, Wares and Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt..... \$11 ∇ cent
Packages in which Dry Goods are Imported..... \$11 ∇ cent

Table of Exemptions.

Printing Presses, Printing Paper, (Royal and Demy) Types, and all other Printing material. Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts. Coin and Bullion, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Plants, Trees and Shrubs, Limestone. Specimens illustrative of Natural History. Works of Art, viz.: Engravings, Paintings, and Statuary, not intended for sale. Articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale. Measures of all kinds. Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's land and sea Forces. Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements, used and in the use of persons arriving in the Island. Refuse Rice, Seeds for Agricultural purposes, Vegetables of all sorts, Hides, or pieces of Hides, not tanned, cured or dressed. Animals of all kinds. Coals, (except when imported or brought into St. John). Poultry and fresh meats. Articles of every description, imported for the use of the Governor. Donations of Clothing, specially imported for distribution, gratuitously, by any Charitable Society. Cotton Yarn, Pig Iron, Loke. Bark for tanning Leather. Sulphuric Acid, when used for the manufacture of Manure. Materials for sheathing the bottoms of Vessels, such as Zinc, Copper, and Composition Metal, together with Nails, Paper or Felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the Vessel on which they are intended to be used, and entered as Ship's Stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same shall be entered for duty in the ordinary way. Fish, British caught and cured. Twines, to be used for manufacturing Nets in this Colony. Dye stuffs.

Drawbacks—A Drawback of Twenty Cents is allowed on every hundred weight of Biscuit manufactured in this Colony from flour, the duty on which shall have been chargeable and paid. Drawback allowed by this Act—Provided that no drawback shall be payable on any quantity of Biscuit, the Drawback in respect whereof would not amount to Twelve Dollars, nor on any biscuit manufactured from flour the duty on which has been secured by law, and not actually paid.

A Drawback allowed in lieu of any Duties that may have been paid on materials for shipbuilding, which drawback shall be computed at the rate of One Dollar per ton, on every ship or vessel newly built from the keel, in the colony.

No Spirits (except from Europe, the British West Indies, or the British possessions in North America) can be imported into the Island or its Dependencies, or carried coastwise from one Port to any other thereof, in any cask, or other vessel capable of containing Liquors, not being of the size or contents of Thirty Gallons at least.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The undermentioned duties are Island Currency, (see Currency.) This, of course, affects the rate on the articles charged with specific duty only.

If the duties on any importation of goods exceed £10, (\$32) and do not amount to more than £30, (\$96), a credit of 3 months is given therefor; and if the said duties exceed £30, a credit of six months. Bonds for securing the payment of these duties bear interest on the amount thereof at the rate of six per cent *per annum*.

Drawback equal to the whole duty paid or payable is allowed on the exportation of all dutiable articles.

Duties on American invoices are regulated according to the value of the greenback dollar, "to be determined weekly."

The rate of exchange fixed on August 14th, 1866, viz., 4s. Island currency for each American dollar, which represents gold at 130, is intended to be continued, unless any great change in the value of gold should occur.

ARTICLES.

Per Centage *ad valorem* duty on every £100 currency value per Invoice.

	£	s.	d.
Anchors and Chain Cables.....	£1	0	0
Canvas and Sail Cloth.....	2	0	0
Iron Bars and Straps intended for strapping riders and knees of ships.....	2	0	0
Steam Engines and Boilers.....	2	0	0
Rigging and Cordage.....	2	0	0
Sails and Oakum.....	2	0	0
Pitch, Tar and Rosin.....	2	0	0
Copper and Composition Bars, Bolts, Rudder Pieces, Clinch Rings, Sheets and Sheathing Nails.....	2	0	0
Blocks and Deadeyes.....	5	0	0
Bar Iron, Bar and Spring Steel, Gypsum, ground and unground, Leather of all kinds except Sole Leather.....	5	0	0
Rice, Fruit and Vegetables undried.....	5	0	0
Buffalo Hides.....	10	0	0
Jewellery of all kinds.....	10	0	0
Fine Bread and Crackers of all kinds, except Ship Bread and Navy Bread.....	10	0	0
Watches and all Machinery to be used in the formation thereof.....	10	0	0
Sails, Rigging, and Ship materials, saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this Island, not belonging to this Island, duty payable on account of sales.....	10	0	0
Ship's stores and Cargoes saved from wrecks, or sold in vessels stranded, to pay the same duty as in cases of importation.....	10	0	0
Boots and Shoes of all kinds.....	12	10	0
Clothes ready made, namely, Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Jackets and Trowsers.....	12	10	0
Carriages of all kinds.....	12	10	0
Corn Brooms, Matches, Trunks, Valises, Port- manteaux and Looking Glasses.....	12	10	0
Articles manufactured of Wood, and such ar- ticles of which wood forms the principal part, not hereinbefore mentioned.....	12	10	0
Cigars.....	20	0	0
All Wheel Machinery and Machinery for man- ufacturing, or to be used in the formation of Clocks.....	30	0	0
Books, being the reprints of British authors, under the Imperial Act 11th Vic., Cap. 28.....	30	0	0
Clocks.....	30	0	0
Patent Medicines.....	30	0	0
Wines, Claret, and all other light wines (except Port and Sherry) the first cost of which is under twenty pounds sterling, per pipe....	25	0	0
Port and Sherry, and all other Wines costing twenty pounds sterling per pipe—per gal- lon, in addition to five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....	5	0	0
On all Goods, Wares and Merchandise not above enumerated, except as hereinafter men- tioned and excepted.....	10	0	0

Other Duties.—Island (a) Currency.

Almonds, Jordan and shelled, per lb.....	0	0	3
Ale, Porter and Beer, per gallon.....	0	0	5
Burning Fluid, Kerosene, Paraffine, Rock, com- bination, and all other descriptions of Oils manufactured from coal, per gallon.....	0	0	7 1/2
Butter, the cwt.....	0	10	0
Bread, Ship and Pilot, per 100 lbs.....	0	1	0
Bacon the cwt.....	0	10	0
Beef, the barrel.....	0	6	0
Coffee, green, the lb.....	0	2	0
Coffee, roasted or ground, the lb.....	0	3	0
Chocolate, Cocoa-paste or Broma, the lb.....	0	3	0
Cider, the gallon.....	0	5	0
Confectionery of all kinds, per lb.....	0	4	0
Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, and all other kinds of dried fruits, per lb.....	0	0	1
Cheese, the cwt.....	0	5	0
Flour, Wheat and Rye and Corn meal, per brl.....	0	1	6
Hams, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Leather, sole, the lb.....	0	0	1
Lard, per cwt.....	0	10	0

(a) To bring Island currency into sterling, deduct one-third. See further the article on "Currency."

Molasses, the gallon.....	0	0	4
Onions, per 100 lbs.....	0	3	0
Pork, per brl.....	0	8	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.....	0	0	3
Sugar, brown or Muscovado, per cwt.....	0	7	0
Tea, per lb.....	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.....	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured, the lb., three pence duty on the same, to be levied on the quan- tity imported, without any diminution for stems or otherwise.....	0	0	8
Port 1 Sherry, and all other Wines costing less than five pounds sterling per pipe—per gal- lon, in addition to five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....	0	4	0
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon.....	0	4	6
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof of any strength, under and not ex- ceeding the strength of proof 23 by the bubble.....	0	4	6
And for every bubble below 23 in number by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon....	0	0	3
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in pro- portion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon.....	0	3	6
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof, of any strength, under and not exceeding the strength of proof 23 by the bubble.....	0	3	6
And for every bubble below 23 in number by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon....	0	0	3
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, im- ported into this Island, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and landed at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, per gallon.....	0	1	6
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors im- ported into this Island, at any other ports, for every gallon thereof, of any strength, under and not exceeding the strength of proof 23 by the bubble.....	0	1	6
And for every bubble below 23 in number by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon....	0	0	3
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Santa and Gingerette, per gallon.....	0	1	0
Tinctures, per gallon.....	0	2	0
Spirituous Liquors, on all manufactured or dis- tilled in this Island, per gallon.....	0	0	6

Table of Exemptions.

All articles in the following table, imported from any country or colony whatsoever, shall be exempt from duty, to wit:

All articles imported by the Lieutenant Governor for his own use.

Ashes, namely: pot ashes, pearl ashes, and soda ashes.

Baggage: apparel, household effects, working tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in this Island, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Barrels and half barrels of all kinds.

Books (printed) of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Maps and Charts.

Blocks, rigging and sails, which may have been used to take new vessels from this Island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this Island, by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid, and shall have been charged with the duties by law imposed thereon, on the first importation thereof into this Island.

Broomcorn and bark.

Coal.

Dye Woods of all kinds (ground and unground).

Engines (fire).

Flax.

Fish of all kinds, and products of fish, and all other crea-
tures living in the water.

Furs, skins and tails, undressed.

Griststones, hewn, wrought or unwrought.

Hemp and Tow, unmanufactured.

Hides.

Horns.

Iron, (Pig).

Lime.

Manures.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—(Continued.)

Fish Oil.

Organs and Bells imported expressly for any church, chapel, or sacred edifice in this Island, and intended to be placed therein.

Ords of metals of all kinds.

Ordinances or Commissariat Stores, or war munitions of any kind; or military baggage or clothing brought into this Island for the use of Her Majesty's army, navy or militia, by any Commissary or other person in Her Majesty's service.

Military clothing and accoutrements for the use of Her Majesty's Volunteer Corps in this Island.

Printing Paper, royal and demy in use for newspapers.

Poultry and Eggs.

Plants, Shrubs and Trees.

Rags.

Salt.

Scods.

Slates.

Stone or Marble, sawn or in its crude or unwrought state

Stucco or Limestone.

Stock (live) of all kinds, for breeding purposes.

Sulphur.

Staves.

Tallow.

Teazels.

Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewn and sawed, unmanufactured.

Firewood.

Wool.

Prohibitions.

Obscene paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles. If imported, the same shall be seized and destroyed. No other penalty.

WEST INDIAN TARIFFS.

Tables showing the quantities of the undermentioned goods, imported into the undermentioned Colonies during the year 1865, with the rate of Import Duty chargeable thereon.

BRITISH GUIANA AND DEMERARA.

Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import duty.	Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import duty.
Ale, Porter & Beer...	2,311 hhds. ...	\$5 per hhd.	Horses.....	260 number ...	\$7 per head.
Beef and Pork, salt...	71,121 dozen...	24 cts per doz.	Hay.....	332,234 lbs....	10 cts per 100 lbs.
Bacon and Hams.....	10,440 barrels...	\$3 per bbl of 200 lbs	Ice.....	.....	Free.
Bread, including Fls...	217,007 lbs....	2 cts per lb.	Lard.....	110,304 lbs....	2 cts per lb.
Butter and Crackers...	21,914 brls....	50 cts per 100 lbs.	Lime, building.....	1,849 hhds....	25 cts per hhd.
Bricks.....	3,743,288.....	30 cts per 1,000.	Do. temper.....	2,445 puncheons	25 cts per puncheon
Butter.....	529,554 lbs....	3 cts per lb.	Do. temper.....	.....	12½ cts per hhd.
Carriages.....	.....	10 per cent.	Machinery.....	\$257,965 value.	Chiefly free.
Cheese.....	181,087 lbs....	3 cts per lb.	Matches.....	4,700 gross....	\$1 per gross, p/kg not less than 10
Candles, Tallow.....	193,680.....	3 cts per lb.	Oats.....	37,863 bushels...	5 cts per bushel.
Do. composition...	331,178 lbs....	5 cts per lb.	Onions.....	1,046,152 lbs....	10 cts per 100 lbs.
Coals, hhds.....	33,710.....	24 cts per hhd.	Oils, Fish and Lard & Paraffine, not explosive, Oils exp'l'v	97,839 gallons...	\$3 per gallon.
Do. tons.....	29,006.....	36 cts per ton.	Potatoes.....	37,734 bush....	3 cts per bush.
Corn Meal and Oat...	16,220 bags...	5 cts per bush.	Peas and Beans.....	15,923 bags....	5 cts per bush.
meal.....	2,539,070 lbs....	25 cts per 100 lbs.	Shocks, hhd.....	51,830 puncks...	5 cts per pack.
Cotton manufactures.	.....	10 per cent.	Shingles of all kinds.	69,293 No.....	50 cts per 1,000.
Fish, dried.....	67,096 qutls....	50 cts per 112 lbs.	Soap.....	373,384 lbs....	1 cent per lb.
Fish, smoked.....	15,700 lbs....	250 per lb.	Wood Hoops.....	.....	\$1.50 per 1,000.
Fish, pickled.....	8,335 bbls....	75 cts per bbl.	Wood Staves and ?	69,647 No.....	\$3 per 1,000.
Fish, pickled Salmon.	184 bbls....	\$2 per bbl of 200 lbs	Heading, white oak ?	37,696 No. R. O	\$1.50 per 1000.
Fish, do Mackerel.	4,600 bbls....	\$1 per bbl of 200 lbs	Staves, every other.	7,637,966.....	\$2 per 1,000.
Fish, smoked.....	15,700 lbs....	250 per lb.	Clapboards.....	.....	\$1.50 per 1,000.
Fish and Meats, ?	1,817 pack/ces	10 per cent.			
Flour, wheat.....	\$13,581 value	10 per cent.			
	77,055 brls....	\$1 per bbl of 196 lbs			

Goods not specially enumerated in the Tariff are charged 10 per cent duty *ad valorem* on the value at the place of shipment.

The White Pine Lumber and Fish are nearly all imported from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Lighterage.

\$3 per load, equal to 100 barrels.
Coals, 20 cents per hhd.; 30 to 36 cents per ton.
Sugar, 24 cents per hhd.; Rum, 16 cents per pun.; Ballast, Sand, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per ton; Muck or Caddy, 90 cents to \$1 per ton.

Tonnage Fees.

Vessels 70 tons and under, 5 cents per ton; vessels above 70 tons, 15 cents per ton.
Sheriff's Fee: \$2 for vessels of 70 tons and under; \$4 for vessels above 70 tons.
Fees of Government Secretary's Office—Vessels of 70 tons and under, \$3; above 70 tons, \$3.33.
Harbour Master's fee: \$4 cents per ton.
Health Officer's fee: \$4 cents per ton for inspection, \$4; visiting in quarantine, \$3 each visit.
No vessels under 35 tons are allowed to import Spirits or Tobacco.

Trade allowance.

There is an allowance of 5 per cent on W. P. Lumber for Spirits. No allowance on Pitch Pine.
Staves, Slates, Bricks and Wood Hoops are sold per short thousand of 1,000 pieces.

Stevedore's Charges.

Hhds. Sugar.....	30 cents each.
Tierces do.....	16 "
Barrels do.....	8 "
Puncheons Rum.....	16 "
Hughead do.....	12 "
Barrels do.....	8 "

Statement of Produce exported from British Guiana in the year 1865.

Sugar.....	86,110 hhds.
Rum.....	31,336 puncheons.
Molasses.....	14,454 casks.
Timber.....	653,849 cubic feet.
Cotton.....	561 bales and 69 bags.
Shingles.....	6,389,400 number.
Charcoal.....	19,434 ards.
Cocoa Nuts.....	534,889 number.

Value of Imports during the year 1865: £1,329,292 0s. 3d. sterling.

Value of Exports during the year 1865: £2,069,639 0s. 1d. sterling.

Population as per Census Return, taken on the 7th April, 1861:—156,000 souls.

Duties.—Amount received on Wines and Spirits in 1865: \$217,173 69
Amount received on General Imports: 748,049 19

Total amount of Duties..... \$965,221 81

The duties collected on all goods imported into British Guiana in 1865, (including dutiable and free goods,) amounted to 14.28 per cent on their gross value.

Excise duty on Rum of Colonial production: 141,627 gallons, at \$2 per gallon proof spirit, \$283,254.

TRINIDAD.

Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import duty in Sterling.
Ale, Porter, and Beer.....	42,983 gallons.	10s. per 64 gals.	Butter.....	527,625 lbs....	10 per lb.
Beef and Pork Salt...	36,156 dozen...	6d. per doz.	Carriages, 4 wheels.	31 No.....	£7 each.
Beef, dried or sugared	1,237,704 lbs....	4s. 2d per 100 lbs.	Cheese.....	119,266 lbs....	5s. per 100 lbs.
Bread.....	.....	4s. 2d per 100 lbs.	Candles, Tallow.....	192,150 lbs....	2s. 1d per 100 lbs.
Bricks.....	5,869 barrels...	7½d per bbl.	Candles, Sperm and composition	125,820 lbs....	6s. per 100 lbs.
	848,142 No.....	1s. per 1,000.			

TRINIDAD—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.
Coals in hhds.....	1,332 hhds.....	1s. per hund.	Matches.....	6,156 Gross.....	2s. 6d per gross.
Coals loose.....	1,655 tons.....	3d per ton.	Oats.....	120,462 bushels.....	2 1/2d per bus.
Corn.....	13,086 bushels.....	2 1/2d per bushel.	Oatmeal.....	.....	1s. per bbl.
Corn Meal.....	3,711 barrels.....	1s. per bbl.	Onions.....	450,976 lbs.....	3 1/2 per ct. ad val'm
Cotton and Linens.....	2,022,675 val. stg.....	3 per ct. ad valorem	Oils. Fish, Lard, Keroseene.....	.....	3 1/2 per cent.
Fish dried.....	1,593,994 lbs.....	1s. per 100 lbs.	Potatoes.....	41,307 val. stg.....	3 1/2 per cent.
Fish, pickled.....	2,153 barrels.....	2s. 6d per bbl.	Peas and Beans.....	4,143 bushels.....	2 1/2d per bus.
Flour.....	4,906 ".....	1s. per bbl.	Shooks, hhd.....	34,217 bundles.....	6d per bundle.
Horses.....	149 No.....	42 each.	Shingles.....	775,500 lbs.....	1s. per 1,000.
Hay.....	304 hntos.....	3 1/2 per cent.	Soap.....	912,983 lbs.....	1s. per 100 lbs.
Lime, building.....	301 hhds.....	1s. per hhd.	Wood Hoops.....	45,392 val. stg.....	6s. 3d pr ct. ad val'm
Lime, temper.....	2717 value.....	3 1/2 pr ct ad valorem	Lumber, white spruce and Pitch Pine.....	4,788,066 feet.....	6s. 3d pr ct. ad val'm
Machinery.....	£18,833 val. stg.....	3 1/2 " " "			

Goods not specially enumerated in the Tariff are charged at 3 1/2 per cent *ad valorem*.

Produce shipped from Trinidad in 1865.

Sugar.....	30,837 hhds.	6,143 Tierces.	5,315 bbls.
Molasses.....	9,321 puns.	2 1/2 Tierces.	
Rum.....	933 puns.		
Cocoa.....	6,011,160 lbs.		

Tonnage Duties.

50 tons and upwards.....	42 cents.	Ballast from 90 cts. to \$1 per ton.
25 tons and under 50 tons.....	30 cents.	Lighterage \$3 per diem, 60 cts. per hhd.
Under 25 tons.....	6 cents.	

Export Tax 1865.

	S. D.		S. D.
On Sugar.....	5. 0 per hhd.	On Molasses.....	0. 10 per tierce.
".....	3. 4 per tierce.	On Rum.....	3. 4 per puncheon.
".....	0. 10 per barrel.	On Cocoa.....	1. 1 per 100 lbs.
On Molasses.....	1. 8 per puncheon.	On Coffee.....	0. 10 per 100 lbs.
Value of Imports in 1864.....	2,683,940 Sterling.		
Value of Exports in 1864.....	1,101,511 "		
Amount of Revenue in 1864.....	175,180 "		
Amount of Expenditure in 1864.....	145,728 "		

TOBAGO.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.
Ale and Porter.....	33 hhds. 403 dz	10s. pr hhd., 6d pr qt. on this Duty.	Ments. salted.....	1,049 brls.....	2s. pr 200 lbs & 40 pr ct.
Bread and Biscuit.....	414 barrels.....	2s. pr hrl & 40 pr ct.	Matches.....	315 gross.....	4 1/2 pr ct. ad val'm
Butter.....	17,785 lbs.....	1d pr lb "	Oats.....	3,751 bushels.....	3d pr bus & 40 pr ct.
Bricks.....	33,000 No.....	3s. pr m "	Oils and Spirits of " Turpentine.....	1,928 gallons.....	4d per gal "
Coals.....	265 hhds.....	1s. 6d pr hhd., 2s. 1 pr ton and 40 pr ct.	Onions.....	27 bushels.....	4 1/2 pr ct. ad val'm
Corn Meal.....	358 barrels.....	1s. 6d pr bbl "	Potatoes.....	236 bushels.....	4 1/2 "
Cheese.....	1,565 lbs.....	4 1/2 pr ct. ad val'm	Staves.....	8,540 No.....	4 Rod Oak 6s. pr m. & 40 pr ct; W. O. and hauls 8s. pr m. and 40 pr ct. ad valorem.
Fish, dried.....	1,705 Quintals.....	1s. pr qt & 40 pr ct.	Shingles.....	375,500 No.....	2s. pr m. & 40 pr ct.
Fish, pickled.....	274 barrels.....	2s. pr bbl.	Soap.....	665,165 lbs.....	1s 6d pow "
Flour.....	3,580 brls.....	3s. 6d pr bbl "	Tallow.....	3,731 lbs.....	4 1/2 pr ct. ad val'm
Hams and Bacon.....	1,354 lbs.....	2d pr lb "	Wood Hoops.....	45,755 No.....	1s per m. & 40 pr ct
Lumber, W. Pine.....	247,205 feet.....	3s. per m. "			
Lard.....	3,424 lbs.....	1s. 2d pr lb "			
Linens, Cottons, and " Woolens.....	£10,738 val.....	17 1/2 pr ct. ad val'm			

The Duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed by an Act passed the 1st June, 1865 (28 Vic. Cap. 8) and to continue in operation until the 1st June 1867.

BARBADOS.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty.
Ale, Porter, and Beer.....	14,410 doz.....	\$1 per hund or 6d 1 gins. 6c. per doz	Ice.....	394 tons.....	Free.
Bread.....	1,515,317 lbs.....	10 cts per 100 lbs.	Lumber.....	5,453,376 feet.....	50 cts per M.
Butter.....	341,011 lbs.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.	Lard.....	336,793 lbs.....	30 cts per 100 lbs.
Bricks.....	52,399 No.....	50 cts per 1000.	Linens and Cottons.....	£122,818 value.....	3 per cent ad val'm.
Buckets, Brooms, &c.....	374 packages.....	3 per cent ad val'm.	Oils & Burning Fluids.....	1,319 brls.....	4 cents per gallon for Kerosene.
Coal.....	10,525 tons.....	50 cts per ton.	Onions and Potatoes.....	4,857 bbls.....	Free.
Corn Meal.....	70,180 bbls.....	21 cts per bbl.	Matches.....	7,294 gross.....	60 cts per gross.
Cheese.....	314,291 lbs.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.	Staves.....	3,678,454 No.....	60 cts per 1200.
Carriages.....	108.....	3 per cent ad val'm	Shingles, cedar.....	5,453,052 No.....	25 cts per M.
Fish, dried.....	100,993 cwt.....	1 cts per 112 lbs.	Shingles, cyprus.....	5,086,600 No.....	25 cts per M.
Fish, pickled.....	13,887 bbls.....	8 cts per bbl.	Soap.....	2,919,794.....	35 cts per 100 lbs.
Furniture.....	78,551 bbls.....	4 cts per bbl.	Tallow.....	£177 value.....	Free.
Furniture.....	£2,211 value.....	1 per cent ad val'm.	Wood Hoops.....	1,670,829 brls.....	60 cts per 1200.
Hay.....	391 pkgs.....	Free.			
Horses.....	62—Val. £1,240.....	25 per head.			

Other articles not particularly enumerated in the Tariff, or excepted, pay 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

Besides the duties fixed to the different articles, an additional duty of 25 per cent on the amount of duty by the Tariff has to be levied, under an Act of the Legislature of the 14th June, 1864, which will terminate on the 31st December, 1866.

Produce exported from the Island in 1864.

Sugar 33,118 hhds., 2,635 tierces, 7,506 bbls.	Molasses 19,747 puns., 448 hhds., 439 bbls.
Value of Imports in 1864.....	Revenue in 1864.....
Value of Exports in 1864.....	Expenditure in 1864.....

Population.

At the census taken the 7th April 1861.....152,727.

Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.
Ale, Beer, Porter per tun.....	991 tons 77 gals	£ s. d. 5 0 0 per tun.	*Fish, pickled, not enumerated.....	346 bbls.....	£ s. d. 0 4 0 per bbl.
*Bacon.....	See Hams.....	0 10 0 per cwt.	*Fish, smoked, not enumerated.....	Nil.....	0 4 0 per cwt.
Beans and Peas.....	669 bushels.....	0 0 4 per bus.	*Flour, Rye.....		0 8 0 per bbl.
*Beef, salted.....	3,608 cwt Beef	0 10 0 per cwt.	Flour, Wheaten.....	60,008 bbls.....	0 8 0 per bbl.
or cured.....	17,469 do Pork	0 14 2 per 300 lbs.	Hay.....		Free.
Bread or Biscuit.....	3,108 cwt.....	0 6 3 per cwt.	*Hams and Bacon.....	1,927 cwt.....	0 10 0 per cwt.
Bricks per 1000.....	325,000.....	0 4 8 per M.	Horses, Mares, etc.....	22 No.....	0 12 0 per head.
Butter, with additional Duty per Firkin.....	1,701 cwt.....	0 0 0 per cwt.	Iron, with addition at 3d per Firkin.....	2,502 tons.....	Free.
Candles, Wax or Sperm-cand.....	13 boxes.....	0 10 1 per 50 lbs.	*Machines, Machinery and Agricultural Implements.....	£2,340 value.....	0 4 0 pr £100 val.
Do, composition.....	4,090 boxes.....	0 7 1 per 50 lbs.	*Matches.....	7,061 gross.....	0 5 0 } pr gross of 12 lbs loose (in ea. bx.
Do, Tallow.....	14,412 boxes.....	0 2 7 per 50 lbs.	Oats.....	1,147 bush.....	0 0 4
*Carriages.....		12 10 0 pr £100 val.	Oil, Fish and Lard.....	25,536 gallons.....	0 7 0 per gallon.
*Coal.....	34,117 tons.....	13 10 0 pr £100.	Oil, Kerosene.....	28,369 gallons.....	0 0 7 per do.
Cheese.....	1,691 cwt.....	0 10 3 per cwt.	Tallow.....	42,842 bxs. of } 50 lbs each.....	0 3 2 pr bx 50 lbs.
Cider and Perry.....	874 gallons.....	4 0 0 per tun.	Soap.....		
Corn, Indian.....	18,080 bushels.....	0 3 3 per bus.	Wood, viz.:.....		
Corn Meal.....	10,827 bbls.....	0 2 3 per bbl.	White Pine Lumber.....	4,077,509 sq. ft.....	0 0 0 per M. feet.
Fish, dried.....	79,919 cwt.....	0 3 0 per cwt.	Shingles, W. C.....	7,502,300 No.....	0 3 8 per M.
Almonds, pickled.....	3,500 bbls.....	0 2 3 per bbl.	Staves and heading.....	233,545 No.....	0 5 0 per M.
Herrings do.....	28,292 cwt.....	0 2 3 per bbl.	Shooks, Hubs, and Runchons.....	27,078.....	0 0 7 each.
Mackerel do.....	19,533 bbls.....	0 4 3 per bbl.	Wood Hoop.....	491,710.....	0 3 0 per M.
Salmon, wet or salted.....	1,129 bbls.....	0 10 3 per bbl.			
*Salmon, smoked.....	31,321 cwt.....	0 10 3 per cwt.			
*Herrings, smoked.....	5,346 bbls.....	0 6 6 pr bx 50 lbs.			

All articles marked thus (*) pay an additional duty of 2s. on every £100 value.

	£.	s.	d.	
Customs Tonnage Act.....	7	0	0	ton.
Morant Light House.....	0	3	0	"
Plum Point do.....	0	3	0	"
On all vessels, except steamers, which pay id per ton every three months.....				
*Hospital Tax.....	0	4	0	"

Vessels putting in for orders, and to land passengers, do not pay any dues.
Vessels in distress pay no tonnage, etc.
*Vessels in Ballast, Coals or Ice if loading with logwood or other woods half Customs and Hospital dues.
Vessels inwards with part cargo pay only in proportion to cargo brought.

Ship or Barque.....	12s.	Schooner or Sloop.....	6s.
Brig or Brigantine.....	9s.		

Kingston Harbour Dues.

Ship or Barque.....	£1 12s.	Schooner or Sloop.....	10s.
Brig or Brigantine.....	1 4s.	Vessels trading within the tropics, one-half.	

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities.	Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities.
Coals, Steam.....	Great Britain.....	89,965 tons.	Lumber.....	U. N. A. Provinces	1,641,410 feet.
	United States.....	1,382 "		United States.....	570,900 "
	Other Countries.....	93 "		French W. I.....	71,900 "
Fish, dry salted.....	United States.....	1,845 packages.		British W. I.....	26,819 "
	U. N. A. Provinces	2,664 "		Spanish, W. I.....	9,000 "
Fish, salted wet.....	United States.....	1,799 bbls.		Denmark.....	9,252 "
	U. N. A. Provinces	594 "	Shingles.....	United States.....	3,334,000 "
	Other Countries.....	266 "		U. N. A. Provinces	654,070 "
				British W. I.....	77,000 "

Total value of Imports for the year ending 31st March, 1965.....				\$7,048,679	viz. : An American or British single or double deck vessel \$21.42.
Import duty collected	do.	do.	do.	83,814	On goods arriving and departing in ballast can lay in port for a length of time, and are only subject to the following charges per 100 tons register burden, viz. : American or British single or double decked vessel \$4.08.
Ships' Duos	do.	do.	do.	32,358	And a fixed port fee on every vessel of any nation in ballast or loaded, viz. : A ship or barque \$2.70; a brig or
Harbour Fees	do.	do.	do.	10,117	
Registry for vessels	do.	do.	do.	293	
Boats	do.	do.	do.	78	

Vessels loading or discharging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to the entire cargo pay Port charges in the following proportion per 100 tons register burden, viz.: An American or British single or double deck vessel \$57.12.

Vessels loading or discharging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cargo, viz.: An American or British single or double deck vessel \$57.71.

Vessels loading or discharging less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the cargo

GRENADA.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.
Ale and Porter.....	113½ hds 3,586	5s p cask of 64 gins	Lumber, Spruce & White Pine.....	1,000,333 ft.....	4s. per M.
Bread.....	1 doz.....	3d per doz qt bbls	Lard.....	333 cwt.....	4s. per 100 lbs.
Butter.....	514 cwt.....	1s. per 100 lbs.	Linens, Cottons and Silks.....	234,234 value...	5 per ct. ad valorem
Bricks.....	23,800 No.....	5s. per M.	Matches.....	1,773 gross.....	3d per gross.
Cedar Posts.....	100 No.....	7s. 6d per 100 feet.	Meats, salted.....	1,619 bbls.....	3d per bbl.
Cedar Boards.....	374 feet.....	7s. 6d per M.	Oats and Peas.....	5,096 bushels.....	3d per bush.
Coal.....	30 tons.....	2s. per ton.	Oils.....	118 gallons.....	3d per gallon.
Corn Meal.....	470 barrels.....	6s. per 100 lbs.	Onions.....	304 cwt.....	5 per ct. ad valorem
Cheese.....	130 cwt.....	1s. per 100 lbs.	Potatoes.....	585 cwt.....	5 per ct. ad valorem
Fish, dried.....	3,612 cwt.....	1s. per 100 lbs.	Staves.....	26,530 No.....	10 s per 1000, W O & heading 7s 6d
Fish, pickled.....	652 barrels.....	1s. per 100 lbs.	Shingles, Cedar & White Pine.....	421,000.....	3s. per 1000.
Fish, smoked.....	77 cwt.....	4s. per bbl.	Soap.....	1719 cwt.....	3s. per 100 lbs.
Flour, Wheaten.....	5,706 barrels.....	4s. per bbl.	Tallow.....	22 cwt.....	5 per 100 lbs.
Hams and Bacon.....	235 cwt.....	3s. per 100 lbs.			
Horses.....	12 No.....	25s. per head.			

Articles not specially mentioned in the Tariff nor included in the list of exemptions pay 5 per cent ad valorem; and 5 per cent additional on amounts of all Import Duties.

Value of Imports in 1864.....	£106,988 Sterling	Amount of Revenue in 1864.....	£20,090 Sterling
Value of Exports in 1864.....	143,271 "	Amount of Expenditure in 1864.....	17,335 "

Produce shipped from Grenada in 1864.

Sugar.....	10,267,310 lbs.	Cotton.....	173,366 lbs.
Coffee.....	890 lbs.	Rum.....	125,440 lbs.
Cocoa.....	1,067,664 lbs.		

Population at date of census in 1861.....	31,900
Estimated increase since.....	4,127

Total estimated population 31st December, 1864..... 36,027

Excise Duty on Rum of Colonial produce.

For every gallon of Rum proof 34 £0,1,3, and 1d additional for every degree stronger.

Export Duties 1865.

Sugar	S. D.	Rum—Punchoon 120 gallons.....	0. 8.
42-inch hhd 2,000 lbs.....	1. 6.	Hogshend 60.....	0. 4.
40-inch do 1,800 lbs.....	1. 6.	Other packages per gallon.....	0. 0½.
38-inch do 1,650 lbs.....	1. 4.	Molasses.....	
Tierce 1,000 lbs.....	0. 10.	Punchoon.....	0. 5.
Other pkgs 100 lbs.....	0. 1.	Cocoa—100 lbs.....	0. 2.

PORT CHARGES.

Port of St. George.	£	S. D.	Port of Grenville.	£	S. D.
On vessels arriving or departing, above 60 tons 0	1. 6.		Tax on produce shipped.....	0	1. 2.
On do with half cargo.....	0	0. 9.	On every hhd sugar.....	0	0. 7.
On do with quarter cargo.....	0	0. 4½.	Coffee or Cocoa.....	0	0. 2.
On do of 60 tons and under, once 1½	0	1. 6.	On every bale Cotton.....	0	0. 2.
every six months, per ton.....	0	0. 4½.	On every bag Coffee, Cotton or Cocoa.....	0	0. 2.
Harbour and Water dues, per ton.....	0	0. 4½.	On every hhd Rum, lime-julee or shrab.....	0	0. 3½.

(These sums to be paid by both shipper and ship.)

SAINT LUCIA.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.
Ale and Porter.....	3,703 gallons.....	10 pr ct ad valorem.	Linens, Cottons and Woollens.....	234,234 value...	10 pr ct ad valorem.
Bread and Biscuit.....	23 cwt.....	10 "	Oats, Peas, and Beans.....	1,508 bushels.....	10 "
Butter.....	125 cwt.....	10 "	Oil, Fish.....	18 gallons.....	10 "
Bricks and Tiles.....	35,000 No.....	10 "	Oils, all other.....	2,463 do.....	10 "
Buckets and Tubs.....	108 No.....	10 "	Oils & Burning Fluids.....	1,668 do.....	10 "
Coal.....	94 tons.....	10 "	Lumber, White Pine.....	367,026 feet.....	3s pr M ft and 5 p c.
Corn Meal.....	390 barrels.....	1s pr bbl & 5 per ct.	Meats, salted & cured.....	174,131 lbs.....	3s pr 100 lbs & 5 p c.
Cheese.....	120 cwt.....	10 pr ct ad valorem.	Matches.....	109 pks val £170	10 pr ct ad valorem.
Fish, dried.....	7,082 cwt.....	1s pr cwt and 5 pr ct.	Staves.....	11,000.....	Free.
Fish, pickled.....	652 barrels.....	1s "	Soap.....	1071 cwt.....	10 pr ct ad valorem.
Flour, wheat.....	4,789 barrels.....	3s 3d per bbl.	Tallow.....	88 pkgs val. £60	10 "
Horses.....	4.....	10 pr ct ad valorem.	Wood Hoops.....	26,450.....	Free.
Lard.....	278 cwt.....	10 "			

Export Duties leviable in this Colony—1865.

Charcoal per barrel.....	£. S. D.	Cocoa, per 100 lbs.....	0. 0. 6.
Logwood, per ton.....	0. 2. 0.	Sugar, per 100 lbs.....	0. 0. 4½.
Firewood, per cwt.....	0. 4. 0.	Rum, per punchoon.....	0. 3. 0.
Hides, each.....	0. 0. 6.	Molasses, per punchoon.....	0. 1. 6.
Coffee, per 100 lbs.....	0. 1. 0.		

NOTE.—Of these duties the following are imposed until the Immigration Loan of £1500 is paid off, namely, Sugar, 3d per 100 lbs., Rum, 1s. per punchoon, and Molasses 6d per punchoon. The other rates are permanent.

Produce shipped from the Island in 1864.

Sugar.....	6,110,925 lbs.	Rum.....	2,070 gins
Molasses.....	126,900 gins	Cocoa.....	221,759 lbs.

Value of Imports for 1864.....	£ 90,363 stg.	Revenue for 1864.....	£17,664 stg.
Value of Exports for 1864.....	111,363 stg.	Expenditure for 1864.....	17,963 stg.

Population.

At the census of May, 1861..... 36,674 souls.

Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	
5s. per M.	
4s. per 100 lbs.	
5 per ct. ad valorem	
3d per gross.	
3s. per bbl.	
3d per bush.	
3d per gallon.	
3 per ct. ad valorem	
3 per ct. ad valorem	
10 5s per 1000, W	
10 5s heading 7s 6d	
2s. per 1000.	
2s. per 100 lbs.	
per cent ad valorem;	
£30,000 Sterling	
17,333	
173,306 lbs.	
123,460 lbs.	
31,900	
4,137	
36,027	
per.	
0. 8.	
0. 4.	
0. 0 3/4.	
0. 5.	
0. 2.	
£ s. d.	
0 1. 2.	
Sugar, } 0 0. 7.	
0 0. 9.	
0 0. 2.	
0 0. 3 3/4.	
Rate of Import Duty in Sterling.	
pr ct ad valorem.	
" "	
" "	
pr M ft and 5 p.c.	
pr 100 lbs & 5 p.c.	
pr ct ad valorem.	
" "	
pr ct ad valorem.	
" "	
£ s. d.	
0. 0. 6.	
0. 0. 4 1/4.	
0. 3. 0.	
0. 1. 6.	
ad off, namely,	
nanant.	
2,070 gins	
221,759 lbs.	
217,664 stig.	
17,993 stig.	
674 souls.	

CUBA.

Articles.	Import Duty	Articles.	Import Duty.
Alc and Beer, in casks.....	64c per arroba.	Oats.....	64c. per 100 lbs
" " " " bottles.....	\$1.30 per doz.	Onions.....	71c. per barrel.
Apples.....	65c. per barrel.	Meats, salt, viz., Beef.....	\$3.25 "
Beans.....	\$1.08 pr 100 lbs	" Pork.....	\$4.30 "
Bread, ship.....	\$3.15 pr 100 lbs	" Hams.....	\$3.58 1/4 p 100 lbs
" biscuit, fancy.....	\$6.63 pr 100 lbs	" Bacon.....	\$3.68 pr 100 lbs
Bras.....	\$6c. per 100 lbs	Paper, letter and printing.....	80c. per roams.
Bricks.....	\$4.30 per 1000	" Wrapping, common small also.....	9c.
Brooms, corn.....	45c. per dozen	Potatoes.....	74 1/2c. per bbl
Butter.....	\$4.77 pr 100 lbs	Salt.....	\$1.57 pr 300 lbs
Candles, tallow.....	\$4.30 pr 100 lbs	Lumber, viz., boards and scantling, }	\$3.50 per 1000
" composition.....	\$6.34 pr 100 lbs	" white and yellow pine.....	1 foot.
" spern.....	\$9.53 p 100 lbs	" boards grooved and tongued.....	\$6.97 p. 1000 ft
Chairs, cane seat.....	\$6.58 per dozen	Staves.....	\$7.44 per 1000
" wooden do.....	\$4.47 1/2 per doz	Shooks, hhd.....	30 cents each
Cheese.....	\$9.98 pr 100 lbs	" box.....	32 1/2 cents each
Coal.....	Free.	Shingles.....	\$1.12 pr 1000
Corn meal.....	80 1/2c. per gal	Soap, bar.....	\$2.57 pr 100 lbs
Corn, Indian.....	73c per arroba.	Whiskey.....	\$11.72 p 40 gals
Flour, in foreign bottoms.....	\$4 per barrel	Tongues, smoked.....	\$3.69 pr 100 lbs
" if from U. N. A. or any country }	\$3.50 per bbl	NOTE.—These are the duties charged on imports in foreign bottoms. If in Spanish bottoms they are less.	
" but the U. S. in Spanish bottoms... }			
(The duty on Flour from Spain itself is much less.)			
Fish, cod.....	\$1.04 pr 100 lbs		
" Herrings.....	22 1/2c p bx of 100		
" Mackerel.....	\$1.34 pr bbl		
" Salmon.....	\$2.68 pr 100 lbs		
Hay.....	14 1/2c pr 100 lbs		
Hoops.....	\$6.93 per 1000		
Lard.....	\$4.30 pr 100 lbs		
Nails, iron.....	\$2.50 "		
Oil, Coal, refined.....	14 1/2c per gal		
" Whale.....	\$3.98 pr 100 lbs		

Export Duty.

The export duty has been suspended for the present winter. It is as under on the staples of Cuban exports.

Articles.	Export Duty.
Coffee.....	23c. per 100 lbs
Sugar.....	50c. "
Molasses, including oak.....	25c. pr 100 gals
Rum.....	25c. per cask
Tobacco 1/2 wrapper 1/2 fillin.....	\$1.75 pr 100 lbs
Segars.....	75c. per mille

PORTO RICO.

The following is a list of duties calculated on imports on foreign vessels direct from their place of growth or production.	
Alc and Porter.....	48 1/2c. per doz
Apples.....	61 1/2c. per bbl
Beef, salt.....	\$1.50 per bbl
Beans.....	73c. per 100 lbs
Butter.....	\$2.78 "
Bacon.....	\$1.63 "
Bread (ship).....	\$1.42 "
Beets.....	37c. "
Brooms.....	25c. per dozen
Candles, tallow.....	\$1.84 "
" Composition.....	\$5.52 "
" Spern.....	66 cts. "
Codfish.....	56 cts. "
Haddock.....	56 cts. "
Hako.....	56 cts. "
Mackerel.....	71c. per bbl
Pollock.....	56c. per 100 lbs
Cheese.....	\$2.60 "
Corn meal.....	\$3.80 per pun.
or.....	95c. per bbl
Crackers.....	\$1.78 pr 100 lbs
Coals.....	Free.
Cabbages.....	60 1/2c. per doz
Flour.....	\$4 per bbl
Cider in bottles.....	60 1/2c. per doz.
Herrings, pickled.....	53c. per bbl
" smoked.....	17 1/2c. per box
Hams.....	\$2.83 pr 100 lbs
Hay.....	12c. "
Ice.....	Free.
Lard.....	\$2.18 pr 100 lbs
Matches.....	30 cts per gross
Oil, Kerosine.....	17c. per gallon
" Whale.....	\$1.06 "
Nails.....	47 cts "
Oats.....	60 cts "
Onions.....	\$2.65 pr bbl
Pork.....	25c. pr 100 lbs
Potatoes.....	9c. per roams
Paper, wrapping.....	73c. per 100 lbs
Pens.....	\$1.30 1/4 per doz
Pails.....	\$2.12 pr 100 lbs
Soap.....	\$1.30 1/2 per doz
Turnips.....	70 cts per bbl.
Vinegar.....	12 cts. per gain
Lumber.....	
White Pine.....	\$2.65 per M. ft
Spruce.....	do. do.
Shingles.....	83c. per 1000
Shooks.....	16 cents each
Hoops.....	\$4.32 pr 1000
Staves, hhd.....	\$3.53 per do.

There are no 1 port Duties from Porto Rico.



ST. CROIX (Danish.)

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.	Government Valuation.	Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.	Government Valuation.
Alc. in bottles.....	12½ per cent.	\$2.30 per dozen.	Fish, pickled.....	40 cts per 100 lbs.	
Alc. in gallons.....	12½ "	.25 per gallon.	Fish, smoked.....	40 cts " "	
Axes, large.....	5 "	.50 each.	Flour, wheat.....	40 cts " "	
Axes, small.....	5 "	.40 each.	Horses.....	12½ per cent.	\$120, \$80, \$50.
Bricks.....	5 "	4.00 per M.	Hay.....	40 cts per 100 lbs.	50 cts pr 100 lbs.
Butter.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.		Lard.....	5 per cent.	
Candles, sperm and Wax.....	12½ per cent.	.40 per lb.	Machinery & parts thereof.....	Free.	
Candles, tallow.....	12½ "	.12 per lb.	Matches in boxes.....	12½ per cent.	
Corn, Maize.....	12½ "	2.50 per bbl.	Oil, all other.....	25 cts per 100 lbs.	\$3 per 100 lbs.
Coals.....	Free.		Oatmeal.....	Free.	
Cheese.....	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.		Omons.....	Free.	
Corn Meal.....	25 cts per 100 lbs.		Oil, lard.....	12½ per cent.	10 cts per galn.
Cottons and Linens.....	12½ per cent.		Oil, Petroleum.....	12½ "	40 cts per galn.
Fish, dried.....	25 cts per 100 lbs.				

ST. VINCENT.

Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.	Articles.	Quantity Imported.
Alc and Porter.....	379 hds, 11 bls	Fish, pickled.....	1,384 bbls.	Lard.....	223 cwt.
Bread and Biscuit.....	1,407 doz.	Fish, smoked.....	34 cwt.	Oats, Peas, and Grain	19,436 bushels.
Butter.....	534 cwt.	Flour.....	564 bbls 177 do	Oil, Fish.....	155 gallons.
Bricks.....	830 cwt.	Hams and Bacon.....	308 cwt.	Oil, all other.....	4,398 do.
Cedar Posts.....	202.	Horses.....	35.	Staves.....	17,936.
Corn meal.....	1,009 bbls 158 do	Ice.....	£157 value.	Shingles, cedar.....	1,330,800.
Cheese.....	134 cwt.	Lumber, Pitch Pine.....	3,697 feet.	Wallaba.....	711,750.
Fish, dried & salted.....	9,833 quintals.	Spruce and White Pine.....	305,650 feet.	Tallow.....	53 cwt.
				Wood Hoops.....	218,970.

UNITED STATES.

(The Tariff published under official sanction is very minute in its enumerations. We can only find space for the principal articles.)

Acid, acetic, acetous or concentrated vinegar or pyroligneous, exceeding the specific gravity of 1040.....	80c. ▽ lb	Bops, blank or printed of all kinds, bound or unbound, (except Latin, Greek or Hebrew).....	25 per cent
" " as above not over 1040.....	25c. ▽ lb	Books specially imported for the use of schools Brandy, and imitation of, 50 deg. and under (and 6 cts for every other degree).....	Free. 35 per gal.
" Sulphuric, or oil of vitriol.....	1c. ▽ lb	Brandy, under 50 deg. if costing over \$2 p gal	50 per cent
Alc, Beer and Porter, in bottles.....	35c. ▽ gal.	Brass, old.....	15 per cent
" " " in casks.....	80c. ▽ "	Brooms, all kinds.....	35 per cent
Almonds—6 cts per lb, if shelled.....	10c. ▽ "	Brushes.....	40 per cent
Amylo alcohol.....	\$2 ▽ gal.	Building stones.....	30 per cent
Anchovies, in oil or in salt.....	50 ▽ cent.	Burning Fluid.....	50c per gal.
Animals, alive.....	20 ▽ "	Butter.....	4c. per lb
Any goods of the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United States, or its Fish- ries, on which no draw-back bounty or allowance has been paid.....	Free.	Cabinet wares.....	35 per cent
Apparel, wearing and other personal baggage in actual use.....	Free.	Calf skins, raw (salted or not).....	10 per cent
Apples.....	10 ▽ cent.	" tanned.....	30 per cent
Arrack, 50 deg. and under (5 cents extra for every additional degree and all imita- tions to pay as genuine).....	\$2.50 ▽ gal.	Candles, tallow.....	2½c. per lb
Arms, fire and side.....	35 ▽ cent.	Cape of fur, leather, linen, worsted ware, lace " Silk.....	35 per cent 60 per cent
Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for.....	Free.	" Wool, worn, 20 cts per lb. and.....	20 per cent
Articles not in a crude state do do.....	20 ▽ cent.	Carriages and parts.....	35 per cent
Articles not subject to any other rate of duty (unenumerated).....	20 ▽ "	Casks, empty.....	35 per cent
Articles of clothing not otherwise prov'd for.....	35 ▽ "	Chassis.....	4c. per lb
Augers, Awns, Axes, Bits, Drawblinds.....	45 ▽ "	Cigars 3 cts per lb. and.....	50 per cent
Asbestos, Iron.....	2½c ▽ lb	Cloth—see woollens.....	24c. ▽ lb. & 40 ▽ c.
Bacon.....	2c. ▽ lb	Clothing, in whole or in part of wool.....	24c. ▽ lb. & 40 ▽ c.
Bags—Hemp 30 per. etc., cotton of less value than 10 cts per square yard, 3 cts pr lb., if over 10 cts per square yard.....	3c. ▽ lb	Coal, bituminous (28 bushels to the ton, 80 lbs per bushel).....	\$1.25 ▽ ton
Balsam, Canada.....	30 ▽ cent.	Coal, all other.....	40c per ton
Bark.....	10 ▽ "	Codfish, dry.....	½c per lb
Barley.....	15c ▽ bus.	Coffee.....	5c per lb
" pearl or hulled.....	1c ▽ lb	Coins, gold, silver or copper.....	Free.
Baskets.....	35 ▽ cent.	Copper, old.....	1½c per lb
Bonans.....	10 ▽ "	Copper, ore.....	5 per cent
Bonans, scale.....	35 ▽ "	Corn, Indian or Maize.....	10c per bus
Bird feathers.....	30 ▽ "	Corn meal.....	10 per cent
Birds, feather.....	20 ▽ "	Cottons.—(The duties on cottons are multi- farious—utterly uncalculable except after special study they appear to aver- age about.....	35 per cent
Beef.....	1c. ▽ lb	Cutlery, all kinds, except pocket, pen and jack knives.....	35 per cent
Beer—see Alc.....	10 ▽ "	Drawers, Guernsey worsted or knitted with out needle work.....	35 per cent
Benzine or Benzole oil, refined.....	40c ▽ gal.	Dress goods for women and children, in whole or in part of wool, worsted, mo- hair or alpaca, grey or uncolored, of value not over 30 cents per square yd.....	4c. ▽ sq. yd. & 25 pr ct.
Black, Lamp.....	20 ▽ cent.	Dress goods over 30 cents per square yard.....	6c ▽ sq yd. & 30 ▽ ct.
Black lead.....	\$10 ▽ ton.	Dress goods if stained, colored or printed, 5 per cent additional to the above rates.....	25c ▽ sq yd. 50c ▽ 100 lbs
" " pots.....	35 ▽ cent.	Druggists, all.....	50c ▽ 100 lbs
" powder.....	20 "	Earth, brown, red, blue, yellow, dry, as ochre	40 per cent
Blacksmiths' hammers or sledges.....	2½c per lb	Earthenware, brown or common 25 per cent stone or crockery ware.....	40 per cent
Blankets, value not over 25 cts per lb., 12 cts per lb. and.....	20 per cent	Eggs.....	10 per cent
Blankets, value over 25 cents per lb., and not over 40 cts per lb., 24 cts per lb., and Blankets, value over 40 cts per lb., 24 cents per lb. and.....	30 per cent	Essences, extracts, hair oils, dentifrices, &c.....	50 per cent
Boards, planed.....	20 per cent	Extracts, medicinal.....	40 per cent
Bonnets, chip, grass or straw.....	40 per cent		
Bone, whale, and of the American Fisheries.....	10 per cent		
Boots, lace, silk or leather.....	35 per cent		

UNITED STATES—(Continued.)

Extracts of dye wood.....	10 per cent	Ores, specimens of, not provided for.....	10 per cent
Fish, mackerel.....	\$3 per bil.	Paints, except ochres, French and mineral	
" Herring, pickled or salted.....	\$1 per bil.	green 30 per cent, white lead 3c. p. lb.,	
" Salmon.....	\$3 per bil.	and water colors not for paper hangings	25 per cent
" all other pickled in barrels.....	\$1.50	30 per cent.....	
" all not in bills and not otherwise pro. for	3c. per lb.	Pamphlets.....	25 per cent
fresh, for daily consumption.....	Free.	Paper, printing, unsized, for books and	20 per cent
" skins, raw, valued at 30 cts per sq.	24c. p. lb.	newspapers exclusively.....	35 per cent
Flannels, uncolored, valued at 30 cts per sq.	30 per cent	Paper, all other kinds.....	35 per cent
yard or less.....	24c. p. lb.	Paving stones.....	10 per cent
Flannels at over 30 cts.....	30 per cent	Pens.....	10 per cent
" colored, printed or plaided.....	35c. p. lb.	Pen knives, jack and pocket knives.....	60 per cent
Flax, manufacture of, not valued at over 30	35 per cent	Plaster of Paris, unground.....	Free.
Flax, if over 30 cts per square yard.....	40 per cent	" ground or calcined.....	20 per cent
unmanufactured.....	\$5 per ton	Planks.....	30 per cent
" ton of.....	\$5 per ton	Ploughs, iron.....	35 per cent
Flax seed (35 lbs per bus).....	16c. pr bus	Plumbago (see black lead).....	1c per lb
" oil.....	23c per gal	Port.....	30 per bus
Flour, wheat.....	20 per cent	Poultry, dressed, or game, prepared.....	Free.
" rye.....	10 per cent	Rags, cotton or linen, for making paper.....	10 per cent
Fruits, green, ripe or dried, not otherwise	10 per cent	" woolen.....	35 per cent
provided for.....	25 per cent	Rakes, iron or wood.....	35 per cent
Furniture, household, or coach and harness.....	25 per cent	" steel.....	45 per cent
Furs, undressed, with skins.....	10 per cent	Rye.....	10 per cent
" dressed.....	20 per cent	" flour.....	10 per cent
" hats or caps of, or has borders or felts.....	25 per cent	Saddlery.....	35 per cent
Garden Seeds.....	\$2.50 p. gal	Salt in bulk.....	18c p. 100 lbs
Gin—50 deg. and under (30 for over other deg)	\$2.50 p. gal	" not in bulk.....	21c p. 100 lbs
Gin—cases, with bottles in them, on bottles	35 per cent	Sand.....	50 per cent
and cases too.....	35 per cent	Sardines (any way).....	50 per cent
Ginseng.....	30 per cent	Seantling.....	20 per cent
Glass bottles and black.....	40 per cent	Sheepskins, with wool.....	20 per cent
Glass bottles, if filled with preserved.....	40 per cent	Shingles.....	35 per cent
Glass ware, coarse 35, fine.....	40 per cent	Shoes—see boots.....	
Gloves, linen, cotton or worsted 35 p. c., leather	60 per cent	Shovels to dig with.....	45 per cent
Gluo.....	20 per cent	" wood.....	35 per cent
Grapes.....	30 per cent	Silk aprons, bonnets and other ready made	60 per cent
Grenao.....	10 per cent	clothing.....	50 per cent
Grindstones, finished.....	20 per cent	Silk, not made up.....	50 per cent
" rough or unfinished.....	10 per cent	Skins, (see hides, sheepskins).....	
Guano or imitation of.....	Free.	Soap, fancy all.....	10c. p. lb
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris.....	Free.	" 1c. p. lb.	
Hair.....	20 per lb.	" 1c. p. lb.	
Harness and harness furniture.....	35 per cent	Soda ash and sal-soda.....	25c p. lb
Hay.....	20 per cent	Spirits (same as Gin, which see).....	10c p. lb
Hides, raw, salted or pickled.....	10 per cent	" 1c. p. lb.	
" tanned (sole leather).....	35 per cent	Starch, made of potatoes or corn.....	1c p. lb
Hoes, if any steel.....	45 per cent	" other.....	1c p. lb
Honey.....	20c per gal	Staves, for pipes, hogheads and casks.....	10 per cent
Hooks, reaping and fish.....	45 per cent	" other.....	20 per cent
Hops.....	5c per lb	Steel, (kinds too numerous for enumeration)	30 per cent
Horns.....	10 per cent	here—average about.....	
Hose, cotton, worsted or linen thread.....	30 per cent	Sugars, not above No 12 Dutch standard in color	3c. per lb
Iron.....	Free.	" above No 12 and not above No 15 do.....	35c per lb
Implements of trade of persons arriving in	Free.	" 15 " 20 " 25 " 30 " 35 " 40 " 45 " 50 "	4c. per lb
the U. S.....	Free.	" all refined or above No. 20 Dutch stand	5c. per lb
India rubber shoes and boots.....	35 per cent	Tallow.....	1c. per lb
Indian meal.....	10 per cent	Tinber, hewn or sawed.....	25c. per lb
Iron bars, flat, rolled or hammered, not less	1c per lb	Tobacco, unmanufact'd, (stommed 15c. more)	35c. per lb
than 3/4 or more than 2 inches thick, or		Types, new, or type metal.....	25 per cent
round or square not less than 3/4 in diam		" if fit only to be remanufactured.....	Free.
or in square or more than 2 inches do.....	15c per lb	Varnishes, value not over \$1.50 per gallon.....	50c p. gal
Iron bars, less than do.....	15c per lb	" over \$1.50.....	50c p. gal
Provided that none shall pay a less duty than	15c per lb	Vegetables.....	10 per cent
Iron, cast.....	15c per lb	Vinegar, (for concentrated see Acids).....	10c per gal
" nails, cut.....	15c per lb	Whiskey, (same as gin, which see).....	25c per bus
" wrought.....	2c per lb	Wines, value not over 50c per gal, 20c p. gal &	25 per cent
(The kinds of iron distinguished in this		" over 50c per gal and not over \$1 per	25 per cent
tariff are almost innumerable.)		gal. 50c per do. and.....	25 per cent
Lard.....	2c per lb	Wines, over \$1 per gal, \$1 per gal, and.....	25 per cent
Laths.....	20 per cent	Provided that no change of duty shall pay a less	
Lead ore.....	15c per lb	duty than \$6 per dozen.....	
Leather, sole or patent or enamelled.....	35 per cent	Wool, unmanufactured, if the value at the	3c. per lb
upper (calfskin).....	30 per cent	last port of export is 12 cents per lb or	
Linseed (same as Flax seed, which see).....	10 per cent	less, including charges in such port.....	6c. per lb
Malt.....	20 per cent	do. do. over 12c. and not over 24c.....	10c. p. lb &
Manganese.....	10 per cent	do. do. over 24c. and not over 32c p. lb	10 per cent
Matches, for pocket lights.....	35 per cent	do. do. over 32c p. lb.....	12c. p. lb &
Mellicines, patent.....	50c per gal	do. do. over 32c p. lb.....	10 per cent
Molasses.....	8c per gal	Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise pro-	20 per cent
" concentrated.....	25c per lb	vided for.....	24c. p. lb
Nails, iron, cut.....	15c. per lb	Wool, manufactures of, if value over \$2 per	40 per cent
Naphtha, refined.....	40c per gal	square yard.....	24c. p. lb
Nickel.....	15 per cent	" 20c. A. lb	
Newspapers.....	25 per bus	Wool, hosiery.....	20c p. lb
Oats.....	15c per bus	Woollen clothing, ready made, in whole or in	24c. p. lb
Oatmeal.....	10 per cent	part.....	1c 40 prc.
Ochres (in oil \$1.50 per 100 lbs) dry.....	50c p. 100 lbs	NOTES.—Brandy and Spirits cannot be imported in casks	
Oil, petroleum, crude.....	20c per gal	of less than 30 gallons under penalty of forfeiture.	
" refined.....	40c per gal	No entry of cigars allowed of less than 3000 in a single	
" Seal.....	10 per cent	package, but they must be packed in boxes of not	
" Whale.....	20 per cent	more than 500 in each box.	
" Coal, crude.....	15c per gal		
" refined.....	40c per gal		
" Flax seed, hempseed, linseed, rapeseed.....	25c per gal		
Onions.....	10 per cent		
Ore, copper.....	5 per cent		
" silver and gold.....	Free.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ENGLAND.*

We find in the great Charter of Henry III., which was a confirmation of the famous Magna Charta of King John, his predecessor, an express enactment having for its object the establishment of *uniformity* in weights and measures. This was in 1236. Avoirdupois and Troy weights do not at this time appear to have been the standards of weight in England. The first mention of avoirdupois weight in the English statutes is to be found in a statute of Edward III., anno 1335.

The weight of the *silver penny* sterling, was the basis of the system of 1266. This penny was the one-two hundred and fortieth part of the Tower pound, and was equal in weight to 32 kernels of wheat. (51 Henry III.) But the language of the law itself is so singularly precise, and the system of uniformity as to coins, weights and measures, which it prescribes, is so ingenious, that the words themselves deserve quotation:—

"By the consent of the whole realm of England, the measure of the King was made; that is to say; that an English penny should be a sterling round, and without any clipping, shall weigh 32 wheat corns in the midst of the ear, and 20 pence do make an ounce, and twelve ounces one pound, and eight pence do make a gallon of wine, and eight gallons of wine do make a London bushel which is the eighth part of a quarter."

The fundamental law of weight and measures in England at this day is the statute 5 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which is in a great measure a declaratory act, but of which the provisions are so important that they are here recapitulated.

Sec. 1.—Declares that from and after the 1st May, 1825, the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod now in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, wherein the words and figures "Standard Yard 1793" are engraved, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, the original and genuine standard of that measure of length or lineal extension called a yard; and that the same straight line or distance between the centres of the said two points in the said gold studs in the said brass rod, the brass being at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, shall be and is hereby denominated the "Imperial Standard yard," and shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the unit or only standard measure of extension wherefrom or whereby all other measures of extension whatsoever, whether the same be lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be derived, computed and ascertained; and all measures of length shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain proportion, of the said standard yard and that one third part of such yard shall be a foot, and the 12th part of such foot shall be an inch, and that the pole or perch shall contain five such yards and a half, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760.

Sec. 3.—This section provides that the yard, if lost, &c., may be restored by reference to the length of pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, in the proportion of 36 inches to 39 inches, and one thousand three hundred ninety three ten thousandths parts of an inch.

Sec. 4.—Standard brass weight of one pound Troy weight made in the year 1793, shall be the Imperial standard of Troy pound, and is declared to be the unit or only standard measure of weight, from which all other weights shall be derived, computed and ascertained; 1-12th part an ounce, 1-20th of the ounce 1 pennyweight, and 1-24th of such pennyweight shall be 1 grain, so that 5760 such grains shall be a Troy pound, and 7000 such grains shall be a pound avoirdupois, 1-16th of the said avoirdupois pound shall be

1 ounce, and 1-16th of the said avoirdupois ounce 1 dram.

Sec. 5.—Standard pound Troy if lost, &c., to be restored by reference to a cubic inch of distilled water weighed in air, by brass weights at the temperature of 63° Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches, the weight of which is equal to 253 grains 488-100 of a grain, of which the Imperial Troy pound contains 5760.

Sec. 6.—The measure of capacity as well for liquids as for dry goods, not measured by heaped measure, shall be the gallon containing 10 pounds avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air, temperature 62° Fahrenheit's thermometer, barometer 30 inches—unit of all standard measures of capacity the Imperial standard gallon, as well for wine, ale, beer, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, as for dry goods not measured by heaped measure—and parts and multiples—quart $\frac{1}{4}$, pint $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 such gallons a peck, 8 such gallons a bushel, and 8 such bushels a quarter of corn or other dry goods, not sold by heaped measure.

Sec. 11.—Copies and models of the said standards to be deposited in the office of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer at Westminster, and to be sent to the Lord Mayor of London, &c.

Sec. 12.—Magistrates in Counties, Cities and Towns, &c., in England, Scotland and Ireland, to purchase models, &c., for their respective Counties, &c.

Sec. 13.—Bulk of 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of water equal to 277 cubic inches, and 274-1000ths of an inch, constituting the capacity of a gallon, and so forth for parts and multiples.

Sec. 23.—56 Acts or parts of Acts relating to diverse weights and measures in Great Britain repealed.

This act was followed by the 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 49, which appears chiefly to have been intended to provide for the means of distributing standard weights and measures; but its provisions seem to have been insufficient or imperfect, since it was repealed the following year by the 5th and 6th William IV. Cap. 63, (1835.) This last act renders unnecessary identity of shape or form in standards, and provides for their adjustment. One of its most important features is that it abolishes the *Winchester bushel*, a measure traced back to the reign of Edgar, anno 972, which derives its name no doubt from the fact that the standard was by law kept at Winchester; the *Scottish ell*, and ALL LOCAL AND CUSTOMARY measures. Imperial measures as established by the 5th George IV. are the only legal measures recognized or "parts and multiples thereof." The binary division is affirmed, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 1-16th and 1-32nd are specifically designated as the only legal aliquot parts. But there is a somewhat singular proviso attached to the 6th clause, it is this:—"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the sale of any articles in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of Imperial measure, or of any fixed local or customary measure heretofore in use."

The evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, the report of which Committee was presented to the House so recently as the 15th July last, (1862,) would tend to the inference that notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of all legislation to reduce weights and measures to positive and practical uniformity, extreme irregularity and disorder still prevail upon this subject in Great Britain.

*The articles on the weights and measures of England, the United States, Canada and France are condensed from a paper by R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When British settlers colonized Virginia in the reign of Elizabeth, and the Pilgrims emigrated to New England in 1620, the weights and measures of the parent state were naturally imported by them, and afterwards universally adopted in the then North American Colonies.

Deriving their system from such a source, it is scarcely to be expected that any wide differences should exist between the British

and the American systems of weights and measures—indeed both countries have a common standard of extension, the *yard*, and a common standard of weight.

They had also a common standard of capacity until 1826, when an Act of the British Parliament, excluding all other measures of this order, adopted as the standard unit of capacity the "Imperial Standard Gallon," equal to 277 (274-1000) cubic inches, both for

liquid with the ale gallon. The recognized United avoirdupois measure of being, which 7 inches. The It con 77,627-4 at the and the capaci

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Continued.

liquid and dry substances, thus doing away with the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, the ale gallon of 282 cubic inches, and the corn gallon of 272 cubic inches.

The old English wine gallon is the only recognized standard of liquid measure in the United States. It contains 8.333 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at the temperature of about 39° Fahrenheit, its capacity being, as before stated, 231 cubic inches, which is almost exactly equal to a cylinder of 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep.

The dry measure is the Winchester bushel. It contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, and holds 77.6274 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of its greatest density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. Its capacity is represented by a cylinder 18.5

inches in diameter and 8 inches deep.

The hundred-weight has been reduced, as in Canada, to 100 pounds, and the ton to 2000 pounds, but the old hundred-weight of 112 pounds, and ton of 2,240 pounds, seem still to be used under the designation of the *long hundred-weight* and the *long ton*; but these, it is presumed, are merely permissive, the reduced weights being the standards.

With the few differences pointed out, resulting from comparatively recent legislation in both countries, the weights and measures of the United States are similar to, and it may be said identical with, those of England.

Both countries have the same mile, yard, foot, and inch, the same acre, the same pound avoirdupois, and pound Troy.

FRANCE.

At the time of the French Revolution, the weights and measures were found to be in the greatest confusion, and the whole system of weights and measures, then existing in France, was suppressed, to give place to a new metrology established by the law of the 7th April, 1795.

With the Bishop of Autun, better known as Prince de Talleyrand, originated the idea of a new system of weights and measures, founded upon the principle of a single and universal standard, and it was he, it appears, who first submitted to the National Assembly in 1790 the project of a decree upon the subject.

The adoption of a *unit*, which would at once furnish a standard for measures of length, weight, and capacity, suggested itself as the great desideratum, and the *mètre* was chosen as that unit, with its decimal parts, the *mètre* itself being the standard measure of length, surface, and solidity; the cubic decimètre, or tenth part of the *mètre*, of distilled water, weighed in vacuo, at the temperature of its greatest density, being the *kilogramme* or standard of weight, whilst the space occupied by the cubic decimètre of water became the *litre* or standard of capacity.

The momentous question, however, the key-stone of the whole fabric, was to fix the length of the *mètre* upon some more philosophical basis than that upon which some parts of the old system rested, in which, the standard of length, for instance, was, it is stated, taken from the length of Charlemagne's foot, as the Greeks had before them adopted as their standard of that measure the length of the foot of Hercules.

To examine into this important question, a commission was appointed by the National Assembly, composed of some of the most eminent members of the Academy of Sciences of France. Borda, La Grange—who has been designated as the Newton of France.—La Place, Monge, and Condorcet, composed this commission, which, on the 19th March, 1791, reported in favour of selecting the fractional part of the meridian—i.e., the 10-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian, instead of the length of the pendulum, as the standard unit sought for.

The admeasurement of the arc of the meridian was eventually completed by Delambre and Méchain. The accuracy of their respective operations will readily be conceived, when it is stated that, after a series of triangulations and levels, over a country upwards of 600 miles in extent between Dunkirk and Barcelona, upon two bases, the one of 6,075.90 toises, the other of 6,096.25—the latter base, though at a distance of 400 miles from the former, when calculated by inference

from the chain of triangles between them, differed from its actual measurement less than one foot.

The standard *mètre* thus definitively adopted is equal to 433 236-1000 lines, or 36 94-100 inches of the old French measure, and corresponds nearly to 39 37-100 inches English measure.

The *mètre* is the centre of the French system of weights and measures. From it are formed in decimal ratios two scales, the one ascending and the other descending, and it furnishes the standard not only for linear, superficial, and solid measure, but it also, with its decimal parts, becomes the standard of weight and capacity.

This ascending and descending scale has its application to all the forms of measurement, and by means of Latin and Greek prefixes you at once know whether you are dealing with multiples or divisions of the standard, the Latin prefixes being indicative of the descending scale, whilst the Greek are applied to the ascending scale. Thus we have, with reference to measures of length, capacity, and weight, the following nomenclature:—

Length.

The Millimètre or ..	.001 of the Mètre.
" Centimètre ..	.01
" Decimètre ..	.1
The Mètre ..	1.—39 37-100 English
" Decamètre ..	10. Inches.
" Hectomètre or	100.
" Kilomètre ..	1,000.
" Myriamètre or	10,000.

Capacity.

The Millilitre or ..	.001 of the Litre.
" Centilitre ..	.01
" Decilitre ..	.1
" Litre ..	1.—26418 of wine
" Decalitre ..	10. gallon, rather
" Hectolitre ..	100. more than a
" Kilolitre ..	1,000. quart.
" Myrialitre ..	10,000.

Weight.

The Milligramme or ..	.001 part of the
" Centigramme ..	.01 Gramme.
" Decigramme ..	.1
" Gramme ..	1.—15.43 grains.
" Decagramme ..	10.
" Hectogramme ..	100.
" Kilogramme ..	1,000.—about 2 1-5 lbs.
" Myriagramme ..	10,000. avoirdupois.

And then, with respect to solidity and surface, the following, viz:—

Solidity.

The Decistère ..	.1 of Cub. Mètre.
35.3,166 cub. ft. " Stère ..	1. or a " "
" Decastère ..	10. or 10 " Mètres.

FRANCE.—Continued.

Land Measure.

The Centiare .01 of the are or square mètro.	
4sq.perches } nearly.	" Are.... 1. one hundred sq. mètres.
2½ acres } nearly.	
" Hectare. 100. 10,000 sq. mètres.	

It would be impossible to devise a decimal system more perfect and harmonious in its parts, coupled with a nomenclature so expressive of the multiple or division of the unit of weight or measure it represents: as remarked by Mr. Adams in his admirable report to Congress on this subject, in 1821, "no two words express the same thing, and no two things are signified by the same word."

Beautiful, however, as this system is admitted to be in theory, it was, from its inception, met with the most overwhelming difficulties in practice. A population of millions, accustomed for ages to a particular mode of domestic trade, could not readily give up the use of the weights and measures with which they were familiar, and they so pertinaciously clung to their old system, that the Government of France was forced to make, at different times, such concessions to popular usages, and so to modify the laws,

that the result, for nearly forty years, was to produce enhanced confusion in reference to the weights and measures of the country.

It was not until the reign of Louis Philippe that this great metrical system may be said to have been, as a whole, imposed upon France. The law of the 4th July, 1837, which abrogated the decree of the 12th February, 1812, permitting under certain restrictions the use of old weights and measures with their former designations, utterly swept away the old system, so far as a legal enactment could do it, and bodily substituted in its place the decimal metric system, which I have just described. The use, however, of the old weights and measures was tolerated until the 1st January, 1840, after which date heavy penalties were attached, not only to the use of such old weights and measures, but even a reference to them in contracts was prohibited, and a notary who should in any deed of conveyance describe lands by the abrogated terms of measurement instead of using the language of the new metrology, was not only fined, but the deed itself was declared to be null and void. Such is the present stringency of the law upon this subject in France.

The French metrical system now prevails also in Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, and Brazil.

CANADA.

We now come to the weights and measures as established by law in Canada. The leading statute upon this subject is an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, the 39th Geo. III., cap. 7, which is to be found in the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, cap. 62. Under this, three sets of various kinds of beams and scales, and four sets of standard weights and measures were imported from England, and these were declared to be the standard weights and measures of the Province.

The weights and measures thus imported, were all made of brass, and consisted of—

1. *Avoirdupois* weights in sets as follows:
 - From one drachm to four ounces.
 - " ½ ounce to 4 pounds, and
 - " 4 lbs. to 56 lbs., the standard being respectively 4, 7, 14, 28, and 56 lbs.
2. *Troy* weights in sets—
 - From ½ a grain to 1 ounce,
 - " ½ of an ounce to 64 ounces, and 7 lbs. to 28 lbs., in weights of 7, 14 and 28 lbs.
3. Wine measures, in sets from 1 gill to 1 gallon.
4. Winchester measures, in sets from 1 gill to 1 gallon.
5. Winchester bushels and half bushels.
6. Canada measures (old French measures) from a *poisson* to a *pot*.
7. The *minot* and ½ *minot*.
8. "The English standard foot rule."
9. "The Paris standard foot rule."
10. "The English standard yard."
11. "The English standard ell."

1.—The pound *avoirdupois*, "with its parts, multiples, and proportions," was made the standard weight "for weighing all goods, wares, and merchandise, butcher's meat, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, and other commodities whatever commonly sold by weight" ("gold, silver, coin, bullion, drugs, and precious stones only excepted.")

2.—The pound *Troy* was the standard for weighing gold, silver, bullion, drugs, and precious stones, as above excepted from the applications of the *avoirdupois* weight.

3.—The *wine gallon* was made the standard liquid measure of Lower Canada for "wine,

* 18½ inches diameter, 8 inches deep.
2218.1907 cubic inches.—(SIMMONDS.)

Contents, 2150.42 cubic inches. The present Imperial bushel contains

cider, beer, and spirituous liquors of all kinds, treacle and molasses, and all other liquids commonly sold by gauge or measure of capacity."

4.—The *Canada minot* was the standard for measuring "all rents, payable in wheat or other grain, and also for measuring all grains or seeds, fruits or roots whatever, in cases in which no other special provision is made in any Act, and likewise for lime, sand, ashes, or any other kind of commodity, usually sold by measure of capacity, where no special contract is made to the contrary."

5.—The English *Winchester bushel** is made the standard for measuring salt, wheat, oats, peas, barley, and other grains or seeds, in cases *only when such articles have been specially sold or contracted for by such measure*, and in cases in which no special provision is made for the mode of sale in any other Act.

6.—The *Paris foot* was applicable to the measurement of lands, or lots granted or sold by the arpent or foot, and also to the measurement of all kinds of wood, timber, and stone, and "all manner of masons', carpenters', and joiners' work, or any other article of any other kind of work commonly measured by the foot or other measure of length, etc., where no special contract exists to the contrary."

7.—The *English foot* is applicable to the measure of lands granted by the British Crown, and also to the measure of wood, timber, etc., as above; *provided a special contract has been made for that purpose*.

8. The *English yard* is made the standard for measuring all kinds of cloth or stuffs made of wool, flax, hemp, silk, or cotton, or any mixture thereof, and all other kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise commonly sold by measure of length.

9.—The *English ell*, "containing 3 feet 9 in. of the standard English foot" above mentioned, is declared to be the standard measure by which cloths or stuffs of wool, flax, &c., may be sold *when specially sold or contracted for by that measure*.

We thus find that the legal weights and measures of Lower Canada have been borrowed from the old English standards as they

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existed antecedently to 1825, with the addition
of certain French measures of length and
capacity—i.e., the Paris foot, the *minot*, and
the *pot*, *pinte*, *chopine*, and *poisson*. But the
law is silent as to the cases in which the latter
measures of capacity are to be applied, and
we are left to believe that they are merely
legalized as measures by which liquids may
be sold in retail, although the declared stand-
ard measure of capacity for all liquids is the
wine gallon.

In Upper Canada, the measures of length,
weight and capacity are the same as in Lower
Canada, being derived from the same source,
except that no French measure whatever is
recognized in the former.

Under the system just described, grains
were uniformly sold by the Winchester bushel,
or by the *minot*, as measures of capacity; the
cwt. was 112 lbs., and the ton 2,240 lbs. More
recent enactments have changed the law in
these respects, and by Acts passed in 1859, to
be found in the Consolidated Statutes of
Canada, cap. 53, the following is declared to
be the *standard weights* which in all cases
shall be held to be equal to the Winchester
bushel of grains and seed, viz.:—

Wheat, peas, beans, and clover-seed. 60 lbs.
Indian corn and rye. 56 lbs.
Barley, timothy seed, and buckwheat. 48 lbs.

CANADA.—Continued.

Oats. 34 lbs.
The Acts in question do not, however, stop
there. The 22nd Viet., chap. 21, prescribes
the *weight*, which shall be equal to the Win-
chester bushel, of the following articles, viz.:
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips,
beets, and onions. 60 lbs.
Flax seed. 50 lbs.
Hemp seed. 44 lbs.
Blue grass seed. 14 lbs.
Castor beans. 40 lbs.
Salt. 56 lbs.
Dried apples. 22 lbs.
Dried peaches. 33 lbs.
Malt. 36 lbs.

It may therefore be considered that, as a
measure of capacity, the Winchester bushel
and the *minot* are abolished, as standards,
except in cases where the parties have spe-
cially agreed to buy and sell by measure
instead of by weight.

By the same Act, the hundredweight of 112
pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, are
abolished, and the hundredweight is declared
to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds
avoirdupois, thus assimilating our hundred-
weights and tons to those of our neighbours in
the United States, and making one step
towards the decimal system of computing
weights.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The 95th chapter of the Revised Statutes of
New Brunswick governs the weights and
measures of that Province. The following is
a summary of its provisions:—

1. Articles sold by weight shall be sold by
the English avoirdupois weight, except gold,
silver, platinum, precious stones, and drugs, or
compounds thereof when sold under a medical
prescription, which shall be sold by English
troy weight.

(N.B.—By an Act of last session, the ton
was reduced from 2,240 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., and
the hundredweight from 112 lbs. to 100 lbs.,
with their "parts, multiples, and propor-
tions.")

2. The yard (English standard measure)
shall be the unit of length, and all lineal and
superficial measures founded thereon shall
be measured thereby.

3. The measure for all liquids shall be the
gallon of 231 cubic inches.

4. The dry measure shall be the Winchester
bushel of two thousand one hundred and fifty
cubic inches, and forty-two hundredths of a
cubic inch (2,150.42)

per bushel.

14. Clean wheat and corn shall weigh 60 lbs.
" barley or buckwheat. 50 lbs.
" rye. 56 lbs.
" oats. 36 lbs.
" Timothy seed. 40 lbs.
All other grains. 56 lbs.
Potatoes and all edible roots. 56 lbs.

(N.B.—This section of the Act never went
into general operation. Persons buy and sell
by the bushel without reference to weight.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

The 86th chapter of the Revised Statutes of
Nova Scotia "of weights and measures" pre-
scribes that "weights and measures shall be
according to the standard now in use." And
the Clerks of the Peace are furnished, at the
expense of each county, with a set of standards,
accessible to all persons at reasonable terms,
for the purposes of assay.

Under this and the preceding chapter the
following rules are made:—

The ton to be the net weight of 2000 lbs; the
hundredweight to be 100 lbs., and to be de-
nominated a quintal.

Merchable grain and corn shall be of the
following weights per bushel, viz.:

Wheat. 60 lbs.
Foreign barley. 52 lbs.
Province grown do. 48 lbs.

Rye. 56 lbs.
Indian corn. 58 lbs.
Oats. 34 lbs.
Malt. 39 lbs.
Potatoes and turnips. 60 lbs.
All other edible roots. 40 lbs.

Any person selling or delivering any grain
or corn in violation of these provisions, forfeits
10 cents for every bushel of such grain or corn.
All cordwood must be 4 feet in length, ac-
counting half the scarf.

All staves, bricks, &c., shall be reckoned
by the table of ten hundred to the thousand.

The inspection laws with reference to the
size of flour, fish, and provision barrels, apple
and potato barrels, shingles, lumber, and the
weight of leather, coal and salt, flour and
meal, grain and corn, bread, meats, fish, &c.,
are very strict.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The weights and measures of Prince Ed-
ward Island are those which were the stand-
ards in England in the year 1819. In that
year three sets of standards were imported

into the island, and are still kept of registry
in the three counties into which it is divided.

It follows that the cwt. is 112 lbs., and the
ton 2,240 lbs.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The weights and measures used in the colony are all of the British standard.

BRAZIL.

Brazil has adopted the French metrical system of weights and measures, but the following are still used in Rio de Janeiro:—
Ton=13½ Quintals=1748.93 lbs. average.
Quintal=4 Arrobas=129.55 “ “
Arroba=32 Libras=32.39 “ “
Libra=2 Marcos=16 oncas.

Pipa=180 Canadas=105½ Imperial gallons.
Almude=12 Canadas=48 Quartillos.
Braga=2 Varas=10 palmos=80 Polegadas=86.6,162 Imp. in.
12 Alqueires=13½ bush.
In Bahia—1 Canada=1½ Imp. gals. and 7 Alqueires=6 bush.

CHINA.

One Tael=1½ oz.
16 Taels=1 catty=1½ lbs.
100 Catties=1 picul=133½ lbs.
One Covid, of 10 punts=14.625 imp. in.
32 Covids=13 imp. yds.

One Li=632 imp. yds.

Liquids and grain are sold by weight. From the above it will be seen that—3 piculs=400 lbs. av.; 84 catties=1 cwt.; 12 taels=1 lb.

CUBA.

The standards of Spain are those generally in use. In trade, the following are commonly observed:—

1 Vara=33½ imp. inches.
1 Fanega=2.90 imp. bush.
1 Arroba of wine or spirits=3.42 imp. gals., or 4.10 U. S. gals.
1 Arroba=25 lbs. 7 oz.

4 Arrobas=1 quintal.

The Vara of Nuevitas=81 sup. feet.

Molasses is sold by the keg of 5½ gals., and put up in hhds. of about 110 gals.

In the shipment of goods by the ton, the following quantities are generally understood: Sugar in boxes and tobacco in bales—2,240 lbs. to the ton; sugar in hhds. ts. or bls., and coffee in sacks—2000 lbs. to the ton.

DENMARK.

100 lbs. 1 centner=110.28 lbs.
1 Barrel or Tønde of corn=3.95 bush.
1 East=12 tønder=45.91 bush.
1 Ell of 2 Rhineland feet=24.75 imp. in.
1 Ahm or 4 ankens=33.14 imp. gals.

1 Lispund=16 lbs.
1 Bismerpund=12 lbs.
1 Waag=3 bismerpunds.
1 Shippond=20 lispunds.
1 Shipplast=4000 lbs. Danish.

GULANA (British) or DEMERARA.

Sugar is usually sold by old Dutch weight; 110 lbs. English=100 lbs. old Dutch.

ITALY.

1 cantaro grosso=100 rottoli of 31 3-7ths oz. each=196½ imp. lbs.
1 cantaro piccolo of Naples=106 imp. lbs.
1 cantaro of Leghorn=74.86 lbs.

100 lbs. Ancona=73.75 imp. lbs.
100 lbs. Roman=102.75 lbs. Ancona.
100 rottoli at Genoa, of 1½ lbs. each=194.83 lbs. avoird.

PORTUGAL.

106 lbs.=101.19 lbs. imp.
32 lbs.=1 arroba=32.38 lbs.
Last of salt=70 bush.

Almude of wine (Lisbon)=12 Canadas=4.37 gals.
Almude of wine (Oporto)=5.61 imp. gals.

SPAIN.

1 Quinta=4 arrobas=101.44 lbs.
1 Arroba of wine=4.43 gals.
1 Cantara or quarter arroba=8 azumbres=32 quartillos=3.54 imp. gals.
The local variations are numerous. In Malaga—
1 Arroba (weight)=36 lbs. av.

1 Carga of raisins=7 arrobas=177½ lbs. av.
1 Pipo of wine=118½ imp. gals.
In Valencia—
1 Arroba (weight)=28½ lbs. avoird.
1 Arroba (liq.)=2.59 imp. gals.
1 Carga of wine=15 Arrobas.
1 Carga of Oil=12 Arrobas.

Rates of foreign money fixed by law in U. S. gold currency:—

	\$ c. mills.
Ducat of Naples=100 grani=.....	4.00.
Franc of France and Belgium=100 centimes=.....	0.18.6
Florin of the Netherlands=100 cents=.....	0.40
Florin of Austria and Augsburg=60 kreutzers=.....	0.48.5
Florin of Southern States of Germany=60 kreutzers=.....	0.40.
Guilder=Florin.....	
Lira of Lombardy and Venice=100 centesimi=.....	0.16.
Lira of Sardinia=4 reali=20 soldi.....	0.18.6
Milreis of Portugal=1000 reis=.....	1.12.
“ of Brazil=1000 reis=.....	.54.
“ of Madeira=1000 reis=.....	1.00.
Marc banco of Hamburg=16 shillings=192 pfennings=.....	0.35.
Once of Sicily=30 tari=600 grani=.....	2.40.
Pagoda of India=36 fanams=1,728 jittas=.....	1.94.
Real Plate of Spain=34 maravedis=.....	10.00.
“ Vellum of Spain=34 maravedis=.....	5.00.
Rupce of British India=16 annas=192 pice=.....	0.44.5
Rixdollar or Thaler of Prussia=30 groschen=360 pfennings=.....	0.69.
“ of Bremen=72 grotes=360 swares=.....	0.71.
Rouble (silver) of Russia=100 kopecks=.....	0.75.
Specie dollar of Denmark=6 marks=96 skillings=.....	1.05.
“ of Norway and Sweden=.....	1.06.
Tale of China=10 mace=1000 candarems=.....	1.48.
The Kobang of Japan=4 Itzeboo=6,400 seni is by usage=.....	1.38.

CONSULS AND AGENTS.

CANADA.

Country.	Name.	Title.	Station.
Belgium.....	Jesse Joseph.....	Vice-Consul.....	Montreal
Denmark.....	A. Rimmer, J.P.....	Consul General.....	"
France.....	T. Doucet.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Italy.....	H. Chapman, J. P.....	Consul.....	"
Hanse Towns.....	Hon. Thos. Ryan.....	".....	"
Norway and Sweden.....	H. Chapman, J. P.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Prussia.....	G. Lomer.....	".....	"
Portugal.....	C. S. Watson.....	".....	"
Uruguay.....	F. W. Henshaw.....	Consul.....	"
United States.....	Gen. W. A. Averill.....	Consul General.....	"
".....	D. K. Hubart.....	Consul.....	Windsor
".....	John L. Near.....	".....	Sarnia
".....	W. M. Jones.....	".....	Clifton
".....	F. R. Blake.....	".....	Fort Erie
Netherlands.....	B. H. Dixon, K. N. L.....	Consul General.....	Toronto
United States.....	D. Thurston.....	Consul.....	"
".....	C. H. Powers.....	".....	Coaticook
".....	G. S. Moorehouse.....	".....	St. Johns
".....	S. B. Hanse.....	".....	Kingston
".....	Jas. Weldon.....	".....	Prescott
".....	Thomas Whitman.....	".....	Gaspé Basin
".....	John S. Bowen.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
".....	W. Patrick.....	Consul.....	Ottawa
".....	John McMillin.....	Consular Agent.....	Dundee
".....	John E. Kirkpatrick.....	".....	Dunville
".....	Geo. Burwick.....	".....	Hemmingford
".....	R. O. Lake.....	".....	Burwell
".....	James Borthwick.....	".....	Port Stanley
".....	D. C. Haynes.....	".....	St. Catherine
Belgium.....	A. Joseph.....	Vice-Consul.....	Quebec
Denmark.....	G. T. Pemberton.....	".....	"
France.....	Abel F. Gauthier.....	Consul General.....	"
Hanse Towns.....	G. T. Pemberton.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Mecklenburgh, etc.....	G. A. Beling.....	".....	"
Norway and Sweden.....	Baron Falkenberg.....	Consul General.....	"
Portugal.....	W. H. Tilstone.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Prussia.....	C. Pemberton.....	".....	"
United States.....	W. H. S. Gurley.....	Consul.....	"
Italy.....	H. Lebouillier.....	Vice-Consul.....	Gaspé

* The Hon. David Price is agent for Denmark in the Saguenay District.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Country.	Name.	Title.	Station.
Austria.....	William Cunard.....	Consul.....	Halifax
Belgium.....	Charles E. Ronné.....	".....	"
Brazil.....	Michael Tebin.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Bremen and Lubec.....	William Hore.....	Consul.....	"
France.....	William Cunard.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
".....	J. Bourinot.....	".....	Sydney, C. B
Hamburg.....	William Pryor.....	Consul.....	Halifax
Prussia.....	C. Aylwin Creighton.....	".....	"
Spain.....	J. G. A. Creighton.....	Vice-Consul.....	"
Sweden and Norway.....	J. B. Oxley.....	".....	"
".....	Hon. H. B. Pineo.....	".....	Pugwash
United States.....	M. M. Jackson.....	Consul.....	Halifax
".....	Peter Burnham.....	Consular Agent.....	Windsor
".....	James M. Merrill.....	".....	Yarmouth
".....	Calvin Appleton.....	".....	Liverpool
".....	John C. Wade.....	".....	Digby
".....	Wm. R. Ruggles.....	".....	Annapolis
".....	Gabriel Robertson.....	".....	Barrington
".....	Cornelius White.....	".....	Shelburne
".....	Henry G. Pinco.....	".....	Pugwash
".....	E. H. Faucherville.....	".....	Guysborough
".....	Thomas D. Archibald.....	".....	Sydney, C. B
".....	James G. McKeen.....	".....	Plaister Cove
".....	Major B. Norton.....	Consul.....	Pictou
".....	James P. Ward.....	Consular Agent.....	Sydney, C. B
Denmark.....	Stephen Tobin.....	Consul.....	Halifax
Italy.....	John Black Oxley.....	Vice-Consul.....	"

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Country.	Name.	Title.	Station.
United States.....	Darius B. Warner.....	Consul.....	Port St. John and dependencies
".....	Alden Sprague.....	Consular Agent.....	St. George
".....	George N. Porter.....	".....	St. Stephen
".....	Greenleaf Houlton.....	".....	St. Andrews
".....	Spafford Barker.....	".....	Fredericton
Portugal.....	Edward Allison.....	Consul General.....	N. Brunsw'k, St. John
Prussia.....	A. C. O. Trentowsky.....	Consul.....	".....
".....	Charles S. Theal.....	Consular Agent.....	N. Brunswick, Shediac
France.....	George Carvill.....	Consul.....	N. Brunsw'k, St. John
".....	John McDougall.....	Consular Agent.....	Miramichi
Sweden and Norway.....	John W. Cudlip.....	Vice-Consul.....	St. John
".....	Richard C. Scovil.....	".....	Shediac
".....	Richard Hutchison.....	".....	Miramichi
Spain.....	Henry Jack.....	".....	St. John
Hayti.....	William H. Glasgow.....	Consul.....	St. John

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

United States..... | Gen. E. Parker Scammon... | Consul..... | Charlottetown

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Country.	Name.	Title.	Station.
Portugal.....	Chs. F. Bennett.....	Consul General.....	St. Johns
".....	Thos. R. Smith.....	Vice-Consul.....	".....
".....	John Munn.....	".....	Harbor Grace
".....	Wm. Junott.....	".....	Burin
".....	Chs. Edmonds.....	".....	Twillingate
".....	T. Howe.....	".....	Harbor Breton
Spain.....	Don Hip. de Uriarte.....	Consul.....	".....
".....	Charles F. Ancell.....	".....	St. Johns
".....	T. H. Ridley.....	".....	Harbor Grace
Prussia.....	Danl. W. Prowse.....	Consular Agent.....	St. Johns
Hamburgh.....	".....	".....	".....
France.....	John C. Toussaint.....	Vice-Consul.....	".....
Denmark.....	John Kent.....	Consul.....	".....
Italy.....	James Bayly.....	Consular Agent.....	".....
United States.....	Thomas N. Mulloy.....	Vice-Consul.....	".....
Spain.....	John Peyton.....	Consular Agent.....	Twillingate
".....	James Noonan.....	".....	Greensford
".....	Hay Findlater.....	".....	Fogo
".....	G. H. Cole.....	".....	Trinity
".....	Philip Sorsoliel.....	".....	Rose Blanche
".....	Philip Hubert.....	".....	Harbor Breton
".....	Philip J. Gruchy.....	".....	Lapole
".....	Clement Mallet.....	".....	Jersey Harbour
".....	Charles Middleton.....	".....	Burgeo

GAME AND FISHERY LAWS.

CANADA.

Of late years much attention has been devoted to the enforcement of the Game and Fishery Laws of Canada, and the Acts relating thereto have been repeatedly amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Fish and Game Clubs of Montreal and Quebec, and the experience acquired by the officers of the Fisheries branch of the Crown Lands Department. The close seasons in the two Provinces were once very divergent, but there is reason to believe that in a few years they will be made uniform, or as much so as possible.

The close season for Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou, in *Upper Canada*, begins on the 1st January, and ends on the 1st September. They are not allowed to be trapped or taken by any traps or snares whatever. The close season for Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant, is between the 1st February and the 1st September; for Quail between the 1st February and the 1st October; for Woodcock, 1st March and 15th July; and Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal, 1st April and 1st August. The law also provides that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped or killed between the 1st May and the 1st November.

It is unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell the following fish in *Upper Canada* between the dates named:—Speckled Trout, 20th September and 1st April; White Fish, in any way, between 19th Nov. and 1st December, and by net between 30th May and 1st August. The close season for Bass, Pike, Pickerel (*doré*), and Maskinongé, is regulated by Order in Council, to suit different localities.

The close season for Red or Grey Deer, Moose, Elk Reindeer and Caribou in *Lower Canada* is from 1st February to 1st September; for Woodcock or Snipe, 1st March to 1st August; Grouse, Partridge, Ptarmigan or Pheasant, 1st March to 20th August; Wild Swan, Wild Goose or Wild Duck of the kinds known as Mallard, Gray Duck, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or any other kind of Wild Duck, 20th May to 20th August; Muskrat, 10th May to 1st March.

It is also unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell any of the following fish between the dates named in *Lower Canada*:—Salmon, 31st July and 1st May, (fly surface fishing is, however, permitted between 30th April and 31st August). Trout or "Lunge," 15th September and 15th December; Bass and Pickerel (*doré*), Pike and Maskinongé, 30th April and 1st June.

It is also unlawful to kill or snare any birds whatsoever, excepting Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, Wild Pigeons, Kingfishers, Crows and Ravens, in either section of the Province, between the 1st of March and the 1st of August in each year. This clause was added to the Game Law a few years ago for the purpose of protecting the insectivorous birds, and has already had the effect of greatly increasing their number. Several years ago scarcely a bird could be seen in the orchards near Montreal; but last spring and summer they were very numerous, and did much towards exterminating the hordes of caterpillars which were overrunning them.

The Fish and Game Clubs of the two cities named annually make valuable reports on the condition, &c., of the Fish and Game, and offer additional rewards from their own funds for the conviction of offenders against the provisions of the law.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick laws provide that no moose shall be killed between 1st February and 1st May—penalty \$40.00; no herrings taken in their spawning grounds in the Bay of Fundy between 15th July and 15th October—penalty \$20.00; no salmon taken in nets later than August 31, or by the rod later than September 15th, or at any time between Saturday's sunset and Monday's sunrise.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 92 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia provides that no person shall kill any partridge, snipe or woodcock between 1st March and 1st September under a penalty of \$2 for each offence. No one shall kill any moose or caribou between 15th February and 1st September, nor a cow-moose between 1st January and 1st September. The flesh must be carried out of the woods within three days if in September or October, and fourteen in the other lawful months. No one person may kill more than five moose or caribou in one season, nor shall any hunting party kill more than five at one hunt. No one is allowed to kill pheasants. No one may kill the otter, mink or muskrat between 1st May and 1st November—penalty \$8.00. It is altogether forbidden to kill the smaller kinds of birds: robins, swallows, sparrows, &c., and birds of song—penalty \$1.00 for each bird killed.

Chapter 95 provides that no salmon shall be taken in any river west of Halifax between 31st July and 1st March, nor in any river running into the Bay of Fundy or east of Halifax between 15th August and 1st March, nor in salt water later than October 20—penalty \$40.00. There are no laws respecting trout. There are enactments prohibiting spearing and regulating the netting of river fish.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The game laws of Prince Edward Island prohibit the killing of partridges between 1st March and 1st October, and salmon in the fall.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is only one Game Law in this island, entitled "An Act for the Protection and Breeding of Wild Fowl and Game." It prohibits the killing, taking, purchasing, selling, or possessing of Partridges from the 20th February to the 25th August, and applies a similar prohibition in the case of Snipe, or any other wild or migratory birds frequenting for the purpose of incubation (except wild Geese), from the 1st April to the 20th August.

EDUCATION.

UPPER CANADA.

The Upper Canada Common School system was originally introduced in 1816, but may be said to have been reconstructed, remodelled, and placed on its present efficient footing by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the actual head of the Upper Canada Education Department. Its principal features were borrowed from New York and Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, all so modified and blended as to suit the temper and condition of the country, and differing in several particulars from any other public school system on this continent. These points of difference are briefly as follow:—1. It provides for religious instruction. 2. The head of the Department is a permanent, and not a political officer. 3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the municipality. 4. No foreign books in the English branches of instruction are permitted. 5. Maps, school apparatus, prize and library books, are directly supplied by the department, and 100 per cent on all local appropriations for a similar purpose is likewise granted. 6. Superannuated and worn-out teachers are pensioned. 7. Provision is made for recording meteorological observations at the several County Grammar Schools.

In order to work this system, each Township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns, cities or villages Boards of Trustees, elected by the rate-payers, supervise the management and expenditure.

The same general dispositions apply to the Catholic Separate Schools.

The expenditures of the Common School branch for 1865 were: for salaries of teachers, \$1,041,052, (or an increase on the previous year of \$44,095); for maps, apparatus, libraries, etc., \$22,571; school sites and buildings, \$127,672; rents and repairs, \$41,534; school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses incurred by Trustees, \$123,048; total expenditure for 1865, \$1,355,870; increase on previous year, \$70,561. Balance of appropriation on hand, \$189,121.

The receipts during the same period were a Trustee's rate of \$711,197 on the inhabitants of the towns and counties, and a Legislative grant of \$165,972 for teachers' salaries; also \$10,041 for maps, prize books, &c.; \$60,666 from the pupils, and \$90,131 from the Clergy Reserves Fund; the annual returns from which are placed at the disposal of the municipalities, and by them are applied to school purposes. There was also an amount available from the balances of the previous year of \$108,869, so that the total receipts for 1865 were \$1,545,000, an increase of \$60,813 compared with the available revenue of 1864.

In 1865, under the Common School system, there were 4,303 schools in operation, and 4,721 teachers employed, 2,930 of whom were males, and 1,791 females. Attending these there were 383,652 scholars, of whom 204,320 were boys, and 179,332 were girls. The Superintendent, in his report, states that "a larger number of girls than boys attended private schools, and that he deeply regrets to observe that the number of children reported as not attending any school is 42,141."

The highest salary paid in a county to a teacher was \$630; the lowest, \$84. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,350; the lowest, \$200. The highest in a town, \$1,000; the lowest, \$140. The highest in a village, \$600; the lowest, \$270. The average salaries of male teachers in counties, without board, was \$260; of female teachers, \$169; in cities, of male teachers, \$532—of female teachers, \$241; in towns, of male teachers, \$447—of female teachers, 265; in villages, of male teachers, \$337—of female teachers, \$192. A small increase on the preceding year in the average salaries of teachers.

It is gratifying to observe that of the 4,303 Common Schools in question, no less than 3,595 are entirely free, and that in the remaining 708 the highest fee charged is 25 cents a month.

We also notice that History is taught in 1,557 of these schools, Book-keeping in 1,757, Mensuration in 915, Algebra in 1,520, and Geometry in 1,412. The number of schools in which the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer is further stated to have been 2,889; and the number of schools in which the Bible and Testament were read, 3,036. These religious readings are purely voluntary with Trustees and Teachers; and no child can be compelled to be present if its parents or guardian object.

Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

The Upper Canada School Law also provides for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, of which in 1865 there were 152 with 200 teachers, (81 of whom were males) and 18,101 pupils; the average attendance being 8,518. The expenditure for teachers came to \$33,953; for maps, books, &c., \$721; and for other purposes, to \$11,544. Towards this sum the Legislature gave a grant of \$9,365, based on the average attendance as compared with that of the public schools in the same localities; the Trustees levied a total rate of \$23,788, fees, subscriptions, &c., making up a further sum of \$12,802, a total amount of \$46,210.

The Superintendent adds, that the statistics "present a gratifying increase in all the higher subjects of a common school education;" and also show "the increased number of schools in which maps, black-boards, &c., are used."

The Grammar Schools are the next most important feature in the Upper Canada School system, being the intermediate link between the Common School and the Academy and College. The whole number of schools reported in 1865 was 104, with 5,754 pupils. The amount of the expenditure for Head Masters' and Teachers' salaries came to \$31,562; buildings, rent and repairs to \$5,251; maps, apparatus, prize books, etc., \$2,229; fuel, text books, etc., \$5,107; or a total of \$94,240. Towards meeting this there was a Legislative grant of \$53,205; a sum of \$14,963 from the Municipalities; \$18,542 from fees, and a balance from the previous year; bringing the total contribution up to \$100,654. The pupils of the Grammar Schools are grounded in Latin, French, and Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, the Ancient and Modern Histories commonly taught in schools; the Elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Geology, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music. The Consolidated Grammar School Act provides that the head master of each senior county Grammar School should take meteorological observations, and under this provision the Governor General has authorized the establishment of meteorological stations at the following Grammar Schools:—Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall, and Pembroke, the which establishments have been provided with instruments by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra and Casella of London, and forward monthly reports of their observations to the Education Office. These instruments are one Barometer, one Maximum and one Minimum Thermometer, Wet and Dry bulb Thermometers, one Rain Gauge and Measure, one Wind Vane.

Normal and Model Schools are also provided in order, as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson says, "to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer—to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession." No inducements are

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

consequently presented to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School; nor is any one admitted except those who declare in writing their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify themselves for their profession. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class teachers' certificate by a county board. The great majority of candidates it need scarcely be added, are those who have been teachers and possess county board certificates of qualification. The Normal School of the Upper Province is at Toronto, and was erected in 1851-2 at a cost of upwards of \$100,000. Two Model Schools are attached to it, in which the scholars-teachers of the Normal School are taught to give practical effect to the instructions they have acquired in that institution under the direction of teachers previously trained in it. The average number of admissions to the Normal School is about 300, nearly every one of whom duly receive Provincial certificates.

Notwithstanding their number and importance the Common and Grammar Schools of the Upper Province may, nevertheless, be looked upon as only a part of her educational agencies. The Private Schools, Academies, and Colleges must also be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in the country. The two former number 260, and contain 410 teachers and 5,966 pupils, the income amounting to \$50,899. The Colleges are 16 in number. They had 1,820 students in 1865, and an income from Legislative and other sources of \$150,000. They also received a further sum of \$44,000 in fees. They are as follow:—The University of Toronto; University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Victoria College (Wesleyan Methodist) Cobourg; University of Queen's College (Presbyterian) Kingston; University of Trinity College (Church of England) Toronto; Regiopolis College (Roman Catholic) Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottawa; St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic) Toronto; Knox's College (Free Church) Toronto; Huron College (Church of England) London; Belleville Seminary (Methodist Episcopal) Belleville; Canadian Literary Institute (Baptist) Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Friends Seminary, Picton.

LOWER CANADA.

The School system of Lower Canada is similar in general outline to that of the Upper Province, the Common Schools receiving a legislative grant equal in amount to the sum assessed for school rates on the inhabitants of each municipality. But, as the Catholics preponderate, the system with regard to "separate schools" is reversed, the Protestants, or "Dissentients," as they are locally called, supporting the latter in contradistinction to the Common Schools, which are almost exclusively attended by the Roman Catholics. The law provides that if the Dissentient resident so elects his assessment for school purposes shall be paid into a separate fund, and used for the purpose of contributing towards the support of a dissentient or "separate" school. The general principles of the system are due to Dr. Meilleur, late Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, but have been greatly extended by the present Superintendent, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, who recommended many improvements, and had the satisfaction of seeing them embodied in Acts of the Legislature. The principal features of this new legislation were, the distribution of the public grants to schools, etc., through the hands of the Superintendent, and upon his report; the creation of three Normal Schools instead of one; the publication of a French and an English *Journal of Education*; the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction; and the creation of a pension fund for teachers on the same principle as that in Upper Canada.

The chief attributes of the Council of Public Instruction, (which is composed of Catholics and Protestants), are: the forming of rules and regulations for school discipline; the selection of books, (a task of much difficulty), maps, &c., to be used in schools to the exclusion of all others; to provide rules for the classification of schools and teachers; to provide for the organization and government of boards of examiners; and for all matters concerning the granting of diplomas to teachers; and lastly, to revoke the said diplomas on trial of the accused in cases of immorality or neglect of duty.

These various branches are attended to by standing committees, one of which has the exclusive control of the selection of the books to be used in the schools. The Council has also adopted rules and regulations for the guidance of examiners, six of whom have the power of granting diplomas for Academies and for Model Schools,—the difference between them and those granted by the Normal Schools being, that the former are only good for the space of three years, and over a limited portion of the Lower Province; while the latter confers the power of teaching in the whole extent of Lower Canada, and need not be renewed.

For statistical purposes the educational institutions of Lower Canada are divided into Superior, Secondary, Normal, Special, and Primary Schools. The first division comprises the Universities and Schools of Theology, Law, and Medicine. The second, Classical Colleges, Industrial Colleges, and Academies. Under the head of Special come the Deaf and Dumb Asylums, the Agricultural Colleges, and the Boards of Arts and Manufactures. Lastly, under Primary we find all Elementary and Model Schools under the control of School Commissioners and Dissentient Trustees, as well as private schools. Adopting this classification, the following table will show the divisions into which they are susceptible:—

Divisions.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Superior Schools.....	10	73	318
Secondary ".....	210	1,099	28,613
Normal ".....	3	31	219
Special ".....	4	16	265
Primary ".....	3,479	3,561	172,733
Total.....	3,706	4,786	202,648

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

The following table will further show the amount raised yearly in Lower Canada by the Municipalities, for the support of the Common Schools:—

Year.	Assessment to Equal the Gov'n'm't Grant	Special Assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Buildings and Repairs.	Total.
1860....	\$114,424.76	\$123,039.64	\$249,717.10	\$13,778.23	\$503,859.73
1861....	113,969.29	130,566.92	264,689.11	17,000.00	526,219.32
1862....	110,966.75	134,033.15	281,930.23	16,798.84	542,728.97
1863....	110,534.25	134,888.50	307,638.14	11,749.76	564,810.65
1864....	112,158.34	144,515.61	321,037.30	15,553.12	593,264.37
1865....	112,447.09	147,158.23	324,801.87	13,041.57	597,448.76

The next table will show at a glance the progress which has taken place in Education in Lower Canada since the year 1855:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Schools....	2,868	2,919	2,946	2,985	3,199	3,264	3,345	3,501	3,551	3,604	3,706
Scholars....	127,058	143,141	148,798	156,872	168,148	172,155	180,845	188,635	193,131	196,739	202,648
Am't Raised	\$249,136	406,764	424,208	459,396	498,436	503,859	526,919	542,728	564,810	593,964	597,448

The branches taught in the Common Schools comprise Reading, Writing, Simple and Compound Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, French and English Grammar.

There were 146 Separate or Protestant Dissident Schools in operation in 1865, with 4,763 pupils, as also 37 Catholic Separate Schools in localities where the Protestant element prevailed, with 1,320 pupils.

The Normal Schools have already been alluded to. Two of them, the McGill (English) and the Jacques Cartier (French) are situated in Montreal, and one, the Laval, (French) in Quebec. The course of studies followed in them and their purport is similar to that of the Upper Province School. In the session of 1864-65 there were 56 scholar-teachers in attendance at the Jacques Cartier School; 5 at the McGill, which also gave instructions to 60 lady teachers, and 43 at the Laval School, where there were also 55 lady teachers. Since their establishment in March, 1857, the number of diplomas granted by the Normal Schools through the superintendent have been:—

Jacques Cartier School—To teach in an Academy 17; Model School 81; Elementary or Primary School 76—Total 175.

McGill—Diplomas for Academies—teachers 6; lady teachers 4; Model School Teachers 13; lady teachers 100; Elementary School teachers 27; lady teachers 207; Total teachers 46, lady teachers 311.

Laval—Diplomas for Academies, teachers 13; Model School teachers 68; lady teachers 82; Elementary School teachers 27; lady teachers 95; Total teachers 103, lady teachers 187.

These figures, therefore, show that since the introduction of the Normal School system 817 diplomas have been granted authorising the recipients to teach an Academy, a Model School or an Elementary School, and as 503 of the number are known to be engaged in the work, the result, joined to their qualifications and improving effect on the mass, must be highly satisfactory.

The labors of the Board of Examiners must not be lost sight of in this connection. In 1865 they granted 639 diplomas authorizing the holder to teach in Lower Canada, subject to the conditions already mentioned. Of these diplomas 9 were granted for 1st class Academies, and 4 for 2nd class Academies; 20 for 1st class Model Schools; 2 for 2nd class do.; 312 for 1st class Elementary Schools, and 280 for 2nd class do.

The principal Colleges and Universities in the Lower Province are the McGill College University, Montreal; Laval University (Catholic) Quebec; the St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Masson and L'Assomption Colleges; the Bishops' College, (Church of England), Lennoxville; the St. Francis College, Richmond; and the Nicolet, Three Rivers, and several other Colleges and Institutions, the revenues of which are mainly derived from landed property. Their collective revenue may amount to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a-year irrespective of fees, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Governor in Council, with the Chief Superintendent of Schools, constitute the Provincial Board of Education in New Brunswick. The Chief Superintendent has a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) a year, besides travelling expenses and contingencies, with a Clerk at a salary of six hundred dollars (\$600) a year.

The Superintendent has the general supervision and direction of the Inspectors, the Training and Model Schools; and the Parish Schools must adopt all necessary measures to promote education throughout the Province, and report annually.

The Province is divided into four districts, to each of which is appointed an Inspector of Schools, who receives a salary of \$1,000 a year, including travelling expenses.

The duties of the Inspectors are, to visit and examine each school in their districts at least twice a year, to note the qualifications of teachers, the number and progress of pupils, the discipline, system, and effect of instruction, state of school requisites, supply of books and maps, and the condition of the school-houses, &c., &c.; and to make an annual return in each year of the school statistics in their respective districts.

Three Trustees are annually elected in each Town and Parish, whose duties are to divide their Parishes into School Districts; give any licensed teacher authority to open a school in a district where the inhabitants have provided a school-house, and secure the necessary salary; and may suspend or displace any Teacher for incapacity or improper conduct.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

A School Committee of three persons is elected annually by the inhabitants of the district, who have charge of the school-house, with the furniture, apparatus and grounds; can call meetings of the inhabitants for the purpose of providing a school-house, books, maps, apparatus, school furniture and fuel, and for the support of the school and the comfort of the scholars; appropriate any money raised for the purpose of providing a library; and may admit so many free scholars and children at reduced rates as they may think proper or just.

Teachers are divided into three classes, qualified as follows:—Male Teachers of the *First Class*, to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, book-keeping, geometry, mensuration, land surveying, navigation, and algebra.

Of the *Second Class*—Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and book-keeping.

And of the *Third Class*—Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Female Teachers of the *First Class* to teach spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and common needle work. Of the *Second Class*, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and common needle work. Of the *Third Class*, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and common needle work.

Teachers are entitled to receive from the Treasury according to the following rates:—

Male Teachers of the First Class, \$150 per an'm	Female Teachers of the First Class, \$110 per an'm
" " Second Class, 120 "	" " Second Class, 90 "
" " Third Class, 90 "	" " Third Class, 70 "

Provided in all cases that the inhabitants of the district raise by assessment, or in any other way, a sum equal to the Provincial allowance.

Teachers must be duly qualified in the training Schools, and receive a license from the chief Superintendent according to Class.

Superior Schools may be established, one in a Parish, and receive \$300 per annum from the Province, on the inhabitants raising a like amount. Besides the branches taught by a First-Class Teacher in these schools, the scholars are taught Latin, Greek and French.

The number of Teachers of Public Schools for the second term of 1865, was 826, of which 405 were males, and 421 were females.

The number of pupils enrolled the second term was 29,975. The average attendance to the number of enrolled is 52 per cent.

The whole amount expended by the Government on Common and Superior Schools for the year ending the 31st Oct., 1865, was \$91,373 92 cts., and by local districts, for the same period, \$101,114 91 cts.

The University of New Brunswick was originally established as the College of New Brunswick in 1800; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1828, under the name of "King's College, Fredericton;" and re-organized by an amended Charter in 1860, under the above title. It has five Professors.

There is a library, containing upwards of 3,000 volumes, and an extensive assortment of apparatus.

The library and apparatus have cost \$20,000.

The total income of the University is about \$13,000 per annum, of which amount the Government pays \$8,844.40; the balance consists of rent of lands, interest of money invested, and tuition fees. The expenses are about \$11,500 per annum.

There are some other educational institutions in the Province, of which the *Mount Allison Academy* is the chief; the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D.D., is President. The number of students during the year is 210, viz.: in the College, 23; in the Academy, male branch, 111; and in the female branch, 76; average attendance daily, 115. The Government pays this Institution \$2,400 annually. Besides those already mentioned, are the Madras School, Grammar Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Milton Academy, Presbyterian Schools, and many others, all receiving support from Government.

The whole amount expended by the Government for education in the year ending 31st October, 1865, was \$112,940 38 cts.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Common Schools.—The common school system of Nova Scotia, has recently been undergoing numerous and important changes. Until the present year, the Legislature appropriated \$90,000 annually, to be distributed among 34 school districts, in proportion to the population. The law now provides \$120 for male teachers of the 1st class; \$90 for male teachers of the 2nd class, and female teachers of the 1st class; \$60 for male teachers of 3rd class, and female teachers of 2nd class; \$60 for female teachers of 3rd class, to be paid semi-annually or rateably, "according to the time teachers shall have satisfactorily taught a public school." Assistant teachers receive two-thirds the amount of principal teachers of the same class.

The clerk of the peace for each county, City of Halifax excepted, has to add a sum equal to 30 cents per head to the amount voted for county purposes. One-half the sum thus raised, is paid half-yearly to the Order of the School Commissioners for the county, and one-half to the Trustees of the principal Schools.

In addition to this, the Province provides \$10,400 yearly for school debts, maps, and the publication of the Education Journal. And the vicinity of the ratepayers of any school-section, may raise, by assessment, or the real and personal property of that section, any further sum required.

The schools of the City of Halifax are governed under special clauses in the School Act.

The Provincial grants a.d. bonus paid in 1865, were of the amount of \$67,068, while the amount raised by the people for salaries was \$124,673.

The Superintendent of Education, Rev. E. H. Rand, gives the following statistics in his report for 1865: Number of school sections, 1,421; number of schools in operation, 989; number of teachers, 1,031; number of children attending schools under 5 years of age, 1,225; between 5 and 15 years, 38,562; over 15 years, 3,984.—total 43,771.

Receiving instruction in reading, 35,423; in writing, 25,716; in arithmetic, 24,641; in English grammar, 13,368; in geography, 14,123; in history, 3,699; in algebra and advanced mathematics, 1091; in navigation and surveying, 124; in classics 507; in agricultural chemistry, 236; in natural philosophy, 904.

These figures are for the end or summer term; therefore, the winter term preceding shew more pupils over 15 years of age, and as a consequence more studying navigation, algebra, &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Superior Schools.—The Council of Public Instruction now divides \$400 for each county, among not more than four schools each term in competition, the conditions required being excellence in respect of buildings, formation, organizations, arrangements, and discipline, as well as teaching.

There are 5 county academies in operation; number of teachers, 30, number of pupils about 1,200. Branches taught in addition to those mentioned, under the head of "Common Schools,"—modern language, singing, drawing, and astronomy. Academies other than county academies, 10; teachers 36; number of pupils, 680.

Colleges.—There are seven colleges in Nova Scotia, viz: those of St. Francois Xavier, Antigonish, 4 professors, 53 students; St. Mary's, Halifax; the Presbyterian Theological Hall, [no returns]; Dalhousie, Halifax, 6 professors, 49 students; Kings, Windsor, 5 professors, 29 students; Acadia, Wolfville, 4 professors, 50 students; and Mount Allison, Sackville, 5 professors, 21 students.

The following is a summary of the Educational grants for 1865:—

Common Schools.....	\$67,068	Academies and Colleges.....	9,100
Superior	8,700	Institutions for deaf and dumb.....	2,000
County Academies.....	2,100	Indigent Schools.....	480
Provincial Normal and Model Schools...	3,815		
Total.....			\$93,263

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is a Board of Education in Prince Edward Island, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, by whom licences to teach are granted to persons who have been five months at the Normal School, and received licences to teach. The school districts of the Island are limited by Act to 250. Every First-Class male teacher properly certificated, receives £40 Island currency for teaching for one year; and every Second (or highest) Class male teacher £45 paid quarterly. Female teachers receive £23 and £28 per annum. All children over five years of age are entitled to attend District Schools, whose teachers receive these salaries from Government. The School Trustees may assess all householders who have a child or children between 5 and 16 years for school house building, repairs, fuel, and furniture, books or maps; also for making up the teachers' salaries to £60 in the case of those of the highest class, and corresponding amounts in others. The teachers in Charlottetown and Georgetown are exceptionally treated, and have somewhat higher salaries.

The introduction of the Bible to be read in all the public Schools of the Island is authorized, and the teachers are required to open the schools with the reading of the Scriptures by those children whose parents desire it; but no children are required to attend such reading unless desired by parents.

There are two school visitors, for the eastern and western districts respectively.

The following are the statistics furnished by these gentlemen:—

	Eastern Section.	Western Section.	Total.
No. of Schools.....	158	155	313
Pupils on registers.....	5,964	5,709	11,673
Average attendance.....	3,025	3,253	6,275

There are two Colleges on the Island,—St. Dunstan's, with five Professors, and Prince of Wales', with three.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are in Newfoundland, endowed by Government, on the denominational principle four Academies, (in St. John's) the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, and the general Protestant Academies; two Grammar Schools at Harbour Grace and Carbonear where pupils of any religious persuasion may be educated; one hundred and seventy Protestant and one hundred and two Roman Catholic Elementary Board and Commercial schools. There are besides thirteen Convent Schools for the education of Catholic females, most of these being endowed.

At the Academies and Grammar Schools the education is Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and General. At the Board Schools are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and the other branches of an ordinary education.

The number of pupils attending the Church of England Academy is..... 33
 " " " Roman Catholic College..... 83
 " " " Wesleyan Academy..... 75
 " " " General Protestant do..... 33
 " " " Carbonear do. This Institution has not been in operation during the past year owing to a disagreement amongst the Directors or Board.

The Protestant Board Schools number nine thousand two hundred and sixty-four (9264) and the Roman Catholic 5,639 pupils. The majority of the children leave school early and are not as regular as is desirable in their attendance. Their educational attainments are therefore below the standard placed within their reach by the bounty of the Government.

At the Convent Schools there are two thousand one hundred (2100) Catholic girls receiving instruction in reading, writing, geography, grammar, maps, globes, history, drawing, plain and fancy work of all kinds, knitting, weaving, carding, &c.; those of the Order of Mercy teaching music, languages, etc. The attainments generally in these establishments are superior.

The following were the statistics for 1864:—

Protestant.		Roman Catholic.	
Government Elementary Board Schools....	120	Government Elementary Board Schools....	102
" " Commercial Schools..	3	Convent Schools.....	13
Colonial Church and School Society.....	21		
Wesleyan School Society.....	10		
Church of England.....	4		
Presbyterian Church.....	1		
Total No. of Schools.....	159	Total No.....	115
No. of Pupils.....	8,449	No. of Pupils.....	4,679

ELECTIONS, THE FRANCHISE, &c.

CANADA.

The Legislative Council consists of 24 elected members for each section, together 48; elected for 8 years; elections in four ^{years} 12 every two years. The nominated members, who hold their seats under the old constitution, are not replaced on death.

The Legislative Assembly of Canada consists of 65 members for Upper, and 65 for Lower Canada. Together 130. Term for which elected, four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved.

The qualification for members of the Assembly is to be duly seized at law, or in equity of lands or tenements, hold in free and common socage, (or in *free* or in *roture*, as the case may be), in the Province of Canada, of the value of £500 in sterling money of Great Britain, (\$2,433), over and above all rents, mortgages, charges, or incumbrances, due upon or due, and payable out of the same. And those lands must not have been collu-

sively or colorably obtained for the purpose of becoming qualified.

That of members of the Legislative Council is the being legally or equitably seized as of freehold of lands or tenements, held in free or common socage, or held in *fief franc alleu* or *roture*, of the value of \$8000, over and above all charges, dues and debts, and the residence on the lands, or tenements, of each member, must be within the limits of the Division he represents.

The qualification for electors for both Houses is the same, viz: every male subject, being the owner or occupier, or tenant of real property, of the assessed value of \$300, or of the yearly value of \$30, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of \$200, or yearly value of \$20 if not so situated.

Voting is open, on inquiry by the returning officers, after the person, desirous of voting, has established his right to vote.

The Executive Council consists of twelve members.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislative Council consists of 22 members nominated for life by the Crown.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, consists of 40 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved.

The qualification of members of the Assembly, is possession for six months previous to the issue of the writ of freehold estate in land in the Province, unincumbered, of \$1200.

Every male subject of the age of 21 years,

not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have been assessed for the year for which the Register is made up, in respect of real estate to the amount of \$100, or of personal property or personal and real, amounting together to \$400, or \$400 annual income, is qualified to vote.

Votes are taken by ballot.

The Executive Council consists of nine members.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, consists of 53 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council now consists of 20 members, nominated by the Crown, for life.

The qualification for members is "a legal or equitable freehold estate in possession of the clear yearly value of eight dollars, (\$8)," or the candidate must be "qualified to be an elector."

The electoral qualification is to be a subject

of the age of 21 years, and not disqualified by law, assessed for the year for which the registry is made up, in respect of real estate to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of \$300.

Voting is open, the sheriffs being the returning officers.

The Executive Council consists of nine members.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island consists of 30 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council consists of 13 members, elected for eight years; half returning every four years, but being eligible for re-election.

The qualification for members of the Assembly, is the possession of freehold or leasehold estate worth \$160 above encumbrances. No qualification is required for members of the Legislative Council.

Electors for members of the Lower House, are all male subjects of upwards of 21 years of age, owning property valued at 40s., Island currency, (\$6.40), *per an.*, or who are by law liable to statute labor. As by 25 Vic. cap., 2,

almost every man is liable to statute labor; the suffrage may be called universal. Electors for members of the Upper House, must own leasehold or freehold property valued at £100, Island Currency, \$320.

The Executive Council consists of nine members. One only, the Colonial Secretary, holds departmental office. His duties are important, as he is not only the means of communication between the Governor and the Public, (His Excellency having no paid private secretary,) but between the Public and almost all the officers of the government. His salary is \$120 per annum; he has no perquisites whatever, nor, since 1859, has he been allowed any assistant. The other members of the Executive receive no pay.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland consists of 30 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council consists of 12 nominated members.

The qualification for members of the Assembly, is property exceeding \$2000 in amount

or value, or a net annual income of \$400.

The qualification for electors is to have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for two years immediately preceding the day of election.

The Executive Council should consist of eight members, but there are now only seven.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA since the passage of the Union Act.

NAMES.	FROM	TO
Lord Sydenham, Governor General.....	10th February, 1841....	19th September, 1841.
Major General John Clitherow, Deputy Governor.....	18th September, 1841..	19th September, 1841.
Sir R. D. Jackson, Administrator.....	24th September, 1841..	11th January, 1842.
Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General.....	12th January, 1842.....	20th March, 1843.
Lord Metcalfe, Governor General.....	30th March, 1843.....	25th November, 1845.
Lord Cathcart, Administrator.....	20th November, 1845..	23rd April, 1846.
Do., Governor General.....	24th April, 1846.....	29th January, 1847.
Lord Elgin, Governor General (1).....	30th January, 1847.....	18th December, 1854.
Major General W. Rowan, Deputy Governor.	29th May, 1849.....	30th May, 1849.
Lieutenant General W. Rowan, Administrator during the absence of the Governor General.....	23rd August 1853.....	10th June, 1854.
Sir E. W. Head, Governor General.....	19th December, 1854..	24th October, 1861.
Sir William Eyre, Administrator during the absence of the Governor General.....	21st June, 1857.....	2nd November, 1857.
Lieutenant General Williams, Administrator during the absence of the Governor General	12th October, 1860.....	22nd February, 1861.
Lord Monck, Administrator.....	25th October, 1861.....	27th November, 1861.
Do., Governor General.....	28th November, 1861..	30th September, 1865.
Lieutenant General Michel, Administrator in the absence of the Governor General.....	30th September, 1865..	12th February, 1866.
Lord Monck, Governor General.....	13th February.....	

(1) Died in India on 20th November, 1863.

CANADIAN MINISTRIES as formed since the Union Act.

13th February to 16th March, 1841.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan,	Hon. Mr. Ogden,
" Dunn,	" Draper,
" Daly,	" Baldwin,
" Harrison,	" Day.

13th June, Killaly joined, vice Baldwin, who resigned.

9th June, 1842, Mr. Hincks joined, and Mr. Day retired.

23rd July to 15th September, 1842.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan,	Hon. Mr. Draper,
" Dunn,	" Killaly,
" Daly,	" Hincks,
" Harrison,	" H. Sherwood.
" Ogden,	

16th Sept. to 23rd Sept., 1842.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine,	Hon. Mr. Daly,
" Baldwin,	" Harrison,
" Sullivan,	" Killaly,
" Dunn,	" Hincks.

24th September, Hon. Mr. Aylwin.

26th September, Hon. Mr. Small.

13th October, Hon. Mr. A. N. Morin.

28th December, Hon. Mr. D. Daly.

17th March to 8th June, 1842, same except Hon. Mr. Killaly who joined 13th June, 1841.
 12th December, 1843 to 1st Sept., 1844, Hon. Messrs. Daly, D. B. Viger, Draper.

2nd Sept. to 10th Dec., 1844, Hon. Messrs. Wm. Morris, D. B. Papineau, Jas. Smith.
 20th Dec., 1844, to 30th April, 1845, Hon. Mr. W. B. Robinson.

1st May to 5th August, 1845.

Hon. Mr. Daly,	Hon. Mr. Morris,
" Viger,	" Papineau,
" Draper,	" Smith.

6th August, 1845, to 17th June, 1846, Hon. Mr. Cayley joined.

18th June, 1846, to 22nd April, 1847.

Hon. Mr. Daly,	Hon. Mr. Papineau,
" Draper,	" Smith,
" Morris,	" Cayley.

23rd April, Hon. Mr. Badgley.

11th May to 21st May, 1847.

Hon. Mr. Daly,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,
" Draper,	" Badgley,
" Morris,	" J. A. Macdonald.
" Papineau,	

22nd May, Hon. Mr. J. H. Cameron.

29th May, Hon. Mr. Henry Sherwood.

31st May, Hon. Mr. McGill.

8th December, 1847, to 10th March, 1848.

Hon. Mr. Daly,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
" Morris,	" H. Sherwood,
" Cayley,	" McGill,
" Badgley,	" Brunceau,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" LaFontaine.

11th March, to 25th April, 1848.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine,	Hon. Mr. Caron,
" Baldwin,	" Price,
" Sullivan,	" L. M. Viger.
" Hincks,	" Taché,
" Aylwin,	" Cameron.
" Leslie,	

26th April to 14th September, 1848.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine,	Hon. Mr. Caron,
" Baldwin,	" Price,
" Sullivan,	" L. M. Viger.
" Hincks,	" Taché,
" Leslie,	" M. Cameron.

15th September, 1848, to 26th November, 1849.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine,	Hon. Mr. Price,
" Baldwin,	" L. M. Viger,
" Hincks,	" Taché,
" Leslie,	" M. Cameron,
" Caron,	" Merritt.

27th November, 1849, Hon. Mr. Caron retires.

13th December, 1849, Mr. Chabot joined.

1st April, 1850, Hon. Mr. Chabot retires.

17th April, 1850, Mr. Bourret joined.

12th Feb'y, 1851, Hon. Mr. Merritt retires.

22nd February to 27th October, 1851.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine,	Hon. Mr. Price,
" Baldwin,	" Taché,
" Hincks,	" Bourret,
" Leslie,	" Jas. Morris.

Canadian Ministries as formed since the Union Act—(Continued).

28th October, 1851, to 22nd September, 1852.		19th January to 21st February, 1860.	
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. M. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Cartier,	Hon. Mr. Galt,
" Hincks,	" Rolph,	" J. A. Macdonald,	" Rose,
" J. Morris,	" Drummond,	" Vankoughnet,	" G. Sherwood
" A. N. Morin,	" Richards,	" Belleau,	" J. Ross,
" Caron,	" Young,	" Allyn,	" L. S. Morin.
23rd September, 1852, Mr. Chabot replaced Hon. Mr. Young.		22nd February, 1860, Hon J. C. Morrison joins.	
22nd June to 14th August, 1853.		13th June, 1861, Mr. Rose retires and is succeeded by Mr. Cauchon.	
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. M. Cameron.	18th March Mr. Vankoughnet retires.	
" Hincks,	" Rolph,	27th March to 23rd May, 1862.	
" J. Morris,	" Drummond,	Hon. Mr. Cartier,	Hon. Mr. G. Sherwood
" A. N. Morin,	" Chabot,	" J. A. Macdonald,	" L. S. Morin,
" Caron,	" Ross.	" Belleau,	" Cauchon,
15th August to 30th August, 1853.		" Allyn,	" Patton,
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Rolph,	" Sy. Smith,	" J. B. Robinson,
" Hincks,	" Drummond,	" Galt,	" Carling.
" J. Morris,	" Chabot,	24th May, 1862, to 27th January, 1863.	
" A. N. Morin.	" Ross.	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Howland,
" M. Cameron.		" L. V. Sicotte,	" Tessier,
31st August, 1853, Mr. Chauveau joins.		" Jas. Morris,	" McGee,
11th September, 1854, to 26th January, 1855.		" A. A. Dorion,	" Evanturel,
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Ross,	" M. H. Foley,	" A. Wilson,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Chauveau,	" McDougall,	" Abbott.
" A. N. Morin,	" MacNab,	28th January Mr. Dorion retires and Mr. J. O. Bureau succeeds.	
" Drummond,	" Cayley,	7th March Mr. Morris retires, Mr. Fergusson Blair succeeds.	
" Chabot,	" Spence.	11th to 15th May, 1863.	
27th January, 1855, to 18th April, 1856.		Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. McGee,
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Cayley,	" Sicotte,	" Evanturel,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Spence,	" Foley,	" Abbott,
" Drummond,	" Cauchon,	" McDougall,	" Bureau,
" Ross,	" Lemieux,	" Howland,	" Fergusson Blair.
" MacNab,	" Cartier.	16th to 27th May, 1863.	
19th April to 23rd May 1856.		Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Fergusson Blair,
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Spence,	" A. A. Dorion,	" Holton,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Cauchon,	" McDougall,	" Mowat,
" Drummond,	" Lemieux,	" Howland,	" I. Thibaudeau,
" MacNab,	" Cartier,	" Tessier,	" L. Letellier,
" Cayley,	" J. C. Morrison.	" Abbott,	" L. Wallbridge,
24th May, 1856, to 30th April, 1857.		28th May to 23rd July, 1863.	
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Lemieux,	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Cartier,	" Dorion,	" Letellier,
" Cayley,	" Morrison,	" McDougall,	" L. Wallbridge,
" Spence,	" Terrill,	" Howland,	" Drummond,
" Cauchon,	" Vankoughnet.	" Holton,	" Huntington.
1st May Messrs. Cauchon and Terrill retire.		24th July to 12th August, 1863.	
25th November, 1857.		Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Mowat,
Hon. Mr. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Cartier,	" A. A. Dorion,	" I. Thibaudeau,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Morrison,	" McDougall,	" Letellier,
" Cayley,	" Vankoughnet,	" Howland,	" L. Wallbridge,
" Spence,	" Sicotte.	" Fergusson Blair,	" Huntington,
" Lemieux,		" Holton,	" Laframboise.
26th November 1857 to 1st February, 1858.		13th August to 25th December, 1863.	
Hon. J. A. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Mowat,
" Cartier,	" Sicotte,	" A. A. Dorion,	" I. Thibaudeau,
" Cayley,	" Belleau,	" McDougall,	" Letellier,
" Spence,	" Allyn,	" Howland,	" Huntington,
" Morrison,	" Loranger.	" Fergusson Blair,	" Laframboise.
2nd February to 29th July, 1858.		26th December, 1863, to 30th January, 1864.	
Hon. J. A. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Belleau,	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Mowat,
" Cartier,	" Allyn,	" A. A. Dorion,	" I. Thibaudeau,
" Cayley,	" Loranger,	" McDougall,	" Letellier,
" Vankoughnet,	" Ross,	" Howland,	" Huntington,
" Sicotte,	" S. Smith.	" Fergusson Blair,	" Laframboise.
2nd to 4th August, 1858.		" Holton,	" A. N. Richards.
Hon. Mr. Brown,	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	31st January to 29th March, 1864.	
" A. A. Dorion,	" Holton,	Hon. J. S. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Mowat,
" J. Morris,	" Mowat,	" A. A. Dorion,	" I. Thibaudeau,
" Drummond,	" J. E. Thibaudeau	" McDougall,	" Letellier,
" Lemieux,	" Foley.	" Howland,	" Huntington,
6th August, 1858.		" Fergusson Blair,	" Laframboise.
Hon. Mr. Cartier,	Hon. Mr. Allyn,	" Holton,	
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Sy. Smith,	25th December 1858 Mr. Sicotte retires.	
" Vankoughnet,	" Galt,		
" Sicotte,	" Ross,		
" Belleau,	" Geo. Sherwood		

CANADIAN MINISTRIES as formed since the Union Act—Continued.

30th March, to 29th June, 1864.

Hon. Sir E. P. Taché,	Hon. Mr. McGee,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Buchanan.
" Cartier,	" Chapais,
" Galt,	" Simpson,
" A. Campbell,	" H. L. Langevin,
" H. M. Foley,	" Cockburn.

30th June to 19th November, 1864.

Hon. Sir E. P. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Chapais,
Hon. J. A. Macdonald,	" H. L. Langevin,
" Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Mr. Galt,	" Brown,
" Mr. Campbell,	" Mowat,
" Mr. McGee,	" McDougall.

20th to 23rd November, 1864.

Hon. Sir E. P. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Chapais,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Langevin,
" Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Mr. Galt,	" Brown,
" Mr. Campbell,	" McDougall.
" Mr. McGee,	

24th November, 1864, to 30th July, 1865.

Hon. Sir E. P. Taché,	Hon. Mr. Chapais,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Langevin,
" Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Mr. Galt,	" Brown,
" Mr. Campbell,	" McDougall,
" Mr. McGee,	" Howland.

31st July to 6th August, 1865.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald,	Hon. Mr. Langevin,
Hon. Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Galt,	" Brown,
" Campbell,	" McDougall,
" McGee,	" Howland.
" Chapais,	

7th August to 21st December, 1865.

Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau,	Hon. Mr. Chapais,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Langevin,
" Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Galt,	" Brown,
" Campbell,	" McDougall,
" McGee,	" Howland,

22nd to 31st December, 1865.

Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau,	Hon. Mr. Chapais,
" J. A. Macdonald,	" Langevin,
" Mr. Cartier,	" Cockburn,
" Mr. Galt,	" McDougall,
" Mr. Campbell,	" Howland.
" Mr. McGee,	

22nd December, Hon. Mr. Brown retires.
 31st December, Hon. Mr. Fergusson Blair joins.

August, 1866, Hon. Mr. Galt retires.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governors.

Capt. Prescott, R.N., left in 1841.	Col. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, from 1847 to 1852	Chas. H. Darling, from 1852 to 1857.	Anthony' Musgrave, present Govern'r, from 1864.
Maj.-Gen Sir J. Harvey, from 1841 to 1846	Ker. B. Hamilton, from 1852 to 1855.	Sir Alex. Bannerman, from 1857 to 1864.	

Ministries of Newfoundland since 1840.

1840 to 1843. <i>Executive Council.</i> Hon. James Simons, Atty.-Gen. Hon. James Crowdy, Col. Secretary. Hon. Jas. M. Spearman, Col. Customs. Hon. J. Dunscomb. " Wm. Thomas. " Patk. Morris, Treasurer. Hon. Wm. B. Row. " James Tobin. " Joseph Wood, Surveyor-General. (The above also composed the Legislative Council until the abolition of that body as a distinct branch of the Legislature, under the Amalgamated Legislature, caused the formation of two distinct Councils, which continued till the restoration of the previous Constitution in 1847.)	Hon. Wm. Thomas. " Wm. B. Row. " Bryan Robinson. " Thomas Bennett. " Robert Job. " Thomas Ridley. " Walter O'Brien, 1846, Attorney-Gen. " E. M. Archibald, 1846, Attorney-Gen. (These were in office during the Amalgamated Legislature.)	from 15 to 30 members, and the system of Government on a political or party basis was introduced.) 1855. <i>Administrations.</i> Hon. Philip F. Little, Atty.-Gen. & Premier Hon. John Kent, Col. Secretary. Hon. Law'ree O'Brien, Pres. Legis. Council. Hon. Thos. Glen, Receiver-General. Hon. Edwd. Hanrahan, Surveyor-General. Hon. Geo. H. Emerson, Solicitor-General. Hon. Jas. J. Rogerson.	Hon. Robt. Carter, Col. Secretary. Hon. John Bemister, Receiver-General. Hon. Nicholas Stabb. (Two seats were reserved in this Administration for Roman Catholics, but not filled up till the next Government was formed in 1865 on a coalition basis.) <i>Present Coalition Administration.</i> Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Premier & Atty.-Gen. Hon. Law'ree O'Brien, Presid't. Council. Hon. John Bemister, Col. Secretary. Hon. John Kent, Receiver-General. Hon. John Hayward, Sol. General. Hon. Ambrose Shea. " Nicholas Stabb. (The Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. Bemister, is the officer usually corresponded with on matters connected with the Government. The heads of the other departments may, however, be referred to on any business appertaining to their several offices.)
1843 to 1848. <i>Executive Council.</i> Hon. James Simons, Atty.-General. Hon. Jas. Crowdy, Col. Secretary. Hon. Patrick Morris, Treasurer. Hon. Jos. Wood, Surveyor-General.	Hon. Robt. Law, Commandant. Hon. E. M. Archibald, Attorney-General. Hon. Jas. Crowdy, Col. Secretary. Hon. J. M. Spearman, Col. Customs. Hon. Patk. Morris, Col. Treasurer. Hon. Jos. Wood, Surveyor-General. Hon. Wm. Thomas. " Wm. B. Row. " James Tobin. " Chas. F. Bennett. " Law'ree O'Brien. " Thomas B. Job. " James J. Grieve. (The persons filling the chief departmental offices to 1855 were members of both Councils. In May of that year the Assembly increased	1858 to 1861. Hon. John Kent, Premier & Col. Secy. Hon. Geo. J. Hogsett, Atty.-Gen. Hon. Law'ree O'Brien, Pres. Leg. Council. Hon. Thos. Glen, Receiver-General. Hon. Edwd. Hanrahan, Surveyor-General. Hon. Jas. J. Rogerson. " Edward D. Shea. 1861 to 1865. Hon. Hugh W. Hoyle, Premier & Atty.-Gen. Hon. Law'ree O'Brien, Presd't. Council.	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The system of Responsible Government in New Brunswick is not administered in precisely the same way as in Britain or in Canada. There is no position answering to that of Premier. The following statement shows the changes that have taken place since 1840 in the Lieut. Governorship and in the ministries:

Lieut. Governors.

1840. Major Gen. Sir John Harvey.
1842. Sir Wm. Maclean Geo. Colebrooke, K.H.
1849. Sir Ed. Walker Head, Bart.
1855. Hon. John H. T. Manners Sutton.
1862. Hon. Arthur H. Gordon.
1866. To succeed as Administrator His Excellency Mr. Gordon who goes to Trinidad as Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hastings Doyle.

Ministers.

1840.
Hon. Wm. Black.
Hon. F. P. Robinson.
Hon. Wm. F. Odell.
Hon. J. S. Saunders.
Hon. Geo. Shore.
Hon. C. Simonds.
Hon. H. Johnston.
Hon. A. E. Botsford.
Hon. Wm. Crane.
Hon. Jos. Cunard.
Hon. J. W. Weldon replaces Mr. Botsford.
Hon. Jno. S. Saunders becomes Adv. Genl.
Hon. Mr. Weldon's name disappears.
The Ministry consists of
Hon. J. S. Saunders, Advocate Genl.
Hon. Chas. Simonds
Hon. H. Johnston
Hon. Jos. Cunard
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. J. Montgomery
Hon. R. L. Hazen
The Ministry is composed of
Hon. Jno. S. Saunders, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. Chas. Simonds
Hon. Jos. Cunard
Hon. J. Montgomery
Hon. G. F. Street, Solicitor General
Hon. Wm. McLeod
Hon. Jno. Allen
Hon. Geo. Shore
Hon. H. Johnston
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. C. I. Peters, Attorney General
Hon. Geo. Shore
Hon. H. Johnston
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. C. I. Peters, Attorney General
Hon. T. Baillie, Surveyor General
Hon. A. Rankin
Hon. G. S. Hill
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. A. Rankin
Hon. G. S. Hill
Hon. L. A. Wilmot
Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary
Hon. Chas. Fisher
Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General
Hon. D. Hannington
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. A. Rankin
Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General
Hon. J. A. Street, Attorney General
Hon. G. Hayward
Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Surveyor General
Hon. J. H. Gray
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General
Hon. J. A. Street, Attorney General
Hon. G. Hayward
Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Surveyor General
Hon. J. H. Gray
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen

Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General
Hon. J. A. Street, Attorney General
Hon. G. Hayward
Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Surveyor General
Hon. J. H. Gray
Hon. Jno. Montgomery
Hon. C. Fisher, Attorney General
Hon. J. M. Johnston, Solicitor General
Hon. W. Wright, Advocate General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. J. Brown, Surveyor General
Hon. A. I. Smith
Hon. W. H. Steeves, Board of Works
Hon. E. B. Chandler
Hon. R. L. Hazen
Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. J. H. Gray, Attorney General
Hon. F. McPhelim, Post Master Genl
Hon. J. C. Allen, Solicitor General
Hon. J. Montgomery, Board of Works
Hon. C. McPherson, Board of Works
Hon. C. Fisher, Attorney General
Hon. Jas. Brown, Surveyor General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. Wm. H. Steeves, Board of Works
Hon. J. M. Johnston
Hon. A. I. Smith
Hon. David Wark
Hon. C. Watters, Solicitor General
Hon. C. Fisher, Attorney General
Hon. J. Brown, Surveyor General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. Wm. H. Steeves, Board of Works
Hon. J. M. Johnston
Hon. A. J. Smith
Hon. David Wark
Hon. C. Watters, Solicitor General
Hon. P. Mitchell
Hon. Jas. Steadman, Post Master General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. W. H. Steeves
Hon. A. J. Smith, Attorney General
Hon. C. Watters, Solicitor General
Hon. P. Mitchell
Hon. Jas. Steadman, Post Master General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. Wm. H. Steeves
Hon. A. J. Smith, Attorney General
Hon. C. Watters, Solicitor General

Hon. P. Mitchell
Hon. Jas. Steadman, Post Master General
Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Board of Works
Hon. J. McMillan, Surveyor General
Hon. W. E. Perley
Hon. Jno. M. Johnston replaces Hon. A. J. Smith as Atty-Genl
Hon. J. M. Johnston, Attorney General
Hon. C. Watters, Solicitor General
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. Jno. McMillan, Surveyor General
Hon. Jas. Steadman, Post Master General
Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Board of Works
Hon. W. H. Steeves
Hon. P. Mitchell
Hon. W. E. Perley
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Board of Works
Hon. Wm. H. Steeves
Hon. Jno. McMillan, Surveyor General
Hon. Chas. Watters, Solicitor General
Hon. Wm. E. Perley
Hon. P. Mitchell
Hon. J. M. Johnston
Hon. Jas. Steadman, Post Master General
Hon. R. D. Wilmot
Hon. A. H. Gilmour, Provincial Sec'y
Hon. A. J. Smith, President of the Council
Hon. T. W. Anglin
Hon. J. C. Allen, Attorney General
Hon. W. H. Odell, Post Master General
Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Board of Works
Hon. R. Hutchinson
Hon. B. Botsford, Surveyor General
Succeeded on the 14th April, 1866, by:--
Hon. R. D. Wilmot
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary
Hon. C. Fisher, Attorney General
Hon. Peter Mitchell, President of the Council
Hon. Edw. Williston, Solicitor General
Hon. C. Connell
Hon. Jno. McMillan, Post Master General
Hon. A. R. McClellan, Board of Works.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Governors of Nova Scotia from the first have been :--

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.	1776. M. Arbutnot.	1816. Gen. Smyth.	1858. Earl of Mulgrave, afterwards Marq's of Normanby.
1752. P. Hopson.	1778. R. Hughes.	1819. Earl of Dalhousie.	1864. Sir Richd. Graves Macdonell.
1754. C. Lawrence.	1781. Sir A.S. Ham'nd	1820. Sir J. Kemp.	1866. Sir W. Fenwick Williams.
1756. A. Moulton.	1782. J. Parr.	1826. M. Wallace.	
1760. T. Blecher.	1783. P. Fanning.	1836. Sir C. Campbell.	
1764. M. Wilmot.	1791. R. Bulkeley.	1840. Lord Falkland.	
1766. M. Franklin.	1792. J. Wentworth.	1846. Sir J. Harvey.	
1773. F. Leggo.	1803. Sir G. Prevost.	1852. Sir G. Le Marchant.	
	1811. Sir J. Sherbrooke.		

The various Ministries since the introduction of Responsible Government, were composed of the following gentlemen :--

1850. Hon. James Boyle Uniaque Atty Gen. Hon. Michael Tobin. " Hugh Bell. " Jos. Howe, Prov. Secy. & Cl'k of the Council. Hon. James McNab. Receiver-General. Hon. Herbert Hun- tington, Fin. Secy. Hon. Laurence O'C. Doyle. Hon. Geo. R. Young. " Alex. McDo'gall. 1852. Hon. Jas. Creelman. Financ'l Secy., vice Huntington. Hon. W. A. Henry, vice Doyle. Hon. James McLeod. vice Young. 1854. Hon. Michael Tobin. Pres. Leg. Council. Hon. J. McNab, Rec. General. Hon. Sam'l. Cre'Iman, Fin. Secy.	1856. Hon. W. A. Henry, Sol. Gen. Hon. Jas. McLeod. " Wm. Young, Atty. Gen. Hon. L. M. Wilkins. Prov. Secy. & Cl'k ex Council. Hon. Stephen Fulton. 1856. Hon. Jas. McNab, Rec. Gen. Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Prov. Secy. & Cl'k of the Council. Hon. Wm. Young, At- torney-General. Hon. Sam. Chipman. Financ'l Secy. Hon. Adams. S. Archi- bald, Sol.-Gen. Hon. Benj. Weir. " John Locke. 1857. Hon. Jas. W. Johnston. Atty.-Gen. Hon. Michael Tobin. " Stayler Brown, Rec. General. Hon. John McKinnon.	1859. Hon. John J. Marshall, Fin. Secy. Hon. John Campbell. " Martin I. Wilkins, Sol. Gen. Hon. Charles Tupper. Prov. Secy. & Cl'k ex Council. Hon. Chas. J. Campb'l. 1859. Hon. W. A. Henry, Sol. Gen., vice Wilkins raised to the Bench. 1860. Hon. Jos. Howe, Prov. Secy. & Cl'k ex Co'cil. Hon. A. G. Archibald, Atty.-Gen. Hon. Jon't'h'n McCully, Sol. Gen. & Ch'rm'n Railway Board. Hon. T. H. Anderson. Rec. Gen. Hon. William Annand, Fin. Secy. Hon. Benj. Weir. " John Locke. " T. D. Archibald. " Colin Campbell. 1862. Hon. C. Campbell resigns	1863. Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, Atty.-Gen. Hon. C. Tupper, Prov. Secy. Hon. W. A. Henry, Sol. Gen. Hon. Jas. McNab, Rec. General. Hon. Isa'c Le Vesconte, Fin. Secy. Hon. John McKinnon. " Alex. McFarlane. " Sam. L. Shannon. " John O'reighton. Clerk.-Jas. H. Thorne. 1864. Hon. Jas. W. Johnston raised to the Bench. Hon. Mr Tupper being head of the Ministry. Hon. J. W. Henry be- comes Atty. Gen., and Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Sol. Gen. 1865. Hon. J. Macdonald be- comes Fin. Secy., vice Hon. I. Le Vesconte.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The following is a complete list of the Lieut.-Governors of Prince Edward Island :--

1769. W'lter Pat'rson.	1813. Chas. D. Smith.	1837. Sir Chas. Fitzroy.	1851. Sir A. Banner-
1786. Lieut.-Gen. E.	1824. Col. John Ready.	1841. Sir H'ry V. Hunt-	man.
Fanning.	1831. Sir Aretas W.	ley.	1854. Sir Dom'ick Daly.
1805. Col. Jos. F. W.	1836. Sir J. Harvey.	1847. Sir Donald Camp-	1859. } Geo. Dundas.
Desbarres.		bell.	to date.

Responsible Government was introduced into Prince Edward Island in 1851. Since that date the following gentlemen have held office in the Government :--

1851. Hon. George Coles. " Jas. Warburton, Col. Secretary. " Wm. Lord. Hon. Charles Young, Atty.-Gen. Hon. Stephen Rice. " George Burnie, Registrar of Deeds. Hon. Jos. Pope Tre's. " John Jardine. " Edwd. Whelan, Queen's Printer. 1854. (April.) Hon. J. M. Hall. " Edwd. Palmer, Att.-Gen. Hon. D. Montgomery. " Fr. Longwood, Secy.	Hon. J. H. Carvoy. " R. McAuley. " E. McEachren. " T. H. Haviland. 1854. (July.) Hon. Geo. Coles, Secy. " Chas. Young, At- torney-General. Hon. W. Lenahey, Re- gistrar of Deeds. Hon. W. Lord. " Jos. Hensly. " Ed. C. Haythorne. " Robert Mooney. " Jos. Whiteman. " Donald Beaton. 1859. Hon. Edward Palmer, President. Hon. J. H. Gray. " James Yeo.	Hon. John Longworth. " J. C. Pope. " T. H. Haviland. " Alex. Laird. 1860. Hon. J. Simpson. 1863. Col. J. H. Gray, Presi- dent. Hon. Edward Palmer, Atty.-Gen. Hon. James George. " J. C. Pope. " John Longworth. " Daniel Davis. " David Kaye. " James McLaren. " W. H. Pope, Col. Secy.	1864. (Dec.) Hon. J. C. Pope, Presi- dent. Hon. Jas. Yeo. " John Longworth. " Daniel Davis. " David Kaye. " James McLaren. " W. H. Pope, Col. Secretary. 1865. Hon. J. Haviland, Sol. General. Hon. K. Henderson. 1866. (June.) Mr. James Duncan, vice Hon. W. H. Pope. Hon. T. H. Haviland becomes Colonial Se- cretary.
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

The Honourable ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER, Speaker.

LIFE MEMBERS' NAMES.		POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	LIFE MEMBERS' NAMES.		POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton ..	Kingston.		Hon. Samuel Mills	Hamilton.	
" Philip H. Moore ..	Moore's Station, C.E.		" Louis Panet	Quebec.	
" Geo. J. Goodhue ..	London, C.W.		Sir N. F. Belleau	Quebec.	
" James Ferrier	Montreal.		Hon. Charles Wilson ..	Montreal.	
" R. Matheson	Perth.		" Benj. Seymour	Port Hope.	
" Geo. S. Boulton	Cobourg.		" D. M. Armstrong	Sorel.	
" James Leslie	Montreal.		" Ebenezer Perry	Cobourg.	
" John Ross	Toronto.		" W. H. Dickson	Niagara.	

ELECTED MEMBERS		POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ELECTED MEMBERS		POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Electoral Div'n's.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Electoral Div'n's.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Alma	J. F. Armand	Riviere des Prairies	Mille-Isles	L Dumouchel	Ste. Therese de Blainville.
Bathurst	James Shaw	Smith's Falls.	Montarville	Ls. Lacoste ..	Boucherville.
Bedford	A. B. Foster	Frost Village.	Newcastle	AA Burnham	Cobourg.
Brock	A. J. F. Blair	Waterdown.	Niagara	J. R. Benson.	St Cath's, CW
Burlington	H. B. Bull ..	Hamilton.	Queen's	J. Simpson ..	Bowmanville
Cataragui	A. Campbell	Kingston.	Quinte	Robt. Read ..	Belleville.
De La Durantaye ..	J. N. Bossé ..	Quebec.	Repentigny	Pierre U. Ar	L'Assompt'n.
De Lanaudiere	L. A. Olivier	Berthier, en h	Rideau	Jas. Skead ..	Ottawa.
De Lorimier	J. B. G. Proulx	Nicolet.	Rigaud	Eust. Prud'	
De La Valliere	L. Renaud	Montreal.		homme, Jr.	Tan'ry West.
De Salaberry	T. Bennett ..	Atthol, Glen'y	Rougemont	W H Chaffers	St. Cesaire.
Eastern	D. Christie ..	Paris, C. W.	Saugeen	D. L. M'Pherson	
Erie	G. Alexander	Woodstock.			Toronto.
Gore	L. Le St Just	Riv. Ouelle.	Saurel	J. B. Geuvre-	Sorel.
Gulf	U. J. Tessier	Quebec.		mont	
Home	Jas. C. Atkins	Richview.	Shawenegan	Chas. Malhot	Pointe du Lac
Inkerman	J. Hamilton	Hawkesbury.	Stadacona	J. E. Gingras	Quebec.
Kennebec	C. Cormier ..	Plessisville.	St. Clair	Alex. Vidal ..	Sarnia.
King's	D. Reesor	Markham.	St. Lawrence	G. Crawford.	Brockville.
La Salle	A. J. Duches-	St Catherine's	Tecumseh	D. McDonald.	Toronto.
	nay	Fossambault	Thames	Oliver Blake.	Water'd CW
Laurentides	D. E. Price ..	Chicoutimi.	Trent	Billa Flint ..	Belleville.
Launon	E. H. J. Du-	St. Marie, N.	Victoria	Thos. Ryan ..	Montreal.
	chesnay	Beauce.	Wellington	J. S. Sanborn	Shenbrooke.
Malahide	E. Leonard ..	London, C. W	Western	W. McCrear.	Chatham CW
Midland	W. McMaster	Toronto.	York	G. W. Allan.	Toronto.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

Hon. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENTS.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	CONSTITUENTS.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Hn. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.	Durham, E R	John S. Smith ..	Port Hope.
Bagot	" M. Laframboise	St. Hyacinthe	Durham, W R	Henry Munro ..	Newcastle.
Beauce	H. E. Taschereau	Quebec.	Elgin, E R ..	L. Burwell	Port Burwell.
Beauharnois	Paul Denis	Montreal.	Elgin, W R ..	John Scooble ..	St. Thos., C.W
Bellechasse	Ed. Remillard ..	Quebec.	Essex	Arthur Rankin ..	Windsor.
Berthier	A. H. Paquet ..	St. Cuthbert.	Frontenac	Wm. Ferguson ..	Kingston.
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille ..	New Carlisle.	Gaspé	Jno. LeBoutillier	Gaspé Basin.
Brant, East R ..	John Y. Brown ..	Brantford.	Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald	Alexandria.
Brant, W R	E. B. Wood	Brantford.	Grenville S R	Walter Shanly ..	Montreal.
Brockville t'n ..	F. H. Chambers	Brockville.	Grey	George Jackson ..	Bentink.
Brome	Chris. Dunkin ..	Knowlton.	Haldimand	D. Thompson ..	Indiana.
Carleton	Wm. F. Powell ..	Ottawa.	Halton	John White	Milton.
Chamblly	C. B. de Boucher-	ville.	Hamilton, c'y	Charles Magill ..	Hamilton.
Champlain	John J. Ross	Ste. Anne de la Perade.	Hastings, N R	T. C. Wallbridge	Belleville.
Charlevoix	Adolphe Gazon ..	Baie St. Paul.	Hastings, S R	Hn. L. Wallbridge	Belleville.
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal.	Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorian	Montreal.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay ..	P. A. Tremblay ..	Chicoutimi.	Huntingdon	R. B. Somerville	Huntingdon.
Compton	John H. Pope	Cookshire.	Huron & Br'ce	James Dickson ..	Edmondville
Cornwall, t'n ..	Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Cornwall.	Iberville	Alex. Dufresne ..	Iberville.
	" H. L. Langevin	Quebec.	Jac. Cartier	G. G. Jaucher ..	St. Genevieve
Dorchester	J. B. E. Dorian ..	L'Avenir.	Joliette	H. Cornellier dit	
Drummond & Arthabaska	John S. Ross	Iroquois.		Grandchamp ..	St. Elizabeth.
Dundas			Kamouraska	Hon. J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, en b
			Kent	A. McKellar	Chatham.
			Kingston	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	Kingston.
			Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie	Sarnia.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.—Continued.

CONSTITUENTS.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	CONSTITUENTS.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Lanark, N R	Hn W McDougall	Ottawa.	Prescott.....	Thos. Higginson.	Hawkesbury.
Lanark, S R	Alex. Morris....	Perth.	Prince Edw'd	Walter Ross....	Pictou.
Laprairie....	A. Pinsonneault.	Laprairie.	Quebec City	Hon. I. Thibau-	Quebec.
L'Assompt'n.	L. Archambeault.	L'Assomption	Centre	deau.....	Quebec.
Laval.....	J. H. Bellerose..	St. V. de Paul	" East.	Pierre G. Huot..	"
Leeds & Gren-	Francis Jones...	Kemptville.	" West.	Vacant.	"
ville, N R...	David F. Jones..	Gananoque.	Quebec Co...	Hon F. Evanturel	Renfrew.
Leeds, S R...			Renfrew....	Robt. McIntyre.	
Lennox & Ad-	R. J. Cartwright.	Kingston.	Richmond &		
dington.....	J. G. Blanchet...	Lévis.	Wolfe.....	Wm. H. Webb...	Melbourne.
Lévis.....	Wm. McGiverin.	St. Catherines	Richelieu...	J. F. Perrault...	Montreal.
Lincoln.....	Louis B. Caron...	Quebec.	Rimouski...	Geo. Sylvain....	Bic.
L'Islet.....	Hon. J. Carling...	London, C W	Rouville....	J. N. Poulin....	Marieville.
London, City.	Henri G. Joly....	Quebec.	Russell.....	Robert Bell....	Ottawa.
Lotbinière...	Moise Houde....	Riv. du Loup,	St. Hyacinthe	R. Raymond....	St. Hyacinthe
Maskinongé...		en bas.	St. Johns...	Frs. Bourassa...	St. Johns, CE
			St. Maurice...	Charles Lajoie...	Yamachiche.
Megantic....	George Irvine...	Quebec.	Shefford....	Hon. L. S. Hun-	Shefford.
Middle'x E R	Crowell Wilson...	Arva P. O.	tingdon....		
Middle'x W R	Thos. Scattherd.	London, C W.	Sherbrooke, t	" A. T. Galt...	Sherbrooke.
Missisquoi...	Jas. O'Halloran.	Cowansville.	Simcoe, N R.	T. D. McConkey.	Barrie.
Montcalm....	James Dufresne.	St. Julienne.	Simcoe, S R.	T. R. Ferguson...	Cookstown.
Montmagny...	J. O. Beaubien.	Montmagny.	Soulanges...	Wm. Duckett...	Coteau L'ng.
Montmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon	Quebec.	Stanstead...	Albert Knight...	Stanstead.
Montreal City			Stormont....	Samuel Ault....	Aultville PO
Centre	Hon. John Rose...	Montreal.	Temiscouata.	J. B. Pouliet...	Riv. du Loup,
" East...	" G. E. Cartier	"			en bas.
" West...	" T. D. McGee	"	Terrebonne...	Louis L. Viger...	Montreal.
Napierville...	S. Coupal dit La	Lacolle.	Three Riv, cy	C.B. de Niverville	Three Rivers.
	Reine.....	Toronto.	Toronto, City		
Niagara, t'wn	Angus Morrison.	Gentilly	" East.	Alex. M. Smith...	Toronto.
Nicolet.....	Joseph Gaudet...	Simcoe.	" West.	John Macdonald	
Norfolk.....	Aquila Walsh...		Two Mount's	J. Bte. Daoust...	St. Eustache.
Northumber-	Jas. L. Biggar...	Murray.	Vaudreuil...	AC de L. Harwood	Vaudreuil.
land, E R...			Vorcheres...	Felix Geoffrion...	Vorcheres.
Northumber-	Hon. J. Cockburn	Cobourg.	Victoria.....	Jas. W. Dunford	Lindsay.
land, W R...	M. C. Cameron...	Toronto.	Waterloo NR	Isaac E. Bowman	St. Jacobs.
Ontario, N R.	Thomas N. Gibbs	Oshawa.	Waterloo S R	Jas. Cowan....	Galt.
Ontario, S R.	Jos. M. Currier.	Ottawa.	Welland....	Thos. C. Street...	Chippewa.
Ottawa City...	Alonzo Wright...	Hull.	Weligton NR	Thos. S. Parker.	Guelp.
Ottawa Co...	Thomas Oliver...	Woodstock.	Weligton S R	David Stirtion...	
Oxford, N R.	Hon. Geo. Brown	Toronto.	Wentw'h NR	James McMonies	Waterdown.
Oxford, S R.	" J. H. Cameron	"	Wentw'h S R	Joseph Rymal...	Barton.
Peel.....	R. Macfarlane...	Stratford.	Yamaska...	Moise Fortier...	St. David.
Porth.....	F. W. Haultain...	Peterborough	York, East R.	Amos Wright...	Richm'd Hill.
Peterborough	John Poupore...	Chichester.	York, N'th R.	James P. Wells...	King.
Pontiac.....	J. D. Brousseau.	Quebec.	York, West R	Hon. W. P. How-	Toronto.
Portneuf.....			land.....		

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE HON. JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS, President.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Hon. Amos E. Botsford.	Westcock, Westmore-	Hon. J. H. Ryan.....	Kings.
	land.	" Wm. Hamilton...	Dalhousie.
" E. B. Chandler...	Dorchester.	" William Todd...	Charlotte.
" John Robertson...	Saint John.	" A. M. L. Selby...	Saint John.
" Wm. B. Kinnear...	Saint John.	" Francis Rice....	Victoria.
" Geo. Minchin....	Fredericton.	" J. J. Robinson...	Campo Bello, Char-
" Rob't L. Hazen...	Saint John.	lotte Co.	
" Chas. Harrison...	Sheffield.	" John Earle.....	Kings.
" Jas. Davidson...	Miramichi.	" Peter Mitchell...	Nowe'stle. Miramichi.
" Wm. H. Odell...	Fredericton.	" Charles Perley...	Woodstock, Carleton.
" David Wark....	Richibucto.	" John Ferguson...	Bathurst.
" Wm. H. Steves...	Saint John.		

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Speaker, Saint John.

COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
York.....	Hiram Dow....	Fredericton.	".....	W. E. Perley....	Sunbury Co.
".....	Hon. C. Fisher.	"	Carleton.....	Hon. C. Connell	Woodstock.
".....	J. A. Beckwith	"	".....	W. Lindsay....	"
".....	A. Thompson....	"	Northumb'nd	J. M. Johnson..	Chatham.
Saint John...	C. N. Skinner...	Saint John.	".....	Hn. E. Williston	Newcastle.
".....	Hon. J. H. Gray	"	".....	Geo. Kerr.....	Chatham.
".....	J. Quinton.....	Carleton, Saint	".....	R. Sutton.....	Newcastle.
".....	Hon. R. D. Wil-	John.	Kent.....	W. S. Caie....	Kouchibouga.
".....	mot.....	Belmont, Sun-	".....	O. McInerney..	Kent.
Westm'land.	A. J. Smith.....	Dorchester.	Gloucester...	R. Young.....	Caraquette.
".....	B. Botsford....	Moncton.	".....	J. Meehan.....	Bathurst.
".....	A. McQueen....	Westmoreland.	Restigouche..	Hn. J. McMillan	Campbelton.
".....	A. Landry.....	Dorchester.	".....	A. C. DesBrisay	Dalhousie.
Charlotte....	J. McAdam.....	Charlotte.	Albert.....	Hon. A. R. Mc-	"
".....	J. G. Stevens...	Saint Stephens.	".....	Clelan.....	Hopewell, Al-
".....	J. Chandler....	Saint Andrews.	".....	John Lewis....	bert Co.
".....	F. Hibbard....	Charlotte.	".....	B. Beveridge..	Hillsboro', Al-
Kings.....	W. P. Flewelling	Kings.	Victoria.....	V. Hebert.....	bert Co.
".....	J. Flewelling...	"	".....	"	Andover, Victo-
".....	G. Ryan.....	"	City of Saint	"	ria Co.
Queens.....	J. Ferris.....	Queens.	John.....	Hon. S. L. Tilley	Fredericton.
".....	R. J. Babbitt...	"	".....	A. R. Wetmore	Saint John.
Sunbury.....	J. Glazier.....	Lincoln, Sun-			
		bury Co.			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HON. E. KENNY, President, Halifax.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Hon. R. Mollison Cutler...	Guysborough.	Hon. John Holmes.....	Pictou.
" Staley Brown.....	Yarmouth.	" J. Creighton, M.E.C.	Lunenburg.
" M. Byles Almon....	Halifax.	" J. H. Anderson....	Halifax.
" Alexander Keith....	Halifax.	" W. C. Whitman....	Annapolis.
" Henry Gesner Pineo.	Wallace.	" Freeman Tupper....	Liverpool.
" J. McNab, Receiver	"	" Archibald Patterson.	Tatamagouche.
" General, M. E. C.	Halifax.	" Samuel Chipman....	Cornwallis.
" J. McCully.....	Halifax.	" J. W. Ritchie, M.E.C.	"
" R. A. McHaffey.....	Windsor.	" Solicitor General.	Halifax.
" T. D. Archibald....	Sydney, C. B.	" McKean.....	Mabou.
" R. B. Dickey.....	Amherst.		

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN C. WADE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.	CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.	CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.
Annapolis	A. Longley.	".....	J. Balcolm.	N. District..	C. Allison.
".....	G. Whitman.	Hants, North-	".....	S. District..	A. Cowie.
".....	W. H. Ray....	ern District..	E. Churchill.	Richmond....	I. Le Vesconte.
Colchester, N.	"	".....	W. Lawrence.	".....	Wm. Miller.
District.....	A. W. McLellan	S. District..	J. W. King.	Shelburne	"
".....	W. Blackwood	".....	L. W. Hill.	County.....	T. Coffin.
S. District....	A. G. Archibald	Inverness....	H. Blanchard..	Shelburne	"
".....	F. R. Parker.	".....	P. Smyth.	Township..	J. Locke.
Cumberland...	Hon. C. Tupper	".....	S. McDonnell.	Barrington	"
".....	Prov. Sec'y,	Kings, North-	C. C. Hamilton	Township..	R. Robertson.
".....	M.E.C.	ern District.	M.D.	Antigonish...	Hon. Wm. A.
".....	Hon. A. McFar-	".....	C. R. Bill.	".....	Henry, Attor-
".....	lan, M.E.C.	S. District..	D. Moore.	".....	ney General,
".....	R. Donkin.	".....	E. L. Brown.	".....	M. E. C.
Cape Breton..	W. Caldwell.	".....	M. D.	".....	Hon. J. McKin-
".....	J. Bourinot.	Lunenburg..	H. S. Jost.....	Victoria.....	Wm. Ross.
Digby.....	J. C. Wade.	".....	H. A. N. Kaul-	".....	C. J. Campbell
".....	M. Robichau.	".....	back.	Yarmouth	"
Guysborough..	C. Campbell.	Pictou, West-	A. Webb.	County.....	T. Killam.
".....	W. O. Heffernan	ern District.	D. Fraser.	Yarmouth	"
Halifax, West-	S. Campbell.	".....	A. McKay.	Township..	W. Townsend.
ern District..	John Tobin.	E. District..	Hon. J. McDon-	Argyle Town	"
".....	H. Pryor.	".....	ald, Financ'l	ship.....	Isaac Hatfield.
".....	Hon. S. L. Shan-	".....	Secretary...		
".....	non, M.E.C.	".....	J. Fraser.		
E. District..	W. Annand.	Queens County	J. Campbell.		

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"Prince Edward Island" is a sufficient address for any member of Parliament.

HON. DONALD MONTGOMERY, President.

COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Queens County	Hon. E. Palmer	Charlottetown	King's County.	" J. McLaren.	Second District
"	" D. Montgomery.	and Royalty.	"	" A. A. McDonald.	"
"	" K. Henderson.	First District.	Prince County	" J. Yeo	First District.
"	" G. Beer.	"	"	" W. W. Lord	"
"	" J. Goff.	Second District	"	" A. Anderson.	Second District
King's County.	" P. Walker	First District.	"	" D. Ramsay.	"
"	" J. Dingwell	"			

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HON. RODERICK McAULY, Speaker.

COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Queens County	Hon. D. Davis.	Charlottetown.	"	Hon. E. Whelan	Second District
"	Fred. de St. Croix Brecken.	"	"	John Sutherland.	"
"	Donald Montgomery.	First District.	"	Hon. E. Thornton.	Third District.
"	Wm. Haslam.	"	"	Ronald Walker	"
"	Hon. J. Longworth.	Second District	"	Hon. D. Kaye.	Fourth District
"	Alex. Laird.	"	Prince County.	James Duncan.	"
"	Hon. G. Coles.	Third District	"	N. Conroy.	First District.
"	" F. Kelly.	"	"	G. Howland.	Second District
"	Col. J. H. Gray.	Fourth District	"	D. Ramsay.	"
"	" W. H. Pope.	"	"	John Yeo.	"
King's County.	" T. H. Haviland.	Georgetown.	"	Hon. J. Warburton.	Third District.
"	" R. McAulay.	"	"	G. Sinclair.	"
"	" J. Hensley.	First District	"	Hon. J. C. Pope.	Fourth District
"	Emmanuel MoEachen	"	"	C. Howat.	"
			"	Collin McLennan.	Fifth District.
			"	D. Green.	"

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

"Newfoundland" is a sufficient Post Office address.

HON. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

MEMBERS.	MEMBERS.	MEMBERS.
Hon. Edward Morris.	" James S. Clift.	James Cormack.
" Nicholas Stabb.	" Richard O'Dwyer	James O. Fraser.
" R. J. Pinsent, Q. C.	" Edward White.	John Winter.
" Robert Kent.	" P. C. Tessier.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.	CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.	CONSTITUENCY'S	NAMES.
St. John's, East	J. Kavanagh	Port De Grave.	J. Leaman.	Ferryland	Thomas Glen.
ern District.	Hon. J. Kent.	Bay De Verde.	Hon. J. Bemister	"	N. Kearney.
"	R. J. Parsons.	Trinity	S. Rendell.	Placentia and	
W, District.	John Casey.	"	F. J. Wyatt.	St. Mary's.	Hon. A. Shea.
"	T. Talbot.	"	S. March.	"	P. M. Barron.
"	H. Renouf.	Bonavista.	J. H. Warren.	"	T. O'Rielly.
Harbor Grace.	J. Hayward.	"	J. T. Oakley.	Burin.	Edw. Evans.
"	W. S. Green.	"	J. T. Beorten.	"	Hon. F. B. T. Carter.
Carbonear.	J. Rorke.	Twillingate & Fogo.	T. Knight.	Fortune Bay.	T. R. Bennett.
Harbor Maine.	G. J. Hogsett.	"	W. V. White-way.	Burgeo and La Poile.	D. W. Prowse.
"	Chas. Furey.				

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PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.

CANADA.

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE--Denis Godley, Secretary.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE--Lt. Col. The Hon. R. Monck, Military Secretary; Capt. Pemberton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp; Lt. Col. Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp; Lt. Col. Bernard, and Lt. Col. F. Cumberland, extra Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL--Wm. H. Lee, Clerk; Wm. A. Himsworth, Asst. do., and confidential Clerk.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE--Etienne Parent, Assistant Sec. L. C.; E. A. Meredith, Assistant Sec. U. C.; Thos. Ross, Accountant of Contingencies and Receiver of Marriage License Fees.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE--Geo. H. Lane, Deputy Registrar.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE--Thomas D. Harrington, Deputy Receiver General; G. C. Reiffenstein, Debenture Clerk; J. B. H. Neve, Stamp Account Clerk.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE--W. Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General; N. Godard, Provincial Book Keeper. *Auditor's Branch*: John Langton, Auditor General; Hon. John Simpson, Asst. Auditor. *Customs Branch*: R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner; Thos. Worthington, Asst. Com. of Customs and Excise; A. Brunel, Inspector of Excise; H. Kavanagh, Inspector of Ports; R. Bell, Inspector of Canals; W. Murphy, Examining Surveyor of Excise.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS--**EMIGRATION AND PATENT OFFICE**--T. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; A. J. Cambie, Patent Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS--T. Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner; F. Braun, Secretary; J. Page, Chief Engineer.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT--Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissioner; J. Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor General; W. Ford, Cashier; T. Devine, Head of Surveys, U. C.; J. W. Bridgland, Supt. of Colonization Roads, U. C.; P. M. Partridge, Supt. Woods and Forests; Thos. Hector, Chief Clerk in charge of Land Claims, U. C.; W. F. Collins, do., L. C. Western Section; E. A. Gencereux, do., L. C. Eastern Section; J. C. Tarbut, Chief Clerk Land Sales, U. C.; J. Allen, Chief Clerk Land Returns, U. C.; H. J. Jones, Clerk of Patents.

Fisheries Branch: W. F. Whiteher, Ottawa, Head of Branch; Pierre Fortin, Stipendiary Magistrate for Protection of Fisheries Lower St. Lawrence. *Overseers, L. C.*: Jos. Beaulieu, Mingan; A. Comeau, Godbout; A. Blais, South Shore River St. Lawrence; Jos. Eden, jr., Gaspe Basin; R. W. H. Dimock, New Richmond; B. Conly, Douglastown; Wm. Phelan, Port Daniel; J. M. Remon, Pabos; F. Cook, Maria; A. Fraser, Matapedia; J. B. Hall, Megantic; S. F. Copp, Georgeville; W. G. Willis, Sherbrooke; D. McFarlane, Huntington. *Overseers, U. C.*: Jas. K. Cameron, Cobourg; W. H. Shipman, Port Perry; Jno. W. Kerr, Hamilton; P. Marentette, Sandwich; E. R. Jones, Sarnia. *Indian Lands Branch*: Wm. Sprague, Ottawa, Deputy Supt. Indian Affairs; W. R. Bartlett, Visiting Supt. and Commis'r, Toronto; J. T. Gilkinson, do., Brantford; R. Mackenzie, Sarnia; C. T. Dupont, do., Manitoulin Island; S. Colquhoun, do., St. Regis; E. N. DeLorimier, do., Laprairie; David Layton, Surgeon, Manitoulin Island; McGregor Ironsides, Clerk and Interpreter, Manitoulin Island; H. Andrews, Clerk, Brantford; Jos. Jennesseaux, Schoolmaster, Manitoulin Island; Rev. A. Jamieson, Missionary, Walpole Island; Rev. H. Chase, do.,

Caradoc. *Ordinance Land Branch*: W. F. Coffin, Agent, Ottawa; W. Fox, Caretaker, Hamilton; H. Goodman, do., Toronto. *Jesuits Estate Branch*: F. T. Judah, Ottawa, Chief Clerk in charge. *Agents*: Felix Fortier, Quebec, Collecting and Commuting Agent, Signiory of Lauzon, and Superintendent of Beach and Deep Water Lots, Lower Canada, rays those under direction and management of, and belonging to Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and Montreal; Jos. Laurin, Quebec, Agent for Crown Domain, and Commuting Agent, *Censive* of Quebec; Valère Guillet, Three Rivers, Commuting Agent, *Censive* of Three Rivers; Jean B. Varin, Laprairie, Collecting and Commuting Ag't, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal; Hon. Louis Panet, Quebec, Collecting and Commuting Ag't, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec; Valère Guillet & Flavien Lottinville, Three Rivers, Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Magdoleine, and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers; Louis Guillet, Jr., Batiscan, Collecting and Commuting Agent, Signiory of Batiscan; Rich'd Pope, St. Francis, Beauce, Gold Mining Inspector, Chaudière Division; Jas. K. Gilman, Stanstead, do., St. Francis Division.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT--W. H. Griffin, Deputy Post Master General; H. A. Wicksteed, Accountant; Wm. White, Secretary; John Ashworth, Cashier; P. Lesauere, Superintendent Money Order Branch; John Dewe, Toronto, Gilbert E. Griffin, London, Matthew Sweetnam, Kingston, Edwin King, Montreal, and W. G. Sheppard, Quebec, Post Office Inspectors.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT U. C.--The Attorney General and Solicitor General West; H. Bernard, Law Clerk.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT L. C.--The Attorney General and Solicitor General East; George Fatyoye, Law Clerk.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT--Col. P. L. Macdonnell, Adjutant General; Lt. Col. de Salaberry, D.A. Genl. L. C.; Lt. Col. W. Powell, D.A. General U. C.; R. Berry, Chief Clerk and Accountant; Lt. Col. T. Wiley, Superintendent of Stores.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL--J. F. Taylor, Clerk of the House, Cashier and Accountant; R. Le Moine, Deputy and Assistant Clerk; Fennings Taylor, do.; Rev. Wm. A. Adamson, Chaplain and Librarian; E. L. Montizambert, Law Clerk; R. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; C. Fortier, Sergeant-at-arms; M. Keating, Chief Messenger.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--Wm. B. Lindsay, Clerk of the House; G. M. Muir, and A. Patrick, Deputy and Assistant do.; G. W. Wicksteed, Law Clerk; Thos. Vaux, Accountant; Wm. Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records; Henry Hartney, Chief Office Clerk and Clerk to Printing Committee; Alfred Patrick, Chief Clerk of Controverted Elections; Alfred Todd, do., Private Bills; E. P. Dorion, Chief French Translator; Frank Badgley, do., English do.; W. H. Lemoine, French Journals Clerk; Wm. B. Ross, English do.; Alpheds Todd, Librarian; D. W. Macdonnell, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. L. Cardinal, Chief Messenger.

BOARD OF PROVINCIAL ARBITRATORS--T. Kirkpatrick, L. A. Moreau, Hon. P. Van-koughnet. F. H. Ennis, Secretary.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS--The Hon. Minister of Finance, Chairman; the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works; the Hon. Post Master General; the Hon. Receiver General; T. Trudeau & T. Munro, Inspec-

CANADA—Continued.

tors. F. Shanly, Inspector for Special purposes. J. G. Vansittart, Secretary.

BOARD OF DEPUTY HEADS AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS—The Deputy Inspector General; Deputy Receiver General; Deputy Post Master General; Deputy Provincial Registrar; Assistant Provincial Secretary East; do. West; Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Clerk of the Executive Council; Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture; Commissioner of Customs; Auditor of Public Accounts. H. Steele, Secretary.

MEM.—The Board meets on the fourth Monday of each month, at 10 A. M., at the Office of the Provincial Secretary. Candidates must make application in his own hand writing. Form of application furnished by Secretary.

BOARD OF AUDIT—The Deputy Inspector General, Chairman; the Commissioner of Customs; the Auditor of Public Accounts; Deputy Receiver Genl.; Deputy Post Master

Genl.; Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c.

MEM.—The accounts of each Department are audited by respective Deputy Head, revised by Board and then reported to Minister of Finance for his final revision and approval.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND STAMPS—Commissioner of Customs, Chairman; the Deputy Post Master General, and the Auditor of Public Accounts. Arthur Harvey, Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH—CENTRAL—Robert Lea Macdonald, M.D., Montreal; Geo. S. Badeau, M.D., Three Rivers; Edw. Van Cortlandt, M.D., Jas. A. Grant, M.D., H. Hill, M.D., J. C. Beaubien, M.D., and J. C. Taché, M.D., respectively, of Ottawa; John R. Dickson, M.D., Kingston; Wm. T. Atkins, M.D., Toronto; John D. McDonald, M.D., Hamilton; and Chas. D. Moore, M.D., London.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Robert Fulton.....	Assistant Provincial Secretary.....	Fredericton.
Robert Gowan.....	Crown Lands Office, chief Clerk.....	Do.
Beverly Robinson.....	Receiver General.....	St. John.
John Bennet.....	Chief Superintendent of Schools.....	Fredericton.
Hon. A. E. Botsford.....	Chairman Board of Agriculture.....	Westmorel'd.
G. Steven, M.P.P.....	Secretary and Treasurer.....	St. Stephens.
James Hall.....	Secretary to Post Office Department.....	Fredericton.
A. Coy.....	Secretary to Board of Works.....	Do.
James Johnson.....	Auditor General.....	Do.
R. W. Crookshank.....	Sec. to Com'rs of Public Institutions.....	Do.
George Botsford.....	Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	Fredericton.
Edward M. Miller.....	Clerk Assistant ".....	Do.
B. R. Jonett.....	Usher of Black Rod ".....	Do.
Rev. John M. Brooke, D.D.....	Chaplain of the Legislative Council.....	Do.
Charles P. Wetmore.....	Clerk of the House of Assembly.....	Do.
George G. Bliss.....	Clerk Assistant ".....	Do.
Abraham C. Coburn.....	Sergeant at Arms ".....	Do.
Rev. C. Carter, A.M.....	Chaplain of the ".....	Do.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. T. H. Haviland.....	Colonial Secretary.
Hon. T. H. Haviland.....	Clerk to the Executive Council.
Charles DesBrisay.....	Do. do.
George Wright.....	Colonial Treasurer.
John Robins.....	Assistant.
Hon. Edward Palmer.....	Attorney General.
Hon. John Aldons.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Owen Curtis.....	Assistant.
Robert Crawford.....	Registrar of Deeds.
P. DesBrisay.....	Postmaster General.
John Ings.....	Queen's Printer.
Hon. G. R. Goodman.....	Surveyor of Shipping.
H. Haszard.....	Auditor of Public Accounts.
Thomas DesBrisay.....	Do. do.
Thomas Alley.....	Superintendent of Public Works.
Lieut.-Col. P. D. Stewart.....	Adjutant-General of Militia.
Lieut.-Col. Hon. John Longworth.....	Prov. Aide de Camp.
Major R. R. Hodgson.....	Do. do.
J. B. Cooper.....	Clerk to the Legislative Council.
R. Hyndman.....	Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.
Rev. D. Fitzgerald.....	Chaplain.
John McNeill.....	Clerk to the Legislative Assembly.
A. H. Yates.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Rev. George Sutherland.....	Chaplain.

J. H.
H. W.
T. A.
Thom
Hon.
J. R.
Thom
S. P.
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Hon.
Robe
Georg
B. B.
Frod.
W. B.
John
Capta
Micha
J' B.
Avar
Alexa
W. H.
C. Sch
Thom
Charl
Jer. N
Charl
P. S.
John
Hon.
John
Alpin
J. C.
J. C.
Rev. C
H. C.
I. G. C
E. A.
Rev. J

Richa
James
John
Georg
Edwa
Har
Ster
Robe
John
E. M.
John
J. T.
J. C.
John
E. L.
Major
Hon.
W. F

Public Works,
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Department
Head, re-
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approval.
STAMPS--
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Robert Lea
S. Badeau,
Portland, M.
M.D., J. C.
M.D., re-
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, Toronto;
lilton; and

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Do.
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NOVA SCOTIA.		
J. H. Thorne	Dep. Provincial Secretary	Halifax.
H. W. Johnston	Clerk	Do.
T. A. S. De Wolf, Jr.	Clerk to the Attorney General	Do.
Thomas R. De Wolf	Deputy Financial Secretary	Do.
Hon. James McNab, M.L.C.	Receiver General	Do.
J. H. Wallace	Clerks	Do.
Thomas P. Knight	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Do.
R. P. Fairbanks		Do.
William A. Hendry	Deputy	Do.
The Receiver General, (President)		
The Financial Secretary		
Hon. J. W. Ritchie	Board of Revenue	Do.
Robert Boak		
George P. Mitchell	Clerk	Do.
B. B. Oxley	Board of Works	Do.
Fred. Brown, (Chairman)	Do.	Do.
W. B. Fairbanks	Do.	Do.
John Pugh	Do.	Do.
Captain John H. Kendrick	Superintendent of Lighthouses, &c.	Do.
Michael Monaghan	Clerk of Works	Do.
J. B. McNab	Clerk	Do.
Avard Longley, M.P.P.	Railway Commissioner	Do.
Alexander McNab	Chief Engineer	Do.
W. H. Tremain	Division Engineer	Do.
C. Schriber	Do.	Do.
Thomas Foot	Secretary and Chief Accountant	Do.
Charles Turning		
Jer. Northup	Com'ners for issuing Province Notes	Do.
Charles H. M. Banks		
P. S. Hamilton	Chief Commissioner of Mines	Do.
John Kelly	Deputy	Do.
Hon. H. B. Pines	Immigrant Agent	Do.
John Costley, Secretary	Board of Stat'cs of Mar'gs, Births & Deaths	Do.
Alpin Grant	Queen's Printer	Do.
J. C. Halliburton	Clerk to the Legislative Council	Do.
J. J. Sawyer	Black Rod	Do.
Rev. Geo. W. Hill, A.M.	Chaplain	Do.
H. C. D. Twining	Clerk to the Legislative Assembly	Do.
I. G. Tobin	Assistant	Do.
E. A. Pyke	Sergeant-at-Arms	Do.
Rev. J. C. Cochran, A.M.	Chaplain	Do.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Richard Howley	Clerk to the Financial Secretary.
James Crowley and J. W. Withers	Clerks to the Colonial Secretary.
John Canning	Assistant Collector of Revenue.
George F. Hayward	Clerk to the Treasury Department.
Edward L. Moore, St. John's; H. T. Moore, } Harbor Grace; R. Bogly, Trinity; Alb. } Sterling, English Harbour	Surveyors of Shipping.
Robert Carter	Superintendent of Mercantile Marine.
John H. Warren	Surveyor General.
E. M. J. Delaney	Deputy.
John Stuart	Secretary to the Board of Works.
J. T. Neville	Superintendent.
J. C. Withers	Queen's Printer.
John Delaney	Postmaster General.
James Healey	Chief Clerk and Super. Money Order Office.
E. L. Jarvis, Esq.	Colonial aide de Camp.
Major C. Mesham, D.A.G.	Do.
Hon. Geo. H. Emerson	Clerk to the Legislative Council.
W. F. Rennie	Black Rod.



CROWN LAND AGENTS.

UPPER CANADA.

Emoluments 5 per cent on 1st \$2,000; 2½ per cent on next \$28,000; and 1½ per cent on any sum exceeding \$30,000.

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Acres at disposal.*	Price pr acr.
Alexander, John...	Barrie.....	Part of Simcoe.....		Seventy-five cents cash, or \$1 by instalments.
Carroll, John.....	Peterboro'.....	Part of Peterboro'.....	140,000	
Graham, J.....	Bobcaygeon.....	{ Part of Peterboro' and Victoria, and Bobcaygeon and Road..... }	300,000	
Harris, Wm.....	Admaston.....	Part of Renfrew.....	200,000	
Huber, N. S.....	Berlin.....	Waterloo.....	.....	
Holterman, C. F....	Clontarf.....	{ Part of Renfrew, Ottawa, and Opeongo Road..... }	250,000	
Jackson, Wm.....	Durham.....	Grey.....	.....	
Macpherson, Jas...	Kingston.....	{ Lennox, parts of Frontenac and Ad- dington, and Frontenac Road..... }	180,000	
Moffat, J. P.....	Pembroke.....	North part of Renfrew.....	220,000	
McNabb, Alex.....	Saugeen.....	Bruce.....	.....	
Oliver, R. J.....	Orillia.....	North part Simcoe.....	190,000	
Perry, E.....	Tamworth.....	{ Parts Frontenac and Addington, and Addington Road..... }	300,000	
Roche, G. M.....	Lindsay.....	Part of Victoria.....	115,000	
Ross, Jas.....	Elora.....	Wellington.....	.....	
Sharman, John....	Stratford.....	Perth.....	.....	
Wilder, Chas.....	Goderich.....	Huron.....	.....	
No agent.....		Part of Hastings and Hastings Road.....	240,000	
Wilson, Joseph....	Sault Ste. Marie..	Part of Algoma district.....	250,000	30c c'h

LOWER CANADA.

Emoluments same as those of Upper Canada.

North of the River Ottawa.

Bastien, F. X.....	Calumet.....	Part of Pontiac.....	10,000	50 cts
Cameron, G. W....	Thurso.....	Part of Ottawa.....	235,000	60 "
Farley, Robt.....	Chelsea.....	Part of Ottawa.....	204,000	60 "
Heath, E.....	Clarendon.....	Part of Pontiac.....	180,000	60 "
McBean, M.....	Aylwin, P. O.....	Part of Ottawa.....	257,000	60 "
McMillan, D.....	Grenville.....	Part of Argenteuil.....	101,000	30 "
Rogers, Geo.....	Lakefield.....	Part of do.....	41,700	30 "
Smith, T.....	Allumette.....	Part of Pontiac.....	135,000	60 "

North of the River St. Lawrence.

Bourgeois, J.....	St. Ambrose.....	Berthier and Joliette.....	49,000	30 "
Bouliane, R.....	Bergeronne.....	Saguenay.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi, Thos. Z.	Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	437,000	20 "
Daly, A.....	Rawdon.....	Montcalm.....	.....	30 "
Dery, J. P.....	St. Raymond.....	Part of Portneuf.....	28,000	30 "
Dubord, L. A.....	Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice and Maskinonge.....	95,000	30 "
Laporte, J.....	St. G. De Brandon	Berthier.....	25,000	30 "
Lavallée, A. B.....	St. Jerome.....	Terrebonne.....	96,000	30 "
Marcotte, Chas....	Deschambault.....	Champlain.....	25,000	30 "
Stewart, McLean..	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	.....	.....

South of the River St. Lawrence.

Deguisse, F.....	Ste. A. Lapocatre	Kamouraska.....	285,000	60 "
Eden, J.....	Gaspé Basin.....	Gaspé.....	120,000	20 "
Farwell, W.....	Robinson.....	Compton and Beauce.....	200,000	60 "
Felton, E. P.....	Sherbrooke.....	Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Richmond.....	100,000	60 "
Fournier, C. F....	St. J. Port Joli.....	Elgin and Taché Road.....	183,000	60 "
Gauvreau, L. N....	Ile Verte.....	Temiscouata.....	235,000	30 "
Gagnon, A.....	Arthabaskaville.....	Arthabaska.....	140,000	30 "
Hume, J.....	Leeds.....	Megantic.....	65,000	40 "
Kemp, O. J.....	Frelichburgh.....	Stanstead.....	.....	.....
Labrecque, L.....	Lambton.....	Beauce.....	150,000	40 "
Lamontagne, F....	St. Gervais.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	92,000	30 "
LeBel, J. T.....	Walton.....	Part of Wolfe.....	200,000	60 "
LeBel, J. A.....	New Carlisle.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	180,000	30 "
Larue, S. V.....	St. Charles.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	50,000	40 "
Lepage, J. B.....	Rimouski.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	320,000	30 "
Rouleau, F.....	St. Claire.....	Dorchester.....	.....	.....
Roy, C. F.....	St. Anne des Monts	Part of Rimouski and Gaspé.....	102,000	20 & 30
Ross, A.....	Frampton.....	Part of Dorchester and Beauce.....	180,000	30 cts.
Shepherd, Hon Wm	Wendover.....	Drummond.....	.....	.....
Tetu, F.....	St. Thomas.....	Montmagny and part of L'Islet.....	200,000	30 "
Verge, J. R.....	Carleton.....	Bay Chaleur.....	180,000	20 "

* When the number of acres is left blank, the amount remaining in the hands of the Crown is very inconsiderable.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

Entitled to practice in Upper Canada.

in any sum

at Price
al. * pr acrSeventy-five cents cash, or \$1. by instalments,
200 c'h

50 cts

60 "

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Abrey, G. B.	Milton	Evans, J. D.	Toronto	Lyons, J.	Pembroke
Allen, J.	Renfrew	Featherstone, T.	Milton	McCallum, F. C.	Beaverton
Austin, G. F.	Ottawa	Fell, C. R.	Pelham	McCallum, J. jr.	Uxbridge
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc	Fell, J. W.	Chippawa	McClary, W.	London
Aylsworth, W. R.	Tamworth	Fell, Z.	Merritsville	McConnell, W.	Ottawa
Baikie, J. D.	Dunnville	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Peterboro	McDonald, A.	Montreal
Baldwin, F. A.	Toronto	Fleming, J.	Collingwood	McDonald, W. J.	Arnprior
Ball, G. A.	Hou'g'tn Vieu'a	Fleming, S.	Halifax, N. S.	McDonell, J. R.	Williamstown
Ball, J. P.	Belmont	Fletcher, E. T.	Ottawa	McDonell, A.	Chatham
Bartley, O.	Sandwich	Forneri, C. C.	Chatham	McFadden, M.	Mornington Tp
Battersby, L. C.	Guelph	Forrest, A. G.	Ottawa	McGee, J. J.	Peterboro'
Bay, A.	Clinton	Foster, F. L.	Windsor	McGeorge, W. G.	Rondean, P. O
Beatty, W.	Perth	Fowle, A.	Orillia	M'Grigor, J. M.	St. Mary's
Bell, W.	Pembroke	Fox, E.	Ottawa	McGuin, S. O.	Sydenham
Bellairs, W. G.	Toronto	Francis, J. J.	Corunna	McIntosh, J.	Freelton
Berryman, E.	St. Catharines	Fraser, C.	Port Bruce	McLaren, P.	Riceville
Black, J.	Ayr	Frost, G. H.	Smith's Falls	McLachie, J.	Ottawa
Blythe, T. A.	Hamilton	Gaitskell, W. E.	London, Eng.	McLennan, C.	Arnprior
Bolger, F.	Elora	Gaitskell, E. F.	Surrey, Eng.	McLennan, R.	Lancaster
Bolger, T. O.	Peterboro'	Galbraith, W.	Manilla	McLeod, H. A. F.	Belleville
Bolton, L.	Listowel	Gardener, E.	St. Catharines	McMillan, W.	London
Boulton, A.	Uxbridge	Gariller, M.	Bond Head	McNab, A.	Owen Sound
Boulton, H. C.	St. Mary's	Gibbs, T. F.	Adolphustown	McNaughton, J.	Charlottenb'rg
Booth, N.	Preston	Gibson, G.	Woodville	McPhillips, W.	Richmond Hill
Brady, F. C.	Lindsay	Gibson, J. A.	Willowdale	Magrath, B.	Aylmer
Brady, J.	Montreal	Gibson, P. S.	Willowdale	Malcolm, S.	Rondean
Bristow, A.	Paisley	Gilmour, R.	Paisley	Maxwell, J.	Paris
Brodie, S.	Ingersoll	Gore, W. S.	Rice Lake	Mercer, W.	Simcoe
Brown, D. R.	Osnaburck	Gossage, W. B.	Toronto	Miles, C. F.	Weston
Brown, J. S.	Matilda	Grain, W.	Fergus	Miles, E. M.	Weston
Brown, R. C. P.	Cobourg	Grant, J.	Mitchell	Misner, J.	Welland Port
Browne, J. O.	Toronto	Hallen, S. W.	Newmarket	Molesworth, T. N.	Brantford
Brownjohn, T. C.	Grimsby, Tp	Hamilton, R.	Hawkesbury	Molloy, J.	Arthur Village
Bruce, G.	Osnaburck	Hamlin, L. B.	Kincardine	Morris, J.	Perth
Bruce, J. S.	Cornwall	Hanning, C. G.	Bowmanville	Morrison, W.	Willowdale
Burchill, J.	Merrickville	Hanvey, D.	St. Thomas	Murdoch, W.	Bothwell
Burns, T.	Hamilton	Haskins, W.	Hamilton	Murphy, F.	Mount Forest
Burns, R. T.	Kingston	Haslett, J. J.	Belleville	Napier, W. H. E.	Aylmer, C. E
Burnet, Peter.	Orillia	Hawkins, W.	Toronto	Nash, T. W.	Kingston
Byrne, T.	Kingston	Hawkins, W.	Southampton	Newman, J.	Fort Wayne US
Caddy, C. F.	Seymour, Tp	Herman, R. W.	Listowel	Newman, R. M.	Elora
Caddy, E. C.	Cobourg	Herrick, T. W.	Toronto	Niven, A.	St. Mary's
Campbell, D. S.	Erin Village	Hobson, J.	Berlin	Northcote, H.	Toronto
Carre, H.	Stirling	Horse, H. H.	Ottawa	Oliver, J.	Toronto
Carroll, C.	Wroxeter	Howitt, A.	Stratford	O'Beirne, P.	Grimsby
Carroll, W.	Seneca	Hughes, T.	Napanee	O'Hanly, J. L. P.	Ottawa
Cattanach, A.	Lancaster	Hyndman, P.	Exeter	O'Keefe, D. C.	Hamilton
Chadwick, F. J.	Guelph	Hart, M.	Brantford	O'Mara, J.	Wardsville
Chandler, L.	Goderich	Irwin, J. M.	Bobcaygeon	Passmore, F. F.	Toronto
Chapman, C. F.	Prescott	Ivory, P.	Newcastle	Percival, W.	Stella
Cheesman, T.	Brantford	Jack, J. R.	Toronto	Perry, A. B.	Violet
Clementi, T. B.	Peterboro'	James, Silas.	Newton Brook	Perry, N. F.	Violet
Conger, J. O.	Pictou	Johnston, G. B.	Moore, Tp.	Peters, S.	London
Cooke, R. P.	Kingston	Johnstone, Q.	Brantford	Peterson, J. S.	Trenton
Cooper, T. W.	Guelph	Jones, F.	Kemptville	Peterson, P. A.	Bothwell
Creswick, H.	Barrie	Jones, E. R.	Sarnia	Pollock, J.	Galt
Creswick, H., jr.	Barrie	Jones, A.	Chatham	Preston, R.	Collingwood
Cromwell, J. M. O.	Perth	Jones, J. H.	Sarnia	Prince, S. R.	Sault St. Marie
Daintry, J.	Cobourg	Kelly, T.	Castlemore PO	Rankin, C. E.	Pictou
Davidson, A.	Arkona	Keefer, T. C.	Ottawa	Rankin, C.	Owen Sound
Dean, M.	Lindsay	Kennedy, L.	Memphis, U. S	Rath, W.	Mitchell
Dean, W. H.	Lindsay	Kerr, F.	Guelph	Redden, F. W.	Southampton
De Cew, E.	Cayuga	Kerr, R. W.	Hamilton	Reid, J. H.	Colborne
De Cew, J.	Cayuga	Kertland, E. H.	Kingston	Reid, J.	Peterboro'
Denison, J.	Goderich	Kingsford, W.	Toronto	Richey, J.	Pakenham
Dennehy, T. J.	Lindsay	Kirk, J.	Stratford	Richey, J.	Perth
Dennis, J. S.	Toronto	Kirkpatrick, G. B.	Ottawa	Roberts, C. E.	Hull, C. E
Dobbie, T. W.	St. Thomas	Kirkpatrick, J.	Hamilton	Robertson, RGM	Port Hope
Donnelly, R. H.	Hamilton	Lapenotière, W.	Elora	Robertson, J.	Fitzroy Harbor
Donnelly, P. S.	Meaford	Lawe, H.	Dunnville	Robinson, G.	Paisley
Donovan, T.	St. Mary's	Lyddy, G. P.	Strathroy	Robinson, O.	Brantford
Doupe, J.	Sherbrooke CE	Lillie, H.	Lyn	Robinson, W.	London
Driscoll, A.	Bothwell	Livingstone, T. C.	Ingersoll	Rombough, M. B.	Centreville
Dyas, W.	Clarence	Lowe, H.	Nanticoke	Roney, J. J.	Aylmer
Edwards, G.	Enniskillen	Low, N.	Nanticoke	Ross, R.	Barrie
Ellis, W. H.	Roslin	Lynn, J. G.	Smith's Falls	Rubridge, T. S.	Brockville
Emmerson, J.	New Market	Lynn, R. F.	Meaford	Russell, L. A.	Ottawa
Esten, J. H.	Pembroke	Lumsden, H. D.	Woodville P. O	Rykert, G. Z.	St. Catharines
Evans, S. T. A.				Salter, A. P.	Chatham

inconsiderable

UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

Sanders, W.	Barrie	Sproat, A.	Southampton	Wadsworth, V. B.	Weston
Savigny, H. P.	Toronto	Sproatt, C.	Toronto	Wagner, W.	Orangeville
Scane, T.	Ridgetown	Spry, W.	Owen Sound	Walsh, R.	Lloydtown
Schofield, M. C.	Durham	Staunton, F. H. L.	Southampton	Walsh, T. W.	Simcoe
Scott, A. B.	Campbells Cross	Stewart, G. A.	Port Hope	Warren, J.	Lucknow
Seager, E., jr.	Vaughan	Strange, H.	Rockwood	Weatherald, T.	Goderich
Shier, J.	Whitby	Taché, E. E.	Toronto	Webb, A. C.	Brighton
Simpson, A. W.	Guelph	Thistle, W. R.	Ottawa	Webb, E.	Toronto
Simpson, G. A.	Picton	Tidey, J. A.	Norwichville	Webb, C. J.	Orangeville
Sinclair, Donald.	Ottawa	Thomson, A. C.	Orillia	Wilkinson, A.	Sandwich
Sinclair, D.	Ottawa	Trew, C. N.	Toronto	Williams, D.	Trenton
Slater, J. D.	Ottawa	Tully, J.	Toronto	Williamson, A. E.	Mexico, <i>partem</i>
Smiley, W.	Woodstock	Turner, W. R.	Durham	Wilson, H.	Mount Forest
Smith, H.	New Hamburg	Unwin, C., (sec.		Winter, H.	Wallaceburg
Smith, W.	Innerkin	Bd. of Ex.)	Toronto	Wonham, W. G.	Ingersoll
Snow, J. A.	Hull, C. E.	Ussher, E. R.	Dunedin	Wood, H. O.	Ottawa
Sparks, R.	Ottawa		N'w Zealand	Yarnold, W. E.	Prince Albert
Springer, B.	Delaware	Vansittart, J. P.	Toronto		

Board of Examiners, Canada West.—The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, *ex officio*; A. Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; Joseph Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor General; W. Hawkins, (Toronto), Professor Chapman, (Toronto), J. Stoughton Dennis, (Weston), Sandford A. Fleming, (Halifax), Thomas Devine, (Ottawa), Fred, F. Passmore, (Toronto), T. F. Gibbs, (Adolphustown). Secretary—Charles Unwin, Toronto.

Surveyors will please inform Mr. C. Unwin, Secretary, &c., Toronto, (post-paid), when any change of residence occurs.

LOWER CANADA.

Arcand J. O.	St. Michel.	Duchesnay, A. J.	Ste. Marie, Beauce.
Austin, G. F.	St. Hyacinthe.	Duburger, G.	Malbaie.
Allbright, G. N.	St. Andrews.	Driscoll, A.	Aylmer.
Austin, W. A.	Quebec.	Doucet, A.	Sherbrooke.
Arcand, L.	Three Rivers.	Duburger, E.	Malbaie.
Allen, S.	Aylmer.	DeLachevrotière, A. H.	Deschambault.
Addie, J.	Ascot.	Dumaïs, P. H.	St. Louis, Rimouski.
Baker, N.	St. Armand.	Desmeules, J. C.	Malbaie.
Bouchette, J.	Ottawa.	Duburger, T. L.	Chicoutimi.
Ballantyne, D. S.	L'Islet.	Duval, J. N.	St. Jean, Port Joli.
Bochet, A.	Ste. Anne la Pêrade.	Dorval, A.	L'Assomption.
Blanchard, L. P. R.	St. Hyacinthe.	Dion, C. A.	Levis.
Blaiklock, F. W.	Ottawa.	D'Auteuil, L.	Rimouski.
Barret, W.	Russelltown.	Ddwards, W.	Hemmingford.
Bignell, J.	Quebec.	Ddwards, J.	Franklin Township.
Barthelet, G.	Montreal.	Evans, T. A. E.	Pembroke.
Baillargé, C. P. F.	Quebec.	Féré, E.	St. Eustache.
Burton, R. G.	Montreal.	Fournier, C. F.	St. Jean, Port Joli.
Baillargé, G. F.	Montreal.	Fletcher, E. T.	Ottawa.
Bertrand, L.	Ile Verte.	Fitch, J. C.	Godmanchester.
Bouchette, C. J.	Aylmer.	Fournier, O. B.	St. Jean, Port Joli.
Belanger, F.	St. Thomas, (en bas.)	Falls, H.	Richmond.
Bradley, A.	Rimouski.	Fortin, L. G.	L'Islet.
Blais, F.	Quebec.	Forrest, A. G.	Ottawa.
Brabazon, S. L.	Lachute.	Farran, F.	Sutton.
Belanger, J.	Rimouski.	Fournier, J. P.	St. Thomas.
Boisvert, F.	Becancour.	Forrest, A. H. D.	Ottawa.
Belanger, L. A.	St. Anselme.	Fortin, J. A.	St. Claire.
Brady, J.	Montreal, U.C. Surveyor.	Gamache, J.	Cap St. Ignace.
Beaudry, J. U. A.	Montreal.	Garon, G.	Rivière Ouelle.
Boisvert F.	Becancour.	Geoffries, D. A.	St. Bridget.
Breen, T.	L'Islet.	Guérin, T.	Montreal.
Barnard, J.	Three Rivers.	Gagnon, A.	Somerset.
Cattanach, A.	Lancaster, U. C.	Gilmour, R.	St. Jerome.
Carroll, T.	Valcartier.	Griffin, P.	Ottawa.
Corey, H.	Stanbridge.	Graddon, W. U.	Quebec.
Corey, L., 1st.	Stanbridge.	Gagnon, G.	Quebec.
Corey, L., 2nd.	Stanbridge.	Gauvreau, L. P.	Quebec.
Cleeve, F. C.	Richmond.	Gaudet, J.	Three Rivers.
Croteau, D. P.	Ste. Marie, Beauce.	Hamel, J.	Quebec.
Casgrain, P. A. E.	L'Islet.	Henderson, W.	Frampton.
Cleveland, H. C.	Aylmer.	Hall, H. G.	Leeds.
Duburger J. B.	Malbaie.	Hamel, A. A.	Quebec.
Dorval, L.	L'Assomption.	Hayden, R. S. L.	William Henry
Dignan, J.	Berthier.	Hamel, F. V.	Ottawa.
Daly, P.	Drummondville.	Hudson, T. B.	Hull.
Dorion, P. J.	Drummondville.	Harkin, E. J.	Three Rivers.
Davidson, J. N.	Dundee.	Haliwell, W. J. S.	Quebec.
Dunlevie, G. G.	Ottawa.	Hamilton, A.	Quebec.
Devine, T.	Ottawa.	Harwood, H. S.	Montreal.
Dery, I. P.	St. Raymond.	Henderson, E. D.	Frampton.
Dube, O. A.	Quebec.	Johnson, H.	St. Thomas, Rouville.
Desrochers, V.	St. Paschal.	Johnstone, Q.	St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

Johnston
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Lavery
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Martin
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McArt
Moffatt
Moriso
Michau
Montgo
McCon
McLat
Newma
Nelson
Napier
Ostell,
O'Neill
Ought
O'Dye
O'Han
O'Brie
Proulx
Perrau
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Pozer,
Pellet
Proulx
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Boas
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LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

Johnston, J.	Aylmer.	Paris, O.	Montreal.
Kingsford, W.	G. T. Railway Engineer.	Quinn, F. P.	Rawdon.
Knight, W. H.	Quebec.	Russell, A. T.	Ottawa.
Laurier, C.	St. Lin.	Ross, A.	Frampton.
Legendre, L.	Lotbinière.	Russell, A.	Ottawa.
Legendre, J. B.	Gentilly.	Robertson, J.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Legendre, H.	Three Rivers.	Roney, John J.	Aylmer.
Livingstone, D.	Huntingdon.	Regnaud, F. T. V.	Montreal.
Larue, A.	Quebec.	Rickard, J. B.	Gentilly.
Leduc, E.	St. André Avelin.	Rielle, J.	Laprairie.
Lemoine, L. D.	Quebec.	Roy, C.	St. Anne.
Lavolette, G.	St. Jérôme.	Roney, J.	Aylmer.
Larue, F. X.	Pointe-aux-Trembles.	Rauscher, R.	Ottawa.
Laporte, J.	Lavaltrie.	Risford, R.	Stanbridge.
LeBel, L. H.	St. Flavie.	Smith, R.	Point Levi.
Legendre, F.	St. Joseph, Beauce.	Sullivan, J.	Wotton.
LeBoutillier, G.	Percé.	Stevenson, A.	Rouville.
LeFrançois, P. O.	Ange Gardien.	Sinclair, D.	Chatham.
Lindsay, J.	Toronto.	Snell, J. A.	Hull.
Lippé, A. G.	L'Assomption.	Slattery, J.	Montreal.
Lavergne, P. E.	St. François R. Sud.	Sinclair, D.	Carillon.
Lloyd, C. A.	Glen Lloyd, Megantic.	Sheppard, C. C.	Wendover.
Le Ber, H.	Montreal.	St. Pierre, J. E.	Rivière du Loup.
Lucas, S. B.	Richmond.	Sewell, A.	Quebec.
McDonald, W.	New Carlisle.	Savage, J.	Montreal.
McNeil, A.	Gaspé.	Sheppard, H. C.	Quebec.
Morin, P. L.	Quebec.	Sullivan, J.	St. Catharines.
McFarlane, J.	Montreal.	Sparks, R.	Ottawa.
McDermott, M.	Ottawa.	Symmes, H. C.	Three Rivers.
McKenzie, W. H.	Montreal.	Tremblay, J.	St. Pauls Bay.
Mitchell, M.	Waterloo.	Téti, F.	St. Thomas, (en bas.)
Martin, J. W.	Berthier.	Tremblay, P. A.	Chicoutimi.
McDonald, St. Andrews.		Tremblay, O.	St. Pauls Bay.
McConnell, W.	Argenteuil.	Teasdale, W.	Quebec.
McDonald, A. P.	Lochaber.	Temple, E. B.	Quebec.
McArthur, J.	Aylmer.	Thistle, W. R.	Ottawa.
Moffatt, J.	Hull.	Téti, H. H.	St. Thomas.
Morrison, P.	Quebec.	Taché, E. E.	Ottawa.
Michaud, C.	St. André.	Towle, C. E.	Lennoxville.
Montgome, J.	Quebec.	Téti, R.	St. Thomas.
McConville, J. A.	Jolietteville.	Tremblay, P.	Baie St. Paul.
McLachie, J.	Templeton. U. C. Surv.	Verrault, P.	St. Pierre.
Newman, J.	Aylmer.	Vaughan, A. S.	Lacolle.
Nelson, J.	Quebec.	Verrault, C. A.	St. Jean Port-Joli.
Napier, W. H.	Three Rivers.	Verret, G.	Quebec.
Ostell, J.	Montreal.	Webster, D.	Stanstead.
O'Neil, J. F.	Megantic.	Wells, O.	Three Rivers.
Oughtred, R.	Ascot.	Walkem, C.	Montreal.
O'Dyer, W. W.	Abbotsford.	Wallace, A.	Quebec.
O'Hanley, J. L. P.	Aylmer.	Weekes, G. R.	Montreal.
O'Brien, S.	Quebec.	Ware, W.	Quebec.
Froulx, J. P.	St. Marie.	Wells, A.	Granby.
Ferrault, H. M.	Montreal.	Wells, A.	Three Rivers.
Painchaud, E. A.	Quebec.	Wagner, W.	Ottawa.
Pozzer, G. R.	St. George.	Wurdle, A. S. C.	River David.
Pelletier, S.	St. Anne La Pocatière.	Wells, D. W.	Farnham.
Froulx, P. A.	St. François, Beauce.	Whitcher, A. H.	Sherbrooke.
Parent, L. E. H.	Quebec.	White, J.	Aylmer.

Board of Examiners: The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, *ex officio*: J. Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor-General: A. Larue, Quebec; C. F. Fournier, St. Jean Port Joli; J. Hamel, Quebec; J. Bignell, Quebec; F. W. Blaiklock, C. P. F. Baillargé, and Edw. T. Fletcher, Quebec; Provincial Land Surveyors; Secretary, Wm. Blaiklock, Quebec; Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy, Sir W. E. Logan, &c.



NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Those marked * are Local Deputies for the sale of Crown Lands.)

County.	Name.	Address.	County.	Name.	Address.
Albert County..	*John R. Russell	Hopewell.	St. John County.	Fred. C. Godard	St. John.
	Reuben Stiles			Edward Jack	
Carleton County.	*Jas. R. Hartley	Woodstock.		William Hazen	"
	H. M. G. Garden	"		Hurd Peters	"
Charlotte Co....	*J. A. McCallum	St. George.		*Jos. B. Whipple	Carleton, St. J.
Gloucester Co...	*James Buttmer	Bathurst.		Wm. J. Berton	St. John.
	*C. McManus	"	Sunbury County.	Newton Burpee	Sheffield.
	*Jas. Davidson	Oak Point.		Stephen Burpee	
Kent County...	*John Little	Richibucto.	Victoria County.	*C. E. Beckwith	Grand Falls.
	*Robert Douglas	Buctouche.	Westm'land Co.	John Steadman	Moncton.
King's County..	G. W. M'Cready	Sussex.		*Philip Palmer	Sackville.
	Nelson Arnold	"		*S. S. Wilmot	Dumfries.
Northum'nd Co.	*John G. Layton	Chatham.	York County...	A. G. Beckwith	Fredericton.
	*Wm. Parker	Newcastle.		Alex. Sibbald	"
	Matt. Carruthers	"		B. R. Jowett	"
	James L. Price	Ludlow.		Allan McLean	Nashwaak.
	*Jas. Davidson	Oak Point.		James Nelson	Kingsclear.
Queen's County.	*S. M. Starkey	Johnstone.		Andrew Inches	Fredericton.
	*James Kerr	Gagetown.		Thomas Ramsay	St. Mary's.
	*Robert Snell	Grand Lake		John Davidson	Dumfries.
Restigouche Co.	Chas. Stewart	"		Mich'l O'Connor	Fredericton.
	*David Sadler	Dalhousie.		J. Wilkinson	"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Joseph Ball.....	Charlottetown.	Francis Kelly.....	Fort Augustus.
George Wright.....	"	Owen Curtis.....	Princetown Road.
H. J. Cundall.....	"	Fidele J. Gaudet.....	Lot 1.
John Ball.....	"	Thomas Hickey.....	St. Peters.
Roderick Campbell.....	Georgetown.	John C. Underhay.....	Lot 56.
Alexander Anderson.....	Bedeque.	James E. Kelly.....	"

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Surveyor General, John H. Warren; Deputy do. do., E. M. J. Delaney, C.E.

Deputy Surveyors.

Northern District.

Patrick Brine.....	Brigus.
B. Sweetland.....	Trinity.
J. T. Oakley.....	Green's Pond.
R. C. Lawrence.....	Bonavista.
E. W. Hierlihy.....	Harbor Grace.
Wm. Swansborough.....	New Perlican.
William Christian.....	Bay de Verds.
Thomas Peyton.....	Twillingate.

Southern District.

Thomas Mockler.....	Bay Bulls.
M. Kelley.....	Ferryland.
J. W. English.....	St. Mary's & Placentia.
Henry Camp.....	Fortune Bay.
James Harney.....	Burin.
Thomas Winter.....	Fortune Bay.
J. J. Blackburn.....	Grand Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.....	Hugh Kerr.	Queen's.....	James F. More.
	William A. Calnek.	Shelburne.....	John Firth.
Cumberland.....	Charles D. Roach.	Antigonish.....	Hugh McDonald.
	Samuel O'Donnell.	Yarmouth.....	Peter Lent Hatfield.
Colchester.....	Isaac N. Archibald.	Halifax.....	William A. Hendry.
	Robert L. Byers.	".....	Charles W. Fairbanks.
Digby.....	Alpheus Jones.	".....	James Davison.
	Anselm M. Comeau.	Pictou.....	James D. VanBuskirk.
Guysboro.....	Charles Taylor.		James Holmes.
	William Hartshorne.		Peter Ross.
Hants.....	Benjamin Smith.	Cape Breton.....	David McKeen.
	Geo. F. McDonald.	Inverness.....	John Murphy.
King's.....	Edward E. Armstrong.		James H. Austin.
	George Niely.	Richmond.....	James McKenzie.
Lunenburg.....	Edward H. Solomon.		John James Robertson.
Queen's.....	Whitman Freeman.	Victoria.....	Angus McKay.
	Nathan R. Freeman.		



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Gray ..
Haldiman
Halton ..
Hastings
Huron ..
Kent ..
Kingston
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REGISTRY OFFICES AND REGISTRARS.

UPPER CANADA.

The Act 29 Vic., Cap. 24, regulates duties and the fees of Registrars. The following instruments are to be registered:—

1st. Grants from the Crown, deeds, conveyances, assurances, bonds and agreements for the sale or purchase of land, and all other instruments, including Sheriff's deeds of lands. All instruments, excepting Wills and grants to the Crown shall be registered by the deposit of the original instrument, or by the deposit of a duplicate or other original part thereof with all the necessary affidavits—Registration, fee \$1.

2nd. Powers of Attorney under which any such deed, conveyance, &c., has been or may be executed—Fee, \$1.

3rd. Wills and devises of or affecting any such lands, *with the will annexed*. Wills are void unless registered within 12 months next after death of Devisor, testator or testatrix—Fee, \$1.

4th. Certificates of decrees of foreclosure and all other decrees of proceedings affecting any title or interest in lands; certificates of proceedings in Chancery and certificates of satisfaction of mortgages—Fee, 50 cents. Certificates of payment of taxes, granted under the corporate seal of the county or city municipality, by the Treasurer.—Fee, 25 cents. For searches as to title when not exceeding four references—25 cents, and 5 cents for every additional reference; no search to one lot to exceed \$2. For searching index of names in one township, 25 cents—general search of names in County, not to exceed \$1. Abstract of title certified by Registrar—25 cents; exceeding 100 words, 15 cents per 100; for copies of instruments, 10 cents per 100 words. For ordinary certificates, 25 cents. For filing Record or plan of town or village lots, \$1. For drawing each affidavit and swearing deponent, 25 cents. For exhibiting original registered documents, including search for same, 10 cents.

Every transfer of land after grant from Crown, must be registered to be valid against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration.

The following is a list of Registrars:—

Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.	Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.
Algoma District...	S't Ste. Marie.	J. A. Savage	Middlesex.....	London.....	Jas. Ferguson
Brant	Brantford.....	J. S. Shenston	Norfolk.....	Simcoe.....	F. L. Walsh
Bruce	Saugeen.....	John McLay	North'berland, E.R.	Colborne.....	T. M. Grover
Carleton.....	Ottawa.....	E. Sherwood	North'b'land, W.R.	Cobourg.....	G. S. Boulton
Dundas	Morrisburg.....	A. McDonell	Nipissing District.		
Durham, E. Riding	Port Hope.....	G. S. Ward	Ontario.....	Whitby.....	John H. Perry
Durham, W. do	Bowmanville.....	Robt. Armour	Ottawa, (City)....	Ottawa.....	Alex. Burrett
Elgin	St. Thomas.....	John McKay	Oxford.....	Woodstock.....	Jas. Ingersoll
Essex	Sandwich.....	John A. Askin	Peel	Brampton.....	D. F. Campbell
Frontenac.....	Kingston.....	Jas. Durand	Perth	Stratford.....	Wm. Smith
Glengarry.....	Alexandria.....	A. M. McKenzie	Peterborough.....	Peterboro'....	C. Rubridge
Grenville.....	Prescott.....	Wm. J. Scott	Prescott.....	L'Orignal.....	J. Higginson
Gray	Owen Sound.....	Thos. Lunn	Prince Edward....	Pictou.....	J. P. Roblin
Haldimand.....	Cayuga.....	A. P. Farrell	Renfrew.....	Pembroke.....	Andrew Irvine
Halton	Milton.....	Thos. Racey	Russell.....	Jas. Keays	
Hastings.....	Belleville.....	W. H. Ponton	Simcoe.....	Barrie.....	Geo. Lount
Huron.....	Goderich.....		Stormont.....	Cornwall.....	Geo. C. Wood
Kent.....	Chatham.....	P. D. McKellar	Toronto, (City)...	Toronto.....	S. Sherwood
Kingston, (City)...	Kingston.....	G. A. Cumming	Victoria.....	Lindsay.....	H. Dunsford
Lambton.....	Sarnia.....		Waterloo.....	Berlin.....	D. McDougall
Lanark, N. Riding	Almonte.....	John Menzie	Welland.....	Fonthill.....	D. D'Everardo
Lanark, S. Riding.	Perth.....	James Bell	Wellington.....	Guelph.....	Jas. Webster
Leeds.....	Brockville.....	Ormond Jones	Wentworth.....	Hamilton.....	J. H. Greer
Lennox & Add'gton	Napanee.....	M. P. Roblin	York	Toronto.....	John Ridout
Lincoln.....	Niagara.....	John Powell	York, N. Riding..	Newmarket...	Jas. J. Pearson
London, (City)...	London.....	W. C. L. Gill			

LOWER CANADA.

By Order in Council passed 17th August, 1866, the following fees were imposed:—

On every Will, marriage contract or donation registered—30 cents. On every deed, instrument, effecting or evidencing the sale, exchange, hypothecation or mortgage of real property, for a sum exceeding four hundred dollars—30 cents. On every deed or other instrument—15 cents. On every search with or without certificate—5 cents.—The fees so collected, shall be paid over to the Receiver General immediately after the close of every third month after 1st October.

Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.	Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.
Argenteuil....	Lachute.....	Thomas Barron	Charlevoix, (1st Div.)	St. Etienne...	Charles Du Berger
Arthabaska....	St. Christophe	Ed. Mod. Poisson	Charlevoix, (2nd Div.)	B. St. Paul...	Télesphore Fortin
L'Assomption..	Libaire.....	Jos. C. Bachand	Chateauguay	Ste. Martine...	Alexis M. Gagnier
Bagot.....	St. François..	Jean P. Proulx	Chicoutimi...	Chicoutimi...	Ovide Bossé
Beauce.....	Beauharnois..	V. A. L. DeMartigny	Dorchester, (1st Div.)	Ste. Hénédine	Alexis Godbout
Beauharnois..			Dorchester, (2nd Div.)	Point Levi....	François M. Guay
Bellechasse....	St. Michel....	Pantaleon Forgues	Drummond....	Drummondville	Edmund Cox
Berthier.....	Berthier.....	Jean O. Chalut	Gaspé.....	Percé.....	Louis Geo. Harper
Bonaventure....	New Carlisle..	Joseph G. LeBel			
Brome.....	Knowlton.....	Hiram S. Foster			
Chambly.....	Longueuil....	Nap. Mignault			
Champlain....	Ste. Geneviève	Elie Rinfret			

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.	Registration County.	Locality of Registrar's Office.	Registrar.
Huntingdon (1st Div.).	Laprairie.....	Tan. Sauvageau	Richmond....	Richmond....	Geo. Hope Napier
Huntingdon (2nd Div.).	Huntingdon...	Andrew Somerville	Rimouski....	Rimouski....	And. E. Gauvreau
Iberville.....	Iberville.....	F. Ferd. Z. Hamel	Rouville....	Marieville....	L. E. P. Laberge
Isld of Orleans	St. Laurent....	Pierre Gosselin	Saguenay, (1st Div.).	St. Etienne....	Chas. Du Berger
L'Islet.....	St. J'n P't Joli	Thadée Michaud	Saguenay, (2nd Div.).	Baie St. Paul.	Télesphore Fortin
Joliette.....	Joliette.....	Chas. G. Beaudem	Shefford....	Waterloo....	Jos. B. Edgerton
Kamouraska.	St. Louis.....	Henry Caron	Sherrbrooke.	Coteau Land'g	Geo. H. Dumesnil
Laval.....	St. Rose.....	F. X. Léonard.	Standstead ..	Stant'ad Plain	C. A. Richardson
Lotbinière...	St. Croix.....	Joseph Filteau	Ste. Anne ..	des Monts ..	John Perrée
Maskinongé.	Amherst.....	Jean Etienne Aubé	St. Hyacinthe.	St. Hyacinthe.	Hor. St. Germain
Megantic.....	Riv. du Loup.	J. E. Pichette	St. Johns....	St. Johns....	W. A. Marchand
Missisquoi...	Inverness....	Wm. H. Lambly	St. J. Baptiste.	St. Jérôme....	John Heath
Montcalm....	Bedford.....	Richard Dickinson	Terrebonne..	Three Rivers..	Jos. A. Hervieux
Montreal.....	St. Julienne..	Jos. Ed. Beaupré	Three Rivers..	St. Scholas-	Louis G. Duval
Montmagny...	Montreal....	Geo. H. Ryland	a Mountains..	tique ..	Dosithée Dupras
Montmorency.	Montmagny...	Joseph D. Lépine	Vaudreuil ...	St. Michel...	F. de Salles Bastien
Napierville...	Chat'u Richer.	Gabriel Dick	Verchères....	Verchères....	Aimé Geoffrion
Nicolet.....	Napierville...	Ephrem Bouchard	Wolfe.....	South Ham...	Jacques Picard
Ottawa.....	Bécancour....	Joseph Jutras	Yamaska.....	St. François.	Joseph Côté
Pontiac.....	Byram.....	James E. Taylor			
Portneuf....	Ottawa.....	James E. Judgson			
Quebec.....	Havelock....	J. E. Thébaudeau			
Richelieu....	Cap Santé....	C. N. Montizambert			
	Richelieu....	Pierre R. Chevalier			

JUDICIAL OFFICERS, L. C.

The Principal Judicial Officers in the Judicial District of Lower Canada are:—

District.	Prothonotary, Clerk Circuit Court, &c.*	Sheriff and distributor of Law Stamps.	Coroner.†	Jailert
ARTHBASKA.	Rufus Wadleigh....	Auguste Quesnel....	Urgel Md. Poisson...	Jos. Dominique.
BEAUCÉ.....	Zephirin Vezina....	Th. J. Taschereau...	Jean T. P. Proulx...	Louis Demuth.
BEAUMARNOIS	Louis Beaudry....	Louis Hainault (c)...	John Anderson....	J. M. Prudhomme.
BEDFORD....	Frederick T. Hall...	David Browne....	Steph. S. Foster....	N. Vincent.
CHICOUTIMI.	Franc. H. O'Brien...	Ovide Bossé.....	L. F. A. Violette...	L. Pepin Lachance.
{ Co. GASPE	Louis Geo. Harper...	Philip Vibert....	George McKemie...	Joseph E. Tuzo.
{ Co. BONAV	Flav. D. Gauvreau...	Mart. Sheppard....	Jos. G. Lebel & Archibald Kerr...	
IBERVILLE...	Frs. H. Marchand...	Jas. F. McGill Des-Rivieres....	Charles Loupret....	Etienne-Guillot.
JOLIETTE...	Ls. Thos. Groulx....	Ben. H. Leprohon...	Laurent Desauvier...	Louis Bolduc.
KAMOURASKA	Chas. Dery.....	Vincelas Taché (a)...	Ludger Tetu....	H. Desjardins.
MONTMAGNY.	Albert Bender....	Jos. David Lépine...	Jos. Marmette....	Fabien Paquet.
MONTREAL.	Hubert, Papineau & Honey (r)....	T. Bouthillier (b)...	Joseph Jones.....	Louis Payette.
OTTAWA....	Henry Driscoll....	Louis M. Coutlee...	Andre Larue.....	John Murphy.
QUEBEC.....	Fiset & Burroughs (2)	Chas. Alleyne (c)...	Chas. Eug. Panet...	Wm. McLaren.
RICHÉLIEU...	Antoine N. Gouin...	M. Mathieu.....	Lau. Ub. Turcotte...	Octavius Boucher.
RIMOUSKI...	Frs. Mag. Derome...	S. J. Chalifour....	P. L. Gauvreau...	Fr. Ed. Martin.
SAGUENAY...	Chas. DuBerger....	Pam. H. Cimon....	& J. P. Pelletier...	T. Chaperon.
ST. FRANCIS.	Short & Morris....	George F. Bowen....	Ed. Z. Boudreau...	Matthew Reid.
ST. HYACINTHE	Ls. G. DeLorimier...	Louis Taché.....	& Nazaire Lebel...	F. X. Laforce.
TERREBONNE.	Jules R. Berthelot...	Germain Raby....	Alb. G. Woodward...	Louis Rodrigue.
THREE RIVERS	Edward Barnard (3)...	Isaac G. Ogden (d)...	Hil. R. Blanchard...	W. Evans Gennis.
			Jos. Ant. Mignault...	
			Valère Guillet....	

§ By Section 45 of Chapter 83, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, the Coroner performs the duties of the Sheriff in civil matters in any case in which the Sheriff is personally interested and concerned. (a) P. Langlois, distri. of Law Stamps. (b) J. B. Meilleur and N. Dumas, do. (c) Ed. Burroughs and J. P. Rhéaume, do. (d) S. Dumoulin, do. (e) J. M. Prudhomme.

* The Prothonotaries are Clerks of the Circuit Court, of the Crown and of the Peace in all districts, except as follows:—(1) In Montreal, Dessaulles and Ermatinger are Clerk of the Crown and Peace. (2) In Quebec, Pierre A. Doucet is Clerk of the Crown and Peace. (3) In Three Rivers, L. U. A. Genest is a Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS-CANADA WEST.

County and County Towns.			County Clerks.		Treasurers.		Co. Judges, &c.		Sheriffs.		Clerks of Peace.		Clerks County Cx. & Deputy Cl. of Co.		Rogers, Serravallo.	
ALGOMA DISTRICT	SALT STE. MARIE	David Pim	John Cameron	Geo. M. Hamilton	Hon. J. Prince	Richard Carey	John Smith	J. M. Hamilton	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	BRANDFORD	Chas. B. Biggar	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
CARLETON	OTTAWA	Z. Wilson	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ST. THOMAS	George T. Clark	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
DUNDAS	SANDWICH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ESSEX	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
FRONTENAC	KANSAS	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	KEWEE	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
GLEN MOUNTAIN	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	P. McAlamy	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
HASTINGS	MILTON	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	P. McAlamy	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
HURON AND BRUCE	GODERICH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
KENT	CHATHAM	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
LANARK	PERTH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	BROCKVILLE	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
LENNEX AND ADDINGTON	LENNEX	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
LINCOLN	ST. CATHARINES	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
NORFOLK	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
NORTHUMBERLAND	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ONTARIO	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
OXFORD	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
PERTH	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
PETERBORO	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
PRINCE EDWARD	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
RENFREW	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
SMITH	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
ST. CATHARINES	SMITH	Wm. McEwen	Ed. Bearman	G. E. Van Norman	S. J. Jones	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.
	ALGOMA	A. P. Farwell	Wm. Panten	G. T. Bastedo	Robert Cooper	John Carey	John Smith	John Cameron	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince	S. R. Prince.

1. *Co.*: 4. *Admission other than the County Turn*—1 Windsor. 2 Dunnville. 3 Bayfield. 4 Niagara. 5 Port Hope. 6 Cookstown. 7 Galt. 8 Ponthill. 9 Thorold. 10 Fergus. 11 Dundas.

(a) W. H. Campbell, distributor of Law Stamps. (b) YORK & PEEL—L. Hayden, *Clerk of the Crown*. Dep. Clerks of the Crown are *ex-officio* Clerks of Assize, except in Toronto where Clerk of Q. B. and Clerk of C. P. perform the duty. (c) W. W. Baldwin, distributor of Law Stamps.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

UPPER CANADA.

All Canada was ceded to the King of Great Britain in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris; under the treaty the laws then in force, remained so until altered by the King of Great Britain.

In 1791, by Imperial Act 31, George III. ch. 31, the Province of Quebec was divided into two Provinces: Upper and Lower Canada; a separate Constitution and Representative form of Government granted to each. This Act, however, still left the French Canadian Law, and the Ordinances of the Governor in Council, in force in Upper Canada.

Under the first Act of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, the Provisions made by the Act 14, George III. chapter 83, "that in matters of controversy, as regarded property and civil rights, resort should be had to the Laws of Canada, (meaning the French Canadian Laws) was repealed," and it was declared that in such matters "resort should be had to the Laws of England as the rule for decision of the same."

By the second Act of the same Parliament, all issues in fact were to be determined by the unanimous verdict of twelve Jurors, conformable to the Laws of England.

From the fifteenth day of October, 1792, the day on which these Acts were passed, the English Laws, as they existed on that day, so far as regarded property and civil rights, and trial by jury, were introduced into Upper Canada with the exception of the English Poor and Bankruptcy Laws, and of such English Laws as were not applicable to the state and condition of the Province.

The Bar.—Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been duly admitted into, and stand on the books of the Law Society for five years a student of Laws, and conformed to all the rules of the same, may on passing the examination set apart by the Society, be admitted to practise at the Bar in Her Majesty's Courts of Law, and Equity in Upper Canada.

Any person who shall, prior to his admission to the Books of the Law Society as a student of Laws, have conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Law, in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any University or College of Canada, having power to grant degrees, shall after three years standing upon the Books as such student of Laws, be admitted to practise at the Bar of Upper Canada.

Any person who has been duly called to the Bar in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in England, Scotland, or Ireland, not being Courts of mere local jurisdiction.

Any person who has been duly called to the Bar of any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in any of Her Majesty's Provinces of North America, in which the same privileges would be extended to Barristers from Upper Canada, who conform to the rules of the Law Society, may be admitted to practise at the Bar of Upper Canada.

Attorneys, &c.—Any person who is bound by contract in writing, to a practising Attorney or Solicitor, to serve him for his clerk for five years, or who, prior to signing his Articles, has taken a degree in any of the Universities or Colleges before mentioned, and is bound to an Attorney for three years, or who is a Barrister of Upper Canada, England, Scotland, or Ireland, and is afterwards bound to an Attorney for three years, may, on passing an examination in the laws conforming to the

LOWER CANADA.

The Law of Lower Canada is derived in great part from French sources. At the time of the Conquest it consisted, for the most part,

rules of the Law Society, be admitted to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor in all the Courts of Upper Canada.

The Law Society.—The Chief Justices and Judges of the Courts of Common Law, and the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery, are the Visitors; and the Hon. John H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., is the Treasurer of the Law Society; Mr. Hugh N. Gwinne is the Secretary-Treasurer and Examiner in Classics and Mathematics. Any additions to the present number of Benchers, which is 78, are chosen by themselves.

COURTS.

The following are the Courts in Upper Canada, with a statement of the manner in which they are composed:—

The Court of Error and Appeal is the highest Court of Appeal in Upper Canada, from which an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council in cases of over £1000, or in cases in which the title to land or future rights are called in question. The Judges in this Court are the Chief Justices and Judges of the Courts of Common Law and the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery.

The Court of Impeachment—for the trial of County Court Judges in Upper Canada. The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chancellor of Upper Canada.

Court of Queen's Bench.—Judges: The Chief Justice of Upper Canada and two Puisné Judges.

Court of Chancery.—Judges: The Chancellor of Upper Canada and two Vice-Chancellors.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judges: The Chief Justice of this Court and two Puisné Judges.

Practice Court.—Held by one of the Judges of either of the Superior Courts of Common Law during Term.

Her and Devises Court.—Judges: The Chief Justices and Judges of the Courts of Common Law, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal.

County Courts.—These Courts are established in each County in Upper Canada, and are presided over by resident Judges. Their jurisdiction extends to personal claims where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed £50, and to all suits relating to debt, covenant, or contract where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant to be £100.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judges: The County Court Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace in each County, holds this Court at the time of each sitting of the County Court—being four times a year.

Recorders' Courts.—These Courts are held in each city in Upper Canada, and are presided over by a Barrister appointed for that purpose. They take the place of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the Cities, the Justices of the Peace for the Counties in which the cities are situate having no jurisdiction whatever in the cities.

Division Courts.—Judges: The Judge of the County Court in each County. These Courts are for the summary disposal of small claims which are heard by the Judge and decided by him, unless a Jury of five persons have been demanded by either of the parties to the suit, or appointed by the Judge.

of the *Coutume de Paris*, and the Edicts and Ordinances of the French Kings, enregistered by the *Parlement de Paris*, and by Le

LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

Conseil Supérieur de Québec after its establishment. Where these were silent the Civil (Roman) Law was appealed to, as furnishing rules of written reason. In certain matters the Canon Law was also in force. Upon the acquisition of the country by Britain, the English Constitutional and Criminal Law was introduced, the English form of wills allowed, and English rules respecting evidence in commercial cases established. All these laws have, of course, been modified from time to time by the statutes of the Imperial Parliament made specially to apply, and by the statutes of the Parliaments of Lower Canada and United Canada, and the ordinances of the Special Council of Lower Canada, which exercised legislative functions after the suspension of the Constitution, consequent upon the revolt of 1837, till the Union. The Civil Code, which became law in August, 1866, supersedes all but the English and Statutory Criminal Law, and the rules of procedure in civil cases, which latter subject another code, about to become law, will also regulate.

The Bar.—The Bar of Lower Canada is incorporated, and has power to exercise discipline over its members. It is divided into four sections, viz.: Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Québec. The chief officer of each section is called its *Batonnier*, and represents it in the General Council of the Bar. No person can be admitted to study until he has proved, upon examination, his acquaintance with the French or English and Latin languages, and that he has received a liberal education. For admission to practice he must have served as a student in the office of a legal practitioner for four years, and passed his examination. But this term is reduced to three years if he has pursued a regular course of law at a university or college, and taken his degree in law.

Notaries.—The Notarial profession is similarly incorporated, having 4 District Boards, viz., for Montreal, Three Rivers, Québec and Kamouraska; but no Provincial Board. Notaries in Lower Canada not only do the work which fall to them in countries under English law, but are also the principal conveyancers. Duly certified copies of deeds passed before them have the same value as proof as English originals. For admission to study there is required an examination and certificate of having "received a regular classical education." For admission to practice, the student must have served five years under articles (from which one term is deducted for a regular course of *belles lettres*, rhetoric and philosophy, including logic, ethics, mathematics and physics), and pass his examination before the examiners of his Board.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are five Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, four being the regular number required by law. The Master of the Rolls, who was at first appointed with a separate Equity Jurisdiction, was added to the Bench in 1854 when the general equity business was transferred to the Common Law Judges. There is a Court of Common Pleas in each county, having its own judges, which has jurisdiction to any extent concurrent with the Supreme Court except in cases relating to land, but the defendant may before issue remove the cause to the Supreme Court. There is also a Court of Quarter Sessions held by the magistrates of each county as in England. Their duties are generally confined to the management of the county property and business. They have occasionally to try cases of bastardy, almost the only judicial business which comes before them.

There is a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New Brunswick, one of the

COURTS.

The Superior Courts of Law in Lower Canada, besides the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Québec, are two, viz.: the "Superior" Court and Court of Queen's Bench. The Judges of the "Superior" Court are 13 in number—that is to say, a Chief Justice and 12 puisné Judges. Sitting in the Superior Court, they hear cases of \$200 and upwards; in the Circuit Courts of all less than \$200. Judges sit from time (monthly) to time at Montreal and Québec as Courts of Revision, reviewing the decisions of individual Judges, as is done by Courts sitting *in banc* under the English system. Judges of the "Superior" Court also hold Courts of Queen's Bench on the criminal side, in districts where the presence of a Judge of that Court cannot be obtained. There is no severance of Equity Jurisdiction from Common Law, and Insolvency business is also brought before the same Judges.

The Court of Queen's Bench consists of a Chief Justice and four puisné Judges, and is on the "Appeal side" purely a Court of Appeals from the decisions of the Lower Courts, a further appeal lying from the Queen's Bench to the Privy Council in London when the amount at issue exceeds £500 sterling, or the matter in question affects rights in future. On the "Crown side" it exercises, either through its own Justices or those of the Superior Court, jurisdiction over all crimes, and disposes of all criminal cases not coming before the Quarter Sessions. The Courts of Quarter Session exercise a similar criminal jurisdiction to that exercised in England and the other Colonies, and there is little or no difference between the functions of a Justice of the Peace here and elsewhere in England or British Colonies.

A Small-Debt Court sits monthly in every parish or township, called a Commissioners' Court, and having jurisdiction in suits purely personal or relating solely to moveable property up to \$25. This jurisdiction, however, does not extend to actions for slander, or for assault and battery, nor such as relate to paternity or to the civil estate of persons, or for any fine or penalty. It is made up of non-professional men.

Court of Queen's Bench.—Chief Justice: Hon. F. J. Duval. Justices: Hons. T. C. Aylwin; L. T. Drummond; Wm. Badgley; R. E. Caron; and C. J. E. Mondelet.

Superior Court.—Chief Justice: Hon. W. C. Meredith. Justices: Hons. James Smith; Ed. Short; John G. Thomson; J. A. Taschereau; D. Roy; P. Winter; Aimé Lafontaine; A. Polette; A. Stuart; F. O. Gauthier; A. Berthelot; J. J. Loranger; L. V. Scotte; F. G. Johnson; J. T. Taschereau; and S. C. Monk.

Judges of the Supreme Court having power to determine all causes cognizable therein, with the right to either party to appeal to the Supreme Court, whose judgment shall be final.

The examination of Students, and admission of Attorneys and Barristers, is managed by Benchers appointed by the Barristers' Society, headquarters at Fredericton, consisting of all the Barristers attending Court at its regular terms. A fund is raised by the annual payment of three dollars by each Attorney practicing in the Province, and is applied towards keeping up the Law Library.

The term of study for admission as an Attorney is four years, or three years if the student be a graduate of any college. Before entering upon his studies, the student is required to pass an examination in classics and the ordinary branches of literature, and before admission as an attorney is required to pass an examination as to his legal attainments.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

After two years practice as an attorney, or one year if a graduate, he may be enrolled a barrister. George I. Bliss, Esq., of Fredericton, is Secretary to the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick.

There is also a Law Society in Saint John instituted in 1862.

Its objects are 1st: The formation of a Law Library and Law Reading Room. 2nd. The improvement of the Law, and the suggestion of the introduction of such amendments lately carried out in England, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada as may be thought advantageous. 3rd. The establishment of a uniform table of fees for conveyancing, business between so-

licitors and clients, notarial business, &c. 4th. The encouragement of legal education. 5th. The general promotion of the interests of the legal profession.

Office bearers for 1885-6: Wm. Jack, Esq., Q. C. Advocate General, President; Charles Duff, Esq., Q. C., Vice-President; T. Barclay Robinson, Esq., Treasurer; W. L. T. Seely, Esq., Secretary; Duncan Robertson, Esq., A. R. Wetmore, Esq., Q. C., and S. R. Thomson, Esq., Q. C., Committee.

The Committee, with the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, constitute the Council for the management of the affairs of the Society.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Five years' apprenticeship is necessary to be admitted as a Barrister and Attorney in Nova Scotia. The distinction in favor of those having a collegiate education has recently been done away with. Students are examined by the Law Society both before and after their term of study. There is no provision for the admission of barristers from the Sister Provinces, although an English or Irish barrister can be admitted at once, on motion.

There are six Judges of the Supreme Court, one of whom is an Equity Judge, having the sole Chancery Jurisdiction, with an appeal, however, to the whole Bench. Chancery proceedings are commenced, as any other proceedings are, in the Supreme Court, issues in fact being tried in the county where the

action is brought.

There is a Court of Marriage and Divorce; also a Vice-Admiralty and Prize Jurisdiction Court, sitting at Halifax.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Hon. W. Young; Equity Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Johnston; Assistant Judges, Hon. W. Blowers Bliss, D.C.L.; Hon. E. M. Dodd, Hon. W. F. Desbarres, Hon. L. M. Wilkins.

Court of Error.—The Lieut.-Governor and the Members of the Executive Council.

Court of Marriage and Divorce.—Honorable Judge Johnston; Registrar, Jas. H. Thorne.

Vice-Admiralty Court.—Judge, Hon. the Chief Justice; Advocate General, Hon. W. A. Henry.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To be admitted to practice in Prince Edward Island, the intending barrister must undergo a five years' apprenticeship in a Law Office in the colony. A graduate of any University, or any one who can produce a certificate of having studied with a special pleader in England, needs an apprenticeship of four years only. He must pass an examination before commencing his apprenticeship and after completing it before examiners appointed by the Judges.

The laws contain this further provision that "any person being a barrister of any Court in Great Britain, or an attorney or barrister in any Province or Colony, who shall have resided in the Island for twelve months, shall on application, be entitled to practice as an attorney or barrister of the Supreme Court, without having previously so studied, on production of a certificate of good character."

Also, "that any attorney or barrister of any other Province shall be entitled to admission provided equal privileges are granted in the colony to which he belongs to the attorneys or barristers of P. E. Island."

In practice, moreover, any barrister of note who comes from the other Provinces to plead a case, is admitted on motion before the Court.

The Supreme Court consists of two Judges, who have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. The Rules of Court and of Criminal are, for the most part, the Rules of the Court of Queen's Bench in England previous to the introduction of the new Rules.

There is a Court of Chancery—the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court being the Master of the Rolls (Governor's Chancellor.)

There is also a Court of Marriage and Divorce, a Court of Probate of Wills, &c., and an Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty. Likewise, Commissioners of Small Debts in almost every township, and in each county a Court of Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Hon. Robt. Hodgson; Assistant Judge, Hon. J. H. Peters.

Court of Chancery.—Chancellor, the Lieut.-Governor; Master of the Rolls, Hon. J. H. Peters.

Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty.—Judge or Commissary, Hon. R. Hodgson; Advocate General, Hon. Edw. Palmer.

Court of Marriage and Divorce.—President, the Lieut.-Governor; other members, the Members of the Executive Council.

Court of Probate of Wills.—Surrogate, Hon. Charles Young.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Supreme Court in Newfoundland consists of three Judges. The Chief-Justice for the time-being is also a Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. There is also a Court for Labrador, with a separate Judge.

The legal profession consists of a body incorporated by Statute, and called "The Law Society of Newfoundland," composed of Barristers and Attorneys practising in both or either of those capacities, and also as Solicitors or Proctors. For admission as an Attorney, service under articles for five years is necessary; and for admission as a Barrister, to have been entered in the Law Society as a student for five years; or to be Member of the Bar in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any British Colony extending the like privilege to the Newfoundland Bar.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are the

visitors, and the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Hon. R. J. Pinsent, Q.C., Matthew M. Walbank, and Thos. J. Keogh, Esquires, are the present Governors or benchers, Mr. Whiteway being the Treasurer, and Mr. Pinsent, Secretary.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Hon. H. W. Hoyle; Assistant Judges, Hons. F. Little and Bryan Robinson.

Vice-Admiralty Court.—Judge, the C. Justice.

Labrador Court.—Judge, Benj. Sweetland.

Attorney General, F. B. Carter; Solicitor General, John Haywood; Queen's Counsel, Geo. H. Emerson, F. B. Carter, John Haywood, Wm. V. Whiteway, Robt. J. Pinsent; Chief Clerk and Registrar, Matthew M. Walbank; do. do. Northern Circuit Court, Lewis W. Emerson; do. do. Southern Circuit Court, George Simms; Crier of Court, Wm. Howlin.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

UPPER CANADA.

"The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada" consists of one person, chosen by each of the Universities of Toronto, Queen's College, Victoria College, Trinity College, and the Toronto School of Medicine, and every other body authorized to grant medical or surgical degrees or certificates of qualification. Also of twelve persons elected for the term of three years in territorial divisions created for the purpose by Act; at which elections registered medical men only have the right to vote.

The Council has power to establish a uniform standard of matriculation or preliminary education for the admission of students, and to make by-laws for determining their admission and enrolment. Also to fix the curriculum of studies to be pursued by them, which shall be taught in all colleges or bodies above referred to, provided that such curriculum must have the approval of the Governor in Council. In the event of any college not observing the prescribed curriculum, it is lawful for the Governor in Council, on the application of the Medical Council, to refuse registration to persons holding qualifications from that college.

In case it shall appear to the council that any body or college attempts to impose upon any candidate offering himself for examination, an obligation to adopt, or refrain from adopting, the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery as a test of admitting him to examination, or of granting a certificate, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct such college or body to desist from such

practice. And the Governor in Council may, on representation from the medical council, that such direction has not been complied with, order that such college shall cease to have the power of conferring any right to registration.

The *Medical Register*, kept under the Act, is to be published annually. None but registered practitioners can recover any charge for advice, operation or medicine, nor is any medical certificate valid unless signed by a duly registered medical man. Any one assuming the title of Physician, Doctor of Medicine, or any other style implying that he is recognized by law as a Physician, Surgeon, &c., without being registered, incurs a penalty of \$50.

The following diplomas or licences are recognized under the Act, in addition to the degrees of the above-named institutions:—

- 1.—Those granted under 50 Geo. III., Upper Canada, cap. 13; 8 Geo. IV., cap. 3; 2 Vic. cap. 38, or cap. 40 Consol. Stat. Upper Canada.
- 2.—Those granted under the Ordinance 28 Geo. III., cap. 8; or 10 and 11 Vic. cap. 28 or 71 Consol. Stat. Lower Canada, or Acts amending the same.
- 3.—Medical or surgical degrees of any University in Her Majesty's dominions. From the Royal College of Physicians, or the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Or the certificate under 21 22 Vic. cap. 90 (Imperial Act). Or a commission or warrant as Physician or Surgeon in Her Majesty's Naval or Military services.

LOWER CANADA.

The general disposition of the laws respecting the medical profession in the Lower Province, are similar to those in Upper Canada, the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding the same relation to the profession as the Council of Medical Education and Registration does in the Upper Province. The affairs of the College, which includes all elected licenced practitioners of four years standing in the section, are conducted by a Board of Governors, thirty-six in number, fifteen of whom are elected from the members residing in the districts of Quebec and Gaspé, fifteen from the district of Montreal, and six from the district of St. Francis. The Board meets twice a year, at Montreal, on the first Tuesday in May, and Quebec on the first Tuesday in October, when licences to practice and study are granted after due examination. The candidate for admission to practice must furnish proof that he has attended two six month's courses, each, at some University, College, or incorporated School of Medicine within Her Majesty's dominions, in Anatomy

and Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; as also a six month's course of Institutes of Medicine, and a three month's course each of Medical Jurisprudence and Botany. He must also prove that he has duly "walked" an hospital, and attended a six month's course of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. There are three Colleges and Schools of Medicine and Surgery in Lower Canada,—the Medical Faculty of McGill College University at Montreal; the Medical Faculty of Laval University at Quebec; and the Medical Faculty of Victoria University of Cobourg, at Montreal. There are generally 150 to 200 students in attendance at McGill University; and from 100 to 125 at the two others. The actual President of the Board of the Lower Canada College of Physicians and Surgeons is Dr. Champlin, of Freighsburg, and the Secretary of the Montreal section, Dr. Peltier, of Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No one can recover any fee for medical or surgical practice in Nova Scotia unless he has obtained the degree of M.D. from a college or public institution legally authorized to grant it, or a licence from the Governor

after examination by competent persons appointed by His Excellency. All who claim to be medical men must be registered in the Provincial Secretary's office. Penalty, \$20.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is no legislation in Prince Edward Island in reference to the medical profession. Everybody can practice, whether he have a

diploma or not, according to any system he may choose.

CANADA.

Canada has two Militia Acts: the Act cap. 2, 27 Vict., styled the "Militia Act," relating to the Service and Non-Service Militia, and to the Militia generally,—the Amendment Acts are cap. 10, 27 and 28 Vict., and cap. 6, 29 Vict.; and the cap. 3, 27 Vict., styled the "Volunteer Act," relating solely to the Volunteer Force,—the Amendment Acts are cap. 10, 27 and 28 Vict., and cap. 12, 29 and 30 Vict.

There are three Forces in the Militia: the Volunteer, Service, and Non-Service.

The "Volunteer" is composed of corps raised by voluntary enrolment; the "Service," of all male persons, with special exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 45, periodically enrolled by ballot; the "Non-Service," of all male persons, with special exceptions, between the ages of 45 and 60, and of those between 18 and 45 not taken by ballot for any Service Militia Battalion.

The "Volunteer" Force of Lower Canada consists of 2 squadrons of cavalry and 4 separate troops, 2 field batteries of artillery, 3 battalions garrison artillery and 1 battery, 3 companies of engineers, 6 battalions infantry, and 52 separate companies, now organized into administrative battalions, 7 battalions rifles and 14 separate companies.

The "Volunteer" Force of Upper Canada consists of 2 squadrons of cavalry and 8 separate troops, 6 field batteries, 2 battalions garrison artillery and 13 batteries, 3 naval companies, 14 battalions infantry and 157 separate companies, 4 battalions rifles and 46 separate companies.

Of the "Service" Militia there have been balloted 51 battalions in Lower Canada, giving 40,545 men, and 61 battalions in Upper Canada, giving 48,496 men.

The "Volunteer" Force is estimated at about 10,620 men in Lower Canada, and 19,380 in Upper Canada; total, 30,000. The whole Militia Force is estimated at about 170,000 in Lower Canada, and 280,000 in Upper Canada.

Boards of Examiners, composed of officers

of Her Majesty's Regular Army and of the Volunteers sit the first Tuesday in every quarter at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London, for the examination of candidates for commissions or promotion in the Volunteer Force, and of granting certificates thereof.

To enable parties to qualify for commissions in the "Service" Militia, Schools of Military Instruction are established at Quebec and Montreal in Lower Canada, and at Kingston and Toronto in Upper Canada. The certificates granted are of two classes—First and Second. The Second, which must be first obtained, qualifies for a Company Officer's commission, and carries with it a gratuity of fifty dollars and travelling expenses, according to a mileage allowance scale. A First class qualifies for a Field Officer's commission. Each School is attached temporarily to a regiment of Her Majesty's regular army, stationed at the city where the School is held, and the Cadets, while at the School, are under the "Queen's Regulations for the Army."

The certificates from the Board of Examiners for Volunteers are somewhat similar to those granted for the Service Militia, but there is no pecuniary allowance.

The greater portion of the officers in the Volunteer service have already passed this board, and the morale and the bearing of the force has been greatly improved thereby.

Commander-in-Chief—His Excellency the Governor General.

Minister of Militia—Hon. John A. Macdonald, L. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.—Adjutant General, P. L. MacDougall, Col.; Deputy do., Lower Canada, Hon. M. A. de Salaberry, Lt.-Col.; do. do., Upper Canada, W. Powell, Lt.-Col.; Medical Staff Officer, G. F. Girdwood, Surg., at Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Militia of the Province is divided into four classes.

CLASS A consists of Volunteers or Active Militia, of which there are of Cavalry, four troops in King's County; of Artillery: seven batteries of Foot Artillery, four of which are in Saint John, one in Fredericton, one at St. George, and one at St. Andrews. Of Engineers: one company at St. John, (well drilled as infantry). And of Infantry: twenty-one companies, six of which compose the St. John Volunteer Battalion, the remaining fifteen being independent companies, under the control of the officer commanding the battalion to which they belong. This Class numbers 1,791 officers and men.

CLASS B consists of unmarried men and widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 45, numbering 18,480.

CLASS C consists of married men and widowers with children, between the ages of 18 and 45, and numbers 16,932.

The total of the classes B and C is 35,412. They are contained in twenty-two regiments, which are divided into forty-two battalions, thirty-three of which assembled for muster during the past year.

CLASS D, Sedentary Militia, comprises all

the male inhabitants of the Province, (with a few exceptions,) between the ages of 45 and 60. They are enrolled as the Act prescribes, but are not called upon to muster. Their number is 7,184.

A Camp of Instruction was formed at Fredericton on the 5th July, 1865, and was continued for one month. The number of militia assembled was 950. The drill, discipline, and routine of the camp was the same as practised in the Regular Army. A company of officers was formed to act as privates during the continuance of the camp. The whole camp were highly complimented for the progress they had made, and for their good conduct.

The cost of the Militia for the year ending the 31st October, 1865, amounted to \$30,000.

A Camp of Instruction was formed at Torriburn, near St. John, during the present year, and continued for the same time as last year, with about the same number of men.

The cost of the militia for this year will be much greater than the last year, as a number of the volunteers were called out on active service during the Fenian troubles on the border.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

The militia of Nova Scotia consists of all males, between sixteen and sixty, except clergymen, members of the Executive Council, and Jurys of the Supreme and Admiralty Courts, are divided into two classes, the first of which consists of those between sixteen and fifty-five. The militia in each county are formed into regiments, and the regiments into companies and squads. The Commander-in-chief may order each company to assemble once a year for enrolment; penalty for non-attendance \$2.00; and he may call out the militia for any number of days, not exceeding 28 in a year, for drill; but no man is required to attend squad or company drill for more than two hours in one day, nor to travel more than four miles to attend squad drill, 12 miles for company drill, or 20 miles for battalion muster; penalty for non-obedience of order to drill, \$2.00 for the first offence, \$3.00 for the second, and \$4.00 for each subsequent one. Militia men on duty pass free by railway, across ferries and bridges, and are free from arrest on civil process.

The Commander-in-chief may authorize the formation of volunteer corps in the several regiments, but not without the sanction of the Commanding Officers of the militia regimental district.

Whenever any militia organization builds a drill room, the Province is obliged to pay one-third the cost, and whenever any company has subscribed one-third of the expense of uniforms, the other two-thirds may be drawn from the Provincial Treasury.

In the event of war, the militia are called into active service by ballot. If disabled while on duty, men are to be supported out of the public funds while such disability continues. If killed, provision must be made in like manner for their wives and families.

The Commander-in-chief "may accept the voluntary service of any of the embodied militia, for the defence of New Brunswick, against the common enemy." Nothing is said in the act about any of the other colonies.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is not only theoretically, but actually Com-

mander-in-chief, and no interference with his duties in that capacity is attempted by the ministry of the day.

The colony is divided for militia purposes into four districts, of which Cape Breton is one.

By the report of Sir R. G. Macdonell for 1865, there were, independent of the volunteer companies, 110 regiments, which Sir Richard was getting into pretty effective training. The volunteer companies seem to be a sort of training school for officers of the militia.

The state of the Nova Scotia forces in 1865 was as follows:—

	Numerical state of Militia	Inspection state of Militia
Lieut. Colonels..	99	1
Majors	172	2
Captains	788	13
1st Lieutenants..	687	16
2nd Lieutenants..	535	10
Staff	221	7
Sergt. Majors...	34	0
Qrt. M. Sergeants	23	0
Sergeants	2182	60
Rank and File...	40,375	708
Total	45,610	817
Absent from In- spection.....	13,763	81
All ranks*.....	59,370	898

* This is the total of the "1st class militia," which consists of all ranks under 16 and 45 years of age.

The government grant to the volunteers was \$3.00 per head to companies containing 60 effectives, and the amount drawn was \$3,104. They had 60 rifles, 320 sets of accoutrements, and 63-pounder guns.

The estimate for militia service for 1865 was no less than \$31,573, independent of more than \$12,000 paid for swords, which, with the permanent expenses under the act, raised the total expenditure to nearly \$45,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Until within a month or so, there was not a single company of militia uniformed and armed in Prince Edward Island. The militia being now only in process of organization, no definite information concerning it can be given. At the last session the General Assembly

placed "the whole revenue of the Island" at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, for militia purposes, but as it also appropriated the usual amounts (which consume the entire revenue) for other purposes, there seems to be something inconsistent in the enactment.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES.

The report of the D. A. A. G. of Volunteers, published in the official "Journal" of Newfoundland, for 1865, gives as the total strength of the volunteer force in that colony, 300 in the four companies of the St. John's battalion rifles, and 90 in the Harbor Grace company, (also rifles,) together 390 of all ranks, with 315 stand of arms. Total cost to the colony \$1000.

OFFICERS.—Commander-in-Chief: Anthony Musgrave, Governor; Major and Deputy Assistant Adjt.-Gen.: Charles Mesham; Major: Henry Renout.

ST. JOHN'S COMPANY.—No. 1: Capt., Henry Stabb; Lieut., E. M. I. Delaney; Ensigns, Chs. Pinsent, Thomas Brown. No. 2: Capt., Matthew Walbank; Lieut., Thomas R. Smith; Ensigns, John B. McLea and Wm. Thorburn.

No. 3: Capt., Thos. Stabb; Lieut., Nicholas Stabb; Ensign, Chas. Bowring. No. 4: Capt., Robt. J. Parsons; Lieut., Henry Dryer; Ensign and Adjutant, Wm. O. Wood.

HARBOR GRACE COMPANY (RIFLES).—Capt., John Haywood; Lieut., Henry T. Moore; Ensign, Robt. S. Munn.

There are no war or revenue vessels owned in the Colony. The Government hire two vessels to cruise during Summer and Autumn on the western coast, and on that of Labrador, for the protection of the revenue. The former is under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Reddin, and the latter under that of Mr. James Winter, officers of Customs at St. Johns.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

 All Advertisements sent for the second or subsequent Editions, will receive one clear year's insertion, by being put in editions of the *Year Book* of the next year.

 Editions will continue to be issued throughout the year. In the early months, once a fortnight or three weeks.

 The *Year Book* from being an universal medium of information throughout British America, offers unrivalled advantages for advertisers.

MONTREAL.

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WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 10 Hospital Street, Montreal.

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, Importers and Wholesale Grocers. A complete and extensive assortment of General Groceries. Special attention to Teas. McGill Street, Montreal.

JEFFERY BROTHERS & Co., Commission Merchants, Importers of Staple Groceries, East and West India Produce, Montreal.

B. HUTCHINS & Co., Importers of Teas and General Groceries, No. 188 McGill Street, Montreal.

KINGAN & KINLOCH, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, *Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets*, Montreal.
WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
Successors to ROBERTSON, HUTCHINS, & Co., Wholesale Grocers, *Corner McGill and College Streets*, Montreal.

DAVID ROBERTSON, WHOLESALE GROCER, 36 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

JAMES DOYLE & Co., 180 McGill Street, Importers, Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Orders for Groceries, &c., carefully executed.

Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., realised on, and returns promptly made.

GEORGE S. SCOTT, Tea and General Broker and Commission Merchant, *Exchange Court, Hospital Street*, Montreal.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Montreal, C. E.

(H. CHAPMAN.-JNO. COWAN.-W. R. WONHAM.)
Agents for Lloyd's, of London.

Agents for the Glasgow Association of Underwriters

Agents for Pinet Castillon & Cie., of Cognac,

Agents for Thomas G. Sandeman, of Oporto,

Agents for De Venoge & Cie., Epervay.

Spanish and Italian Consulates.

Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consulates.

References:-

Union Bank of London - London.

Bank of Montreal - - - Montreal.

J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., Hamburg.

Gossler, & Co., - - - Boston.

L. Von Hoffman, & Co., - New York.

W. B. Hunter & Co., - - New York.

Henry Chapman & Co. having carried on a general Commission business at Montreal for over a quarter of a century, during which they have acquired a large and influential connection throughout Canada, feel warranted in soliciting consignments of Sugars, Molasses, Rum, Coffee, Pepper, Hides, and similar staple products to their address. Prompt sales and returns can be relied on.

Importers of Teas, Wines, Brandy and Staple Groceries.

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JOHN REDPATH & SON, Sugar Refiners, Montreal.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS., Sugar Refiners, have for sale:-Refined Sugars, Syrups, (Standard and Golden.) *Offices*-Corner of Bonaventure and Cemetery Streets, opposite the R. R. Station-and 222 and 286 St. Mary Street.

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BENNING & BARSALOU, Commission Merchants, Montreal.

THOMAS A. CRANE, Commission Merchant and General Agent, Montreal.

G. MCGREGOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 461 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

ROBERT HAMPSON, Commission Merchant, Montreal. Agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of New York and the Quebec Marine Insurance Co. of Quebec.

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IRA GOULD & SONS, Warehousemen, Millers and Produce Dealers, Montreal. Manufacturers of "Gould's City Mills" Flour.

A. W. OGILVIE & Co., FLOUR, BARLEY, SEED AND GRAIN MERCHANTS, *Office-corner of Commissioners and Port Sts.*, Montreal.

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JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS., Brewers and Distillers. Whiskey-50 o. p., Alcohol and Pure Spirit; Old Rye Whisky and Vinegar; India Pale Ale, in wood and bottle; Mild Ale, in wood; Porter, do.

 Families regularly supplied at their residences with Ales and Porter.

Offices-Corner of Bonaventure and Cemetery Streets, opposite the R. R. Station, and 222 and 286 St. Mary Street.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON, Manufacturers of Soaps, Candles and Oils, *Inspector and College Streets*, Montreal.

MATHEWSON'S SOAP,
MATHEWSON'S CANDLES,
MATHEWSON'S OILS,
supplied wholesale to the TRADE.

A. W. HOOD, Soap and Candle Manufacturer, No. 57 Amherst Street, Quebec Suburbs, Montreal, has always on hand a large and complete assortment of the different brands of SOAPS and CANDLES manufactured in Montreal. He would particularly call attention to the following brands, viz.: Common No. 1, Montreal Liverpool, Pale Yellow, Erasive, (white or yellow,) and No. 1 Family.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, AND GLASS,
JAPANS, ETC.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO, manufacturers of *Varnishes, Japans, &c., &c.*, and Dealers in *Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, Rosin, &c.*, No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. John Street, Montreal.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON, COMMISSION and OIL MERCHANTS, Corn Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

EWATWATER & CO., OIL, LEAD and COLOR Merchants, Varnish manufacturers, importers of German Sheet Window Glass, &c., St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
E. Atwater. H. W. Atwater. C. S. Blackman.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Importers and Dealers in English and German Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. Agents for *Haineman & Negbauer's Colors*, No. 23, & 25 Recollet Street, Montreal.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON, OIL MERCHANTS and manufacturers, importers of Paints, Colors, Genuine English Leads, Window Glass, &c., 240, 242 & 244 McGill Street, Corner of Victoria Square, Montreal.

S. H. MAY & CO., (Successors to CORSE & MAY,) importers and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c., No. 474 St. Paul Street, opposite their Old Store, Montreal.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., manufacturers of Linseed Oil. Putty and Paints, dealers in Varnishes, Color &c., St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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They keep constantly on hand at their Ware-rooms, No. 61 Great St. James Street, the largest, most varied and complete stock of Furniture of every description—Curtains, Laces, Gimps, Brocates and other Upholsterers Wares, Mirrors, Cornices, and every description of goods in their line which can be found in any one establishment in Canada.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.—During the past 16 years the Fire business of this Branch of the Company has steadily increased, until it now stands in the Front Rank of Insurance Companies. The Company is represented in all the Cities, Towns, and Villages throughout the Land, by active business men, whose efforts have secured for it a Large Share of first-class custom in their several localities.

By recent reductions in the Company's rates for insuring Farm buildings and their contents, its Agents are prepared to grant Policies for such risks on advantageous terms.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Directors would call attention to the Moderate Rates at which they are prepared to grant LIFE POLICIES and Annuities, and respectfully solicit a Comparison of their Terms with other first-class English Companies.

LEADING FEATURES.—A stated Annual Bonus—Guaranteed.

All Claims are Payable Thirty Days after Admission of the same.

No extra Charge for Military Service in defence of the Country.

Life Policies for the Benefit of Wife or Children are secure from Seizure by Creditors.

Canada Board of Directors:—
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President of the Bank of Montreal.)

HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)

E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)

HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., (Merchant.)

Medical Referee—
DUNCAN C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.

The Company's Life Tables and Prospectus, together with all information relative thereto, will be gladly furnished by the Company's Agents throughout Canada, and can also be obtained at the Company's Office in Montreal.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary,
Canada Branch.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insures all PROPERTY against FIRE in Montreal, at the lowest rates.

EDWIN ATWATER, President.
GEORGE B. MUIR, Manager.
Office No. 10 Place D'Armes.

INSURANCE, ETC.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, with which is now united the Colonial Life Assurance Company. Head Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. Established 1825.

Branches in Montreal, Canada; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N. S.; and Agencies in all the Towns of the Provinces.

Manager for Canada, W. M. RAMSAV; Inspector of Agencies, R. BULL.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Established in 1782.

This Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the special security of Policyholders in Canada, is prepared to accept Risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current rates.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
Agents for Canada.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Manager.

FORWARDING AND CITY EXPRESS.

J. JACQUES, TRACY & CO., Montreal and Toronto, Forwarders of Merchandise and Produce to and from Canada West, Commission Merchants for the Sale or Shipment of Grain, Flour and other Produce.

NEW CITY EXPRESS.—C. L. ARIN,
32 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Always on hand large Covered and Open Waggon for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, etc. etc. Baggage conveyed to and from Boat and Railroad. Orders promptly attended to.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

DRUG WAREHOUSE, Established 1804.
Lymans, Clare & Co., St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Importers of Drugs and Chemicals.
Manufacturers of Linseed Oil, Putty and Paints.

Dealers in Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Colours, etc., etc., etc.

ESTABLISHED 1859. Prescriptions carefully prepared under the supervision of the Proprietor. None but first class Drugs and Chemicals sold at this Establishment, and all Patented Medicines are warranted genuine.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 143 St. Lawrence Main Street.

REV. N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

The most reliable, tried, true and infallible cough medicine extant. It has been the standard medicine of the people for over thirty-two years. It is the

Family Physician of many thousand households. Keep it on hand as its seasonable use may save you many a pain and many a dollar.

N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. Price 25 cts and 40 cts.

A case of thirty years' standing cured at last:—
I hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted with an obstinate cough for over Thirty Years, so troublesome at times as to produce fever and prostration. After trying almost everything, I was at last induced by a friend to make a trial of DOWNS' BALSAMIC ELIXIR, and I assure you its use has been attended with the happiest results. She is now able to go about the house and attend to household duties as she has not before for years. I can sincerely recommend it as the best cough medicine without exception that was ever put before the public.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE.
Duxbury, Vt., March 21, 1859.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY. F. Gross, Surgical Machinist, Elastic Spring Truss Maker, Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities. *A large stock always on hand, wholesale and retail.* 36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

CLOTHING, ETC.

WALTER MACFARLAN & BAIRD, Wholesale Manufacturers of Clothing, Importers and Jobbers, McGill Street, Montreal.

ROBERT SEATH, Wholesale Clothier and Importer of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings. Warehouse: No. 10 St. Joseph Street. Factory: No. 47 Longueuil Lane, Montreal.

GENTLEMEN who are about ordering in the Merchant Tailoring and Outfitting Branches are informed that at the **MART**, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, (J. A. Rafter,) they will have an immense wholesale and retail stock of superior goods to select from. Prices of Gent's Suits, well trimmed and made to order: Gents suits of durable Tweed, \$9.50; Gents suits stylish and good Tweed, \$12.00; Gents suits extra fine Silk and Wool \$15.00; Gents suits fine Black Cloth, \$15.00 to \$25.00; Youths suits to order \$4.00 to \$8.00; also an excellent stock of Ready Made Clothing in all the sizes. Perfect fits guaranteed. Always on hand large lots of Dry Goods (Jobs) suitable for Country Merchants.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. GIRDWOOD begs to announce that, having secured the services of Mr. E. S. BLACKWELL, from the Royal School of Mines, Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn Street, London, he is prepared to undertake Assays of Ores and Chemical Analyses of all kinds.

Laboratory—630 Lagache Street, Montreal. *Office Hours*—Before 11 A.M., between 2 and 3, and after 6 P.M.

CHARLES ROBB, Mine Engineer and Surveyor, No. 96 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.—Examinations, Reports, Surveys and Plans of Mining and other Properties; Assays of Ores, and all business connected with Mining.—Drawings, Specifications and Applications for Patents, etc. *References*—Sir Wm. E. Logan, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal; Prof. J. W. Dawson, LL.D., Montreal; T. C. Keefer, Esq., C.E., Ottawa City.

DUNLOP & BROWNE, Advocates, Counsel for Inventors, etc. etc., 66 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

CHARLES J. DUNLOP, J. DUNBAR BROWNE, Messrs. D. and B. prosecute applications for patents for inventions, copyrights for designs, and the registration of trade marks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL LAST FACTORY,—REED & CHILDS, No. 112 Queen Street, Manufacturers of Lasts, Boot-Freing Machines, Crimping Machines, Crimps, Crimp Screws, Peg Tacks, Dies for Cutting Upper and Sole Leather, Paper Collars, etc. Spokes and Hubs constantly on hand, and made to order.

"PRIDE OF THE DIVAN," Peach-flavour Smoking TOBACCO, to be had of all Grocers.

ALBION HOTEL, head of St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. Price per day, \$1.50. **DECKER & SARGENT.**

EDWIN R. TURNER, Photographer, (from Notman's,) 147 Great St. James Street, opposite the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal. N.B.—Views of the City.

BITTERS.

J'N BULL BITTERS, the best and most palatable Tonic now in use. For sale everywhere. **WINNING, HILL & WARE**, General Merchants, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c., 389 and 391 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Manufacturers of Choice Syrups, prepa red only from finest Sugars and Fruits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

The course of study is specially designed and adapted to young men intending to engage in active business operations, or to those desirous of situations as Book-keepers, Accountants, and Salesmen. It includes Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Telegraphing, and Phonography. Parents and Guardians will find it much to the advantage of those under their charge intending to follow mercantile pursuits, to give them the benefit of the above course. The College has been in operation in Montreal for upwards of two years, and has already acquired a character for thoroughness and efficiency superior to any of the kind in the country, and being connected with the great Chain of Business Colleges now located in forty-eight cities in the Canadas and United States, secures to its Students advantages not to be had elsewhere. Scholarships issued by the College entitle students to instruction in any of the Colleges of the Chain without additional cost, for an unlimited period. The College Journal, containing full information, sent free on application, personally, or by letter.

BRYANT, STRATTON & TASKER.

AMERICAN HOUSE, 47 & 49 St. Henry St., and 20, 22, and 24 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

The above well-known House having been enlarged by the addition of the large house heretofore known as the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and newly furnished in first-class style, will be kept as a First-Class House in every respect, except as regards price, which will be as moderate as possible.

Porters with Omnibusses in attendance at the Depot and Steamboat buildings.

C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

TRUNK MANUFACTORY, 373 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal. **E. PERRY & Co.**, have constantly on hand every variety of their superior Saratoga, Eugenie and Imperial Trunks, solid leather English Portmanteaux, Valises, Hat and Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels and a complete assortment of Travelling Equipage.

They would particularly call the attention of persons intending to visit Europe to their celebrated Continental Trunks, a strong and very light article made expressly for travelling on the Continent, where an additional charge is made for extra luggage.

The increased facilities that they have acquired in their new and extensive premises, enable them to offer their manufactures at unusually low prices, and all goods are guaranteed of the first quality. A large stock of Trunks and Valises for exportation, and Packing Trunks for the wholesale trade.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.—**DR. L. O. THAYER**, L. C. P. S. L. C., Licensed Physician and Surgeon of McGill University, Montreal, offers his services to the people of Canada and America for the treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear and Head; and from an experience of over 12 years in these important parts of the body, has earned a reputation second to none, which has brought to his Surgery patients from both Canada and the United States. All Surgical operations performed: Cataracts removed; Squinting and Overflow of the Tears cured; all Inflammations of the Eye and Ear successfully treated; Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

Surgery—235 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. ROBERTS, Electrotyper and Stereotyper, 32 Great St. James Street, manufacturer of Leads, Quotations, Metal Furniture, 1 1 Cutters, Mitering Machines, etc., etc., Hand Stamps of all kinds made to order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. STORER, Japanner, Gilder, Bronzer, etc., 24 Hospital Street, Montreal, Plain and Ornamental Sign Painting. *Metallographic Signs*, one of the most attractive and permanent means of advertising yet introduced.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.--Prices in advance by Mail.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, Daily - - - \$6.00 a year.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, Tri-Weekly, - 3.00 a year.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, Weekly, - - 1.25 a year.

In Clubs of Five the **WEEKLY GAZETTE** is ONE DOLLAR a year.

Clubs of Ten are sent for TEN DOLLARS, and one copy of the paper extra, or \$1 in cash will be allowed to the getter up of the Club.

The **WEEKLY GAZETTE** is never sent unless the order is accompanied by the money. The **DAILY** is \$8 a year; and the **TRI-WEEKLY** \$4,--unless paid in advance.

The **MONTREAL GAZETTE** publishes the fullest news on all sides of all political questions, which are discussed in its columns from an independent point of view.

It contains the latest news from all parts of the world, by telegraph, express and the mails up to the hour of 4 o'clock on the morning of publication.

The **WEEKLY GAZETTE** will regularly contain short interesting stories.

Great pains and expense have recently been devoted to the Commercial Department of the **MONTREAL GAZETTE**, with the view to make its Market Reports the most valuable and reliable in British North America. This is a feature of great interest to the country trader.

The **MONTREAL GAZETTE**, as well from the extent as the character of its circulation, is one of the most valuable advertising mediums in British America.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE MONTH.

The **MONTREAL GAZETTE**, Daily, will be sent for 2 months, by mail, on the payment of \$1.

And the **MONTREAL GAZETTE**, Tri-Weekly, for 4 months, by mail, on the payment of \$1.

REMITTANCES addressed to the undersigned, in duly Registered letters, pre-paid, will be at our risk. **LOWE & CHAMBERLIN, PROPRIETORS. OFFICE OF MONTREAL GAZETTE, Printing House, 67 Great St. James street.**

PRINTING HOUSE.--The Undersigned have recently made great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now **FIVE STEAM PRINTING** besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions, with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail, from the country, will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of legal, municipal and government forms, guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the **COUPON PRESSES** of Messrs. Sanford Harroun & Co., the only one of the kind in Canada, by means of which they are enabled to print **NUMBERED Railroad Tickets, Steamboat Tickets, Concert Tickets, &c.**

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk. **M. LONGMOORE & Co., Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.**

THE TRADE REVIEW AND INTER-COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, a Weekly Paper, exclusively devoted to the interests of Commerce, is published every FRIDAY, in time for the English Mail.

It has among its contributors: the ablest commercial writers in all the Provinces.

Besides its very large circulation in Canada, it is sent to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. It thus offers particular and unrivalled advantages to advertisers.

It is sent to country subscribers for ONE DOLLAR a year, and by carriers in the city for TWO DOLLARS a year.

Address all letters (pre-paid) to the Publishers, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

AGENTS FOR THE YEAR BOOK.

REID, MACFARLANE & Co., Publishers' and Paper Makers' Agents.

Importers and dealers in every description of Stationery, Office and Ware Rooms 153 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

J. M. REID, } Agents for the Year-Book
JNO. MACFARLANE, } and Almanac of British North America.

PUBLIC LANDS OF CANADA.

CANADA CROWN LAND REGULATIONS. From the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1865, it appears there were then, in round numbers, 6,000,000 acres of surveyed land in Lower Canada, and 3,200,000 acres in Upper Canada, at the disposal of the Department. These lands are sold by local Crown Land Agents in the several counties and districts, to whom applications for purchase by intending settlers should be made. With some few exceptions, indicated below, they are sold in Upper Canada for cash at 70 cents an acre; and on time at one dollar an acre, and in Lower Canada at from 20 to 60 cents, one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent on the unpaid purchase money. These sales are made subject to settlement duty, and to current timber licenses for the year. But purchasers of Public Lands, not under license, being actual settlers with certain improvements, can obtain license from the respective Crown Land Agents, or Crown Timber Agents, to cut and dispose of the timber growing on the lots purchased by them; the value of the timber so cut and disposed of being applied

in payment of the purchase money due the Crown. For names of Crown Land Agents see Year-Book pages 40 and 41.

FREE GRANTS.

Free Grants of 100 acres are made to actual settlers 18 years of age, and over, on the Colonization Roads.

CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The sale and management of Timber on the Public Lands are governed by the Statute, Con. Stats. of Canada, 22 Vic. Cap. 23, and by the Regulations under it, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Licenses for vacant berths are offered for sale at Public Auction on such dates as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix by Public Notice, at an upset price of four dollars a square mile, or other rate as he may fix, and are awarded to the highest bidder making immediate payment. See the Regulations themselves for information as to ground rent, size of berths, renewals, forfeitures, rates of duty on Timber, &c. For List of Crown Timber Agents, See Year-Book, page 42.

UPPER CANADA.

OTTAWA.

FOR CALCULATIONS respecting the present value of future payments at specified rates of interest; of Mortgages of peculiar character; The amount or the present value of temporary, deferred and Life Annuities; The Exchange of Securities of different market values, or bearing interest at different rates, &c. Apply by letter to

MR. ARTHUR HARVEY,
Audit Office, Ottawa,

Charges:—From \$5 upwards.

BELLEVILLE.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolventcy, Notary Public, etc., Belleville. C. W.

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIST, Departmental and Parliamentary Agent, Ottawa, C. W. Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills, during the Session of the Legislature of Canada. Attends to business with the Crown Lands Department. Secures Patents of Invention, Copyrights, &c., &c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO AUCTION MART. Established 1834. **WAKEFIELD, COATE & Co.,** Manufacturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH & Co., Wholesale Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, Millinery etc., etc., 44 Yonge Street, Toronto.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL, Banker, Agent for the **SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.** Offices: Corner Prince William Street and Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick. Drafts on the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, etc. Sterling Exchange, Specie, and Uncurrent Funds. Also Life, Fire and Marine Insurance. First Class English and American Companies. Total capital, twenty-six million dollars.

A MARITIME ADVERTISING MEDIUM. The *Morning Journal*, St. John, N. B., a Commercial, Political and General Newspaper, published tri-weekly. Terms of subscription: \$2.50 per annum, in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual rates: Brief Business Cards \$10 to \$14 per annum. The *Colonial Presbyterian*, issued weekly from the same office, is an excellent Advertising medium. **WM. ELDER, A. M.,** Editor and Proprietor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

STUBBS HOTEL, (opposite the Custom House,) 146 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. **James McIntosh,** Proprietor.

THE "MORNING NEWS," a First-Class Political, Commercial and General Newspaper, established in the year 1839, and printed in St. John, N. B., is furnished to subscribers on the following cash terms: Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, \$2.50; Weekly Edition, per year, \$1. The 'News' contains the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and affords to the general reader an invaluable source of information. The "News" being without a successful rival in New Brunswick in point of circulation etc., offers to Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, an excellent medium of advertising, by means of which, to a certain extent, an extension of trade between the different Provinces may be secured. Terms moderate. **WILLIS & DAVIS,** Proprietors.

GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM BRYCE & Co., Seed Merchants, and Dealers in Nursery Stock, (Wholesale only,) Glasgow, Scotland.

Stores:—Hamburg, Rotterdam, Havre and Glasgow,—whence shipments are effected with utmost care of all descriptions of Garden, Field, Natural Grass, Tree, Shrub, and Flower Seeds.

The Nursery Stocks are selected from the most experienced European Nurserymen, according to orders.

BOSTON.

GILMORE, KINGSBURY & Co., Dealers in family and Ship Stores and Ship Chandlery, Nos. 142 and 144 Commercial Street, Boston. Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Beef, Pork, Flour, Lard, Hams, Butter, Tea, Coffee, Molasses and Sugar, together with all the smaller articles usually used by families or for ship stores. Also Cordage, Duck, Chains, Anchors and small chandlery generally.



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ERRATA.

Pages 13 and 14 are transposed. Page 52 should follow page 55.

The "Recapitulation" of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Provinces should be at the end of page 27 instead of 25; and the "Statement of the Debts of the Provinces, per head," should be at the head of page 25 instead of 28.

The Statement of Public Debt on page 28, referring to the particular description of Debt mentioned in the recapitulation of page 24, should be at top of page 25. The total Public Debt of British America per head is on page 94.